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Sussex Archaeological Society.



SUSSEX

Archaeological Collections,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Sussex Archaeological Society.



VOL. VIII.

LONDON :

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH,

36, SOHO SQUARE.

MDCCCLVI.

LONDON:

TUCKER AND CO., PRINTERS, PERRY'S PLACE, OXFORD STREET.

1295824

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REPORT.

A SEVENTH Volume of the *Sussex Archæological Collections* was added to our library shelves in February 1855, and the Eighth is so far advanced that it may be confidently expected in February 1856.

Although the general interest excited by the objects of the Society has swollen the number of its Members, so that no considerable increase can be expected,—and we have also to lament the loss of some members of distinguished eminence,—yet thirty-five new names have been added during the year, and the total number now amounts to 676 members.

We may trace in many directions an increasing anxiety to respect and preserve the antiquities of the County, as has been notably the case in some recent discoveries. A monumental brass has been lately exposed, which had been concealed under the floor of Ticehurst Church, representing a knight and his two wives. As the costume of the knight appears to be that of a century earlier than his death, in 1490, it seems to prove that there were, in that remote period, persons not scrupulous in appropriating to their deceased friend the effigy of some forgotten predecessor. A remarkable piscina, of early date, has been also lately extricated from the chancel wall of East Hothly Church, in which it had been immured. Notices of both these objects will be found in the Eighth Volume. A large deposit of many hundred Roman coins has been accidentally dug up near Storrington. Another circumstance of great interest lately occurred, when a sale by auction was made of the site of Lewes Priory, by which the ruins ran the risk of total destruction. Fortunately, however, the purchaser was Mr. John Blaker, a gentleman peculiarly well adapted, by his active and disinterested zeal, to be the guardian of such a site, and, in the short period since his possession, he has made extensive excavations among the rude heaps, and cleared much of the encumbrances from the masonry. At a time when so many churches and ancient buildings are in the hands of restorers, this forms an honourable example to others in similar positions.

The General Annual Meeting was held at Horsham, on July 12, 1855; and on this occasion the many members and their friends who assembled, profited materially by the prompt kindness of Mr. Lintot, who, in consequence of the previous wet weather having rendered the intended dinner in tents impracticable, converted an unfinished building of his own, in a few hours, into a commodious dining-room for their use. The liberality also of the Literary and Scientific Society of Horsham, in devoting their rooms to the meeting of the Society, deserves especial gratitude; and under the auspices of the Hon. Robert Curzon, as chairman, the proceedings gave general satisfaction. The interesting Church of Worth was also visited on the same day, and its architectural features were kindly pointed out by W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., and W. S. Walford, Esq. The Committee have the satisfaction of including in the forthcoming volume a more detailed account of its peculiar structure than has hitherto been published.

After the meeting had been addressed, from the chair, by the Hon. Robert

Curzon, on the advantages of Archæology, and on the peculiar resources and characteristics of Sussex in that respect, papers were read—

On Sedgwick Castle, by the Rev. Edward Turner.

Extracts from Dr. John Burton's *Iter Sussexiense*, by W. H. Blaauw, Esq.

On Robertsbridge Abbey, by the Rev. G. M. Cooper.

Notices on the Scrase Family, by M. A. Lower, Esq.

Ancient Accounts of the Churchwardens of Steyning, by the Rev. T. Medland.

Episcopal Visitations of Easeborne Nunnery, and the Corrodies of Dureford Abbey, by W. H. Blaauw, Esq.

The Monuments of Thomas Braose and Lord Hoo, in Horsham Church, by W. Durrant Cooper, Esq.

At the temporary Museum in the Townhall, among other objects there were exhibited, by the kind contributions of friends, the following :—

Enamelled shrine and reliquary of the eleventh or twelfth century, representing in front the legend of St. Edmund; a Saxon ring; ancient leather casket, with worked metallic bands and lock; small sword of the juvenile bodyguard of Napoleon, King of Rome.—*By the Hon. R. Curzon.*

Enamelled reliquary from Shipley Church.—*By Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, Bart.*

Massive bronze door-knocker and door-handle, of Venetian work; oriental encensoir, elaborately inlaid.—*By C. Scrase Dickins, Esq.*

Antiquities found in 1840 at Rusper Nunnery :—Copper gilt chalice, enamelled with head of the Saviour and of three angels on the cup, and with the four Evangelists on the foot; a pontifical seal of lead; sercloth in which a body had been wrapped; rosary of large beads of amber and jet; a small crucifix of gold; a circular silver brooch, inscribed, AVE MARIA IHS. NAZAR. REX. I., found in an oak coffin.—*By Robert H. Hurst, Esq.*

Various Roman antiquities from Bignor and elsewhere :—Fragments of pottery stamped, QVAD; bronze fibulæ; bone pins; bronze rings; flue tiles; coins—of Antoninus Pius, from Chichester—of Quintillus, from Bignor—Domitian and Vespasian, from Slinfold, &c.—*From Mr. T. Honeywood, Horsham.*

Bronze celt, found at Rowhook; ancient wedding-ring, inscribed inside, "A vertuous wife preserveth life," found at Hurstpierpoint; banknote for twopence, "New Bank, Horsham, Sussex."—*By Mr. Shepherd.*

Rubbing of a brass, lately found at Ticehurst Church, of John Wybarne and his two wives, 1490.—*By the Rev. C. Grant.*

Numerous coins and tradesmen's tokens.—*By Mr. Browne, Mr. Dudeney, and Mr. Shepherd.*

Lady's dress of gold and silver brocade; gentleman's cap; black silk hose, with silver clock, of the time of Queen Anne.—*By Mr. Nailand.*

Oil paintings :—Adoration of Magi, by Gerard Douw; Interior of Church, by Peter Neefs.—*By W. A. Commerell, Esq.*

The Chairman, the Hon. H. Curzon, explained many of the most important objects in this Museum; and at the Church of Horsham, afterwards visited, a concise history of its foundation and architecture was given by the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, the rector; and of the tombs of Braose and Hoo, by W. Durrant Cooper, Esq.

A Museum of interesting objects of Art and Antiquities having been formed, in August, at Worthing, principally by the zealous exertions of the Rev. W. Read and the Rev. F. Allen Piggott, the Committee considered that it would be agreeable to their members to have an opportunity of visiting it. They accordingly appointed a General Meeting there on Thursday, September 6. The members of the Society who attended were welcomed with the greatest

liberality, and were highly gratified with an inspection of the varied objects collected in the Townhall. The High Sheriff, George Carew Gibson, Esq., presided at the meeting, where—

Mr. Lower read extracts from the private journal of Henry Miller, of Winkinghurst.

Mr. Blaauw read extracts from the extent of the goods belonging to the Knight Templars in the neighbourhood of Worthing, in the time of Edward II, from a MS. in the British Museum.

Some beautiful photographs of Herstonceaux Castle, Pevensey Castle, Wakehurst House, Worth Church, East Grinstead College, &c., were exhibited at the meeting, having been liberally presented by Dr. Diamond, who had recently accepted the office of Honorary Photographer to the Society.

The following donations have been received during the year :—

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

Journal of Chester Archæological Society, part 3.

Papers of Norfolk and Norwich Society, vol. iv, part 3.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

Proceedings of the Société des Antiquaires de la Normandie, 3 livraisons, par M. le Professeur Charma.

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Society.

Records of Buckinghamshire, parts 1, 2, 3, 4.

Proceedings of the Essex Archæological Society.

Biographies of Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Willson, &c.—*From John Britton, Esq., F.S.A.*

The Accounts for the year 1855 have been examined, and appear as follows :—

| 1855. | RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. | PAYMENTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----------|-----|----|----|--|------|----|-----|
| Balance in hand, Jan. 1, 1855 | | 58 | 13 | 3 | Lewes Castle— | £ | s. | d. |
| Annual Subscriptions | | 252 | 0 | 0 | Repairs, Harman | 41 | 18 | 5 |
| Life Compositions | | 20 | 0 | 0 | Davey and Son | 27 | 5 | 10½ |
| Books sold | | 17 | 1 | 8 | Jos. Davey | 20 | 4 | 2 |
| Dividends on Three per Cent. | | | | | T. & C. Parson | 37 | 14 | 5½ |
| Consols | | 3 | 19 | 8 | Taxes and rates | 3 | 18 | 10 |
| Repayment on account formerly advanced for repairs of Lewes Castle | | 50 | 0 | 0 | Coals, glass case, lawn, and sundries | 13 | 2 | 6 |
| | | 401 | 14 | 7 | J. Russell Smith, for printing and binding Vol. VII | 159 | 18 | 0 |
| Expenses | | 383 | 19 | 1 | Artists, partly for Vol. VIII— | | | |
| | | | | | Mr. Dollman | £13 | 13 | 0 |
| Balance in hands of Treasurer, Jan. 1, 1856 | | £17 | 15 | 6 | Mr. Utting | 26 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | | Advertisements | 12 | 15 | 6 |
| | | | | | Parcels, postage stamps, and sundries | 4 | 14 | 5 |
| | | | | | Printing tickets and circulars, and stationery | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| | | | | | Horsham meeting, journeys, omnibus to Worth, dinner tables, clerk, and sundry expenses | 10 | 18 | 8 |
| | | | | | Overpaid in error, returned | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | £383 | 19 | 1 |

The visitors to the Castle during the year 1855 were unusually numerous, amounting to 5651, including members.

Lewes Castle Account :—

| 1855. | RECEIPTS. | £ | s. | d. | | PAYMENTS. | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----|----|----|--|----------------------------|------|----|----|
| Balance, Jan. 1, 1855 | . | 45 | 7 | 11 | | Two years' rent | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Received | . | 138 | 18 | 9 | | Repaid general account | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Wages of keeper | 37 | 16 | 9 |
| | | | | | | Taxes, coals, and sundries | 7 | 16 | 11 |
| Paid | . | 184 | 6 | 8 | | | | | |
| | | 159 | 13 | 8 | | | | | |
| Balance on Jan. 1, 1856 | . | £24 | 13 | 0 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | £159 | 13 | 8 |

Besides the amount of £132. 15s. 11d. invested in the Three per Cent. Consols, there is in stock a large number of the former volumes published by the Society, the value of which may be estimated at £100.

W. H. BLAAUW, *Hon. Sec.*

BEECHLAND, *January 1, 1856.*

NOTICES.

The reprint of Vol. I, at 10s., and the Vols. IV, V, VI, and VII, at 7s. each, may be had, on application, by Members. Vols. II and III are out of print.

It is intended to make arrangements for holding the General Annual Meeting, in the summer of 1856, probably on Thursday, July 3, at Bodiam Castle, and for including visits to Echingham Church and Robertsbridge Abbey on the occasion.

Sussex Archaeological Society.

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Rules.

1. THAT the Society shall avoid all topics of religious or political controversy, and shall remain independent, though willing to co-operate with similar Societies by friendly communication.

2. THAT the Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.

3. THAT candidates for admission be proposed and seconded by two Members of the Society, and elected at any Meeting of the Committee, or at a General Meeting. One black ball in five to exclude.

4. THAT the Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings shall become due on the 1st day of January, or £5 be paid in lieu thereof, as a composition for life. Subscriptions to be paid at the Lewes Old Bank, or by Post-office order, to GEORGE MOLINEUX, Esq., Treasurer, Lewes Old Bank, or to any of the Local Secretaries.

5. THAT Members of either House of Parliament shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and also such other persons as the Society may determine.

6. THAT the affairs of the Society be conducted by a Committee of Management, to consist of the Patron, the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary, Local Secretaries, a Treasurer, and not less than twelve other Members, who shall be chosen at the General Annual Meeting; three Members of such Committee to form a Quorum.

7. THAT at every Meeting of the Society, or of the Committee, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding, though all persons entitled to vote be not present.

8. THAT a General Meeting of the Society be held annually, in July or August, as may be appointed by the Committee, at some place rendered interesting by its Antiquities or Historical Associations, in the Eastern and Western Divisions of the County alternately; such General Meeting to have power to make such alterations in the Rules as a majority may determine, on notice thereof being one month previously given to the Committee.

9. THAT a Special General Meeting may be summoned by the Secretary on the requisition in writing of five Members, and either the Patron, President, or two Vice-Presidents, specifying the subject to be brought forward for decision at such Meeting, and such subject only to be then considered.

10. THAT the Committee have power to admit without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any Lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

11. THAT the Committee have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person, including foreigners, likely to promote the interests of the Society, such Honorary Member not to pay any Subscription, and not to have the right of voting in the affairs of the Society, and to be subject to re-election annually.

12. THAT the Committee be empowered to appoint any Member *Local Secretary* for the town or district where he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to the objects of local interest, and for the receipt of Subscriptions, and the distribution of Circulars and Books; and that such Local Secretaries be *ex-officio* Members of the Committee.

13. THAT Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, be held at such times and places as the Committee may determine.

14. THAT the Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the General Meeting.

Persons desirous of becoming Members of the Society are requested to communicate with a Secretary.

Sussex Archaeological Collections.

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR OF THE FAMILY OF SCRASE.

BY MARK ANTONY LOWER, M.A., F.S.A.

PARTLY READ AT HORSHAM, JULY 12, 1855.



ACCORDING to an ancient tradition preserved in this family, and sanctioned in the official books of the Heralds, the Scrases came from Denmark, and held lands in Sussex before, and at the time of, the Conquest. So far, however, as I have been able to investigate the matter, I find no documentary evidence of this statement. Domesday Book and other early records of the Norman period make no mention of the name.

It is asserted in Horsfield's *History of Sussex*, that from 1282 to 1284, Nicholas de Scrase was high-sheriff of the county (Horsf. vol. ii, page 264); but in the list of sheriffs, as usually printed, the name of Nicholas de *Gras* occurs as the holder of the shrievalty in the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th years of King Edward the First. A Walter *LE Gras* or *Grace* also was sheriff in 10th and 11th Edward II. At an earlier period, John *Cras* appears as a contributor to the subsidy granted to the king in 1296, as an inhabitant of

Hove, near Brighton. It is not at all improbable, however, that the names variously written de Gras, le Gras, and Cras may have been identical, and that the more modern Scras or Scrase is a corruption or modification of it. It has also been suggested that the latter may possibly be a contraction of the great Norman appellative of Scures or d'Escures. The tradition of the ante-Norman origin of the family is not to be wholly disregarded: Tradition is acknowledged by all true antiquaries as but an "uncertain voice," but still research sometimes remarkably confirms the authenticity of oral testimony; and the legal maxim, "De non apparentibus et de non existentibus eadem est ratio," does not apply to this sort of inquiries. It is not therefore necessary to deprive an ancient Sussex race of its cherished belief, and I shall certainly not undertake the *onus probandi* of their not being as old as the rude but romantic ages of Guthrum, Sweyn, or Canute.

A good degree of antiquity may however be safely attributed to the family of Scrase. In the Inquisitiones Nonarum of temp. Edward III (1341), John Scras was one of the parishioners of Plumpton who made the return of the "ninths" of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs for that parish to the royal commissioners, as a subsidy towards carrying on the war with France; and it is remarkable that from that date—the earliest which I have been able with certainty to attach to the name—the main stock and the principal branches of the family have ever had their chief *habitat* on, and in the immediate vicinity of, the South Downs; a district which, as I have elsewhere¹ had occasion to observe, possesses, in a remarkable degree, the quality of retaining its denizens throughout a long series of generations, and fixing them, as by some unconquerable spell, within its charming limits.

"Nescio quâ natale solum dulcedine captos
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui."

It is chiefly in the parishes immediately northward and westward of Brighton that we find the family located from the fifteenth century almost to the present day. Hangleton, West Blatchington, Preston, Patcham, Pyecombe, and the neighbouring parishes, have been for some centuries their residences.

¹ Contributions to Literature, p. 166.

The pedigree of Scrase, as recognized by heraldic authority, commences with Rychard Scras, who, from a document hereafter to be quoted at length, appears to have held the office of "Valet to the Crown" (*Valettus ad Coronam*) under Edward the Fourth. The word valet or *valettus* has undergone considerable degradation: it was not anciently applied as now to a servant holding the position of a personal attendant upon a man of fortune, but to "young gentlemen of great descent and quality"² who attended upon the person of the king. This Rychard Scras resided at Hangleton,³ and was buried at Preston, near Brighton, where some years since was discovered a brass plate inscribed with a memorial for himself, his son, and grandson, thus:—

"Here lyeth buried Rychard Scrasce late of Hangleton Gentelmã whiche died in the yeare of our lorde god one. 1499.

"Here lyeth buried Rychard Scrasce of Bletchington Gentelmã whiche died in y^e yeare of our lord god one. 1519.

"Here lyeth buried Edward Scrasce of blechington Gentelmã who died in y^e yeare of o^r lord 1579."⁴

The reason why Preston was selected as the burial-place of the family seems to have been, that the church (the remains of which still exist within the ambit of the manor-house) of West Blatchington was, if not utterly desecrated, at least in a ruinous condition. At what period divine service ceased to be celebrated in this building I cannot discover. Horsfield (*Hist. Sussex*, vol. i, page 158) asserts that it was standing in 1724, that it consisted of a "north and south chancel (!)

² Jacob's Law Dictionary, in voc. "Valet, Valect, or Vadelet." Coke upon Lyttelton, speaking of challenging jurors, says (156, a), "but if the sheriff be a *Vadelect of the Crowne*, or other . . . servant of the King, there the challenge is good."

³ Probably at Hangleton Place.

⁴ This plate, which measures 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 6 $\frac{5}{8}$, is now in the possession of the daughter of the late representative of the

male line of Scrase. The inscriptions were all evidently cut at the same time and by the same hand—probably towards the end of the sixteenth century. Singularly enough, the date assigned for the death of Edward Scrase is 1579, whereas he is known to have died in 1576; his will having been both dated and proved in that year.

with a steeple containing five bells." He adds that only "the outside walls are now in existence;" but the slightest examination of these walls shows clearly enough that the church consisted of a nave, with a chancel of equal width, and no tower. The western end has two Norman windows, and there are two windows and a doorway of later date in the south wall.⁵ In the Visitation of Bishop Bower, made in the



very year mentioned by Horsfield, there is no entry whatever relating to the church, which proves that it was not then made use of for sacred purposes. Mr. Rowland, in his privately-printed *History of the Family of Nevill* (1830), says, "No duty has been done for nearly two centuries." According to the tradition of their descendants, the Scrases adhered to the ancient faith some time after the Reformation, and as the tenants of the mansion, and those of some half-dozen dependent cottages, constituted the entire population of the parish, it is not likely that any pains would be taken to maintain the fabric, especially when so many churches existed within the compass of two or three miles. The parish has long been ecclesiastically united with Brighton.

⁵ The walls measure externally about 57 feet by 21. The engraving at the end of this paper is a south-west view of the church.

A few words may here be said of the manor-house, so long identified with the history of the Scrases. The remains have been so much altered to suit the taste and convenience of successive occupants that little can be inferred as to its original form and dimensions. The principal indications of antiquity are, the relics of a trefoil-headed window on the north side, and a buttress at the north-west angle. A projection northwards is traditionally said to have been the chapel in which the Scrases of old performed their devotions. On the south side of the house is an ancient well, two hundred and forty feet in depth, the wheel of which is made to revolve by the introduction of a donkey, after the manner of a squirrel in its cage.

Mr. Rowland, in quoting the inscriptions cited above (which he erroneously states to have been dug up in West Blatchington church), remarks, that "it is a curious fact that the Scrase family have been from that period always tenants of the farm. The present Mrs. Hodson is the grand-daughter of a Scrase, and her relation, Mr. Scrase, occupies also the adjoining farm of Lord Abergavenny at Patcham. As the Nevills became proprietors in 1435, it is highly probable that the ancestors of the present tenants were tenants to the illustrious Beauchamps, before the Nevills acquired it by marriage. It may be presumed that no other landlord in England could show a tenancy of such antiquity."⁶

Richard Scras, the son of the "valettus," settled at West Blatchington, under a devise for the term of fifty-seven years, of the manor of Blatchington-Weyfield, from George Lord Abergavenny. In 27th Henry VIII this nobleman died seized of the manor, which was afterwards reconveyed to Edward the son of Richard Scrase, whose descendants continued to reside upon it for several generations.

This Edward Scrase, who is styled "of Bletchington-Weyfield, Gentleman," made his will 25th April 1576. He directs his body to be buried in the church of Preston, and in consideration thereof gives to that church thirteen shillings and four pence. To the parish of Hove he gives ten shillings. To John his younger son he bequeaths £20 a year out of his

⁶ Some litigation arose out of this lease. See *Proceedings in Chancery* (Publ. Rec.) vol. i, A. a. 8, 32, and S. s. 18.

farm of Bletchington as long as his interest therein remains. To Agnes his wife he gives £6. 13s. 4d. yearly in addition to all his copyholds; and to Joane Denham his daughter £20. He constitutes his eldest son Richard Scrase his residuary legatee, and assigns his wardship till 21 to Edward Covert, of the Middle Temple, Gentleman. The witnesses are Thomas Bearde, Rd. Goster, Hen. Avery, and Rafe Beard.

Agnes Scrase (of Hove), the widow of Edward, made her will 6th March, 32 Eliz., and it was proved 10th Oct. 1590. She directs her burial in Preston church. Among her kindred she enumerates, John the son of Richard her son, her daughters Rickton, Denham, and Dennis Borrage. She appoints Barbara Voggins⁷ her sole executrix, and her sons Richard Scrase and Bartholomew Burrage overseers of her will.

Richard Scrase, the only son of this pair, succeeded his father at Blatchington, and married Julian, daughter of ——— Tuppin, a member of a very old Sussex family, who, like the Scrases themselves, seem to have had the “bounds of their habitation” circumscribed by the limits of the South Downs.⁸ From this match proceeded a numerous progeny; the eldest male member of which, according to a fashion very prevalent in those times, received his mother’s surname as a baptismal appellation. Like his ancestors he held the manor of Blatchington-Weyfield under a lease from the Lords Abergavenny. He was a country gentleman of good estimation, and married Susan or Susanna, one of the coheiresses of Mr. Hay (or Hayes) of Herstmonceux, a cadet of the ancient family of Hay of Robertsbridge, and subsequently of Glyndbourne, near Lewes. (See Pedigree in Horsfield’s *Lewes*, vol. ii, and Berry’s *Genealogies*.) The family had long been “gentlemen of coat armour,” but, until the year 1616, they had used no Crest. Mr. Tuppin Scrase, to remedy this defect, made an application to the College of Arms, and

⁷ A family of Foggins resided in the adjoining parish of Aldrington at this period.

⁸ An early individual of this name was William Tupyn, clericus, vicar of East Dean, near Eastbourne, temp. Henry IV. Many others in later times occur in the parishes of Brighton, Newhaven, &c. &c.

At the present day there are several occupying a respectable position in the county, but the majority have sunk to a lower grade, and, influenced by the “Nescio quâ dulcedine,” adhere to the South Down hills in the useful but unambitious sphere of shepherds; and right faithful and excellent ones they are generally found to be.

the following interesting "Grant" (transcribed from the original in the possession of Charles Scrase-Dickens, Esq.) is the result:—

"To ALL and singular persons to whome theis presents shall come, William Segar, Garter principall King of Armes of Englishmen, sendeth his due comendaçons and greeting. Knowe yee that aunciently from the begyning yt hath byn a custome and is yet used in all countries and comonwealthes well governed, that the bearing of certeyn markes in sheilds (comonlye called armes) have byn and are the onlye signes and demonstraçons either of prowess and valour atchyved in tymes of warre, or for good life, hability, and civill conversaçon in tymes of peace. Among the which number I fynde TUPPYN SCRAS of Blechington in the county of Sussex, Gent. Whoe beareth for his Coate Armour, *Asure a Dolphine Argent, the fyns, gylls, and tayle, gold, between three Escallops of the same,* and was the sonne and heire of Richard, that was the sonne of Edward, the sonne of Richard whoe was the sonne and heire of Richard Scras of Hangleton in the county of Sussex afore-said and styled *Valettus ad Coronam Dni Regis Edwardi Quarti*, and sealed with a Dolphine, as by certein his Deeds and Evidences appeareth. Nowe forasmuche as the said Tuppyn Scras wanteth, for an ornament vnto his said coate of Armes, a convenient Creast or Cognizance fit to be borne, Hee hath requested mee the said Garter to appoynt hym suche a one as hee maye lawfully beare withoute wrong-doing or preiudise to any person or persons whatsoever; which according to his request I have accomplished and graunted in the manner and forme following, viz; *on a healme and wreathe of his coullors, a falcon volant proper, beaked and membered with her bells Or, standing on the stock of a tree, about which a snake is twyned,* with this motto; *VOLENDO [sic] REPTILIA SPERNO*, signifying that noble and generous mynds will not stoope to base and vile thinges. All which armes and creast depicted in the Margent, I the said Garter doe by theis presents testifye, confirme, and grant vnto the said Tuppyn Scras and to his yssue for ever. And that it shalbe lawfull for hym and them to vse, beare, and shewe forthe the same in signett, sheild, ensigne, or otherwise, at their free liberty and pleasure. IN WITNESS wherof I have herevnto sett my hand and seale

of office y^o xiiijth daye August an^o. Dñi. 1616, and in the fourteenth yeare of the rayne of our Sovereign Lord James, by the Grace of God King of Great Brittainne ffrence and Ireland, Defender of the faith et. c.

“WILLIAM SEGAR, *Garter*.”

The adoption by Mr. Scras of the motto, *Volando reptilia sperno*, probably took its rise from some event or circumstance now forgotten. Taken conjointly with the singular crest, it may fairly be reckoned a “curiosity of heraldry.” In the symbolism of the heraldic art the falcon was typical of courage. “This bird,” says Master Guillim, “is very bold and hardy, and of great stomach; for she encountreth and grapleth with fowls much greater than herself, invading and assailing them with her brest and feet.” A free rendering of the sentiment conveyed by the motto would be:—

“From all that’s crawling, mean, or base,
I take indignant flight, quoth Scrase!”

A younger brother of Tuppin Scrase was John Scrase, gentleman, of Hove, a parish adjacent to Blatchington. All that I know of him is recorded in his will,⁹ the substance of which is as follows:—He gives his body to be buried in the church of Preston, “amongst myne Ancestors, *whoe have honoured it with wealthy endowments*.” He further directs 3s. 4d. to be given to the said church, and to the poor of Hove 6s. 8d. “to be divided between nine of the poorest.” To his dearly-beloved wife Elizabeth, he bequeaths all his plate and jewels, furniture and ready-money, but in the event of her remarriage all these valuables are to go to his son John, “as yf they were standers (heir-looms) to the House.” He gives to his daughter Mary, £266. 6s. 8d.; Anne, £266. 6s. 8d.; Elizabeth, £233. 13s. 4d.: the first and second to receive their portions at the age of 23; the third at that of 24—an arrangement which appears somewhat capricious and unreasonable. To his son John he gives all his lands in Hove, “as indeed they descend unto him,” with the woods, underwoods, barns and other buildings, with all rents, reversions, houses, &c., to him and his heirs. In case of failure of issue from his said son,

⁹ Proved at Lewes 8th June 1619. It is dated 11th Sept. 1617.

the testator gives the reversion of his property in the following order:—

“To George Scrase, gent, my brother, and his heirs.

“Henry Scrase, gent, and his heirs (degree of kindred not mentioned).

“William Scrase, citizen of London, my brother, and his heirs.

“Edward Scrase, gent, my brother, and his heirs.

“Walter Scrase, gent, my brother, and his heirs.

“Richard Scrase, citizen and merchant of London, my brother, and his heirs;”

the reversionist to pay eight hundred pounds to his three daughters. He directs that his loving wife shall have the use of the chamber “next the Sea-side,” and half the house in common with his son, during her widowhood. As overseers of his will, he names his “naturall and loving father Master Richard Scrase of Blachington,” his friend Master John Bishe of Piccombe, Master Walter Dobell of Falmer, jun^r., Tuppin Scrase, and Henry Alderton. The will is “Sealed with my seale, written wth myne owne hand.” I have examined the original document, which is written in a good and clerkly style of penmanship.

Tuppin Scras had three sons, Richard, William, and Henry. Richard, the eldest, remained at Blatchington, and Henry, the youngest, married a daughter of — Goring of Highden, but whether he had any issue does not appear.

William Scras, the second son, settled at Annington in the parish of Botolph's. In the nave of Botolph's church, near the entrance-door, is the following inscription to his memory, surmounted by the arms, crest, and motto of Scrase:—

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF CAP^T.
WILLIAM SCRAS OF THIS PARISH
WHO WAS INTERRED THE TWENTY
SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1683,
AGED SIXTY THREE.
AND ALSO FRANCES HIS
WIFE WHO WAS BVRIED
NOVEMBER THE THIRD, 1681.”

Captain Scras was succeeded at Annington by his eldest, and apparently only surviving, son William, who died in 1713. His wife, who died some years previously, is thus commemo-

morated on a slab of Sussex marble on the floor within the communion rails at Botolphs :—

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
 MARY SCRAS RELICT OF
 CAPT. EDWARD GORING
 THE ONLY DAUGHTER OF
 HENRY LINTOT OF BOLNY
 WIFE OF W^M. SON OF THE
 LATE CAPT. W^M. SCRAS
 WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 JULY Y^E 27TH 1691 IN Y^E 25TH
 YEAR OF HER AGE.”

The only daughter and heiress of this match, married Nathl. Tredcroft, Esq. of Horsham, in whose descendants the representation of this branch of the family is now vested, and who accordingly quarter the arms of Scrase.

From Richard, the eldest son of Tuppin Scras, descended a numerous progeny. His marriage is not recorded, so far as I can discover, in the register either of Preston, Brighton, or Hove, where numerous entries of other earlier and later members of the family occur. The well-known irregularity in the keeping of parochial registers during the Civil Wars, and the fact that some branches of the family, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, forsook the communion of the Church of England, and that others made no wills, would have caused an hiatus in the line of descent, which is however rendered sufficiently certain by the attestation of Charles Scrase, Esq. of Brighton, cited on Pedigree No. I.

William Scrase, eldest son of Richard, had, with other issue, William of Stanmer, who was buried at St. Nicholas', Brighton, where the following inscription occurs upon an altar-tomb ornamented with the family arms :—

“ HERE LIETH WILLIAM SCRASE, GENT. LATE OF STANMER, WHO
 DIED 22ND OF NOV^R. 1726. ELIZABETH HIS WIFE DIED 17TH
 AUGUST, 1732, AND WAS BURIED AT STANMER.”

At Stanmer is a mural monument to the memory of Elizabeth Scrase (formerly Harison) with the arms of Scrase.

The eldest son of this marriage was Charles Scrase, Esq., of Brighton, who, in May 1771, purchased of Mr. Henry Sparrow a moiety of the manor of Brighton, which, by his will dated

1791, he bequeathed to his eldest grandson, Charles Dickins, Esq., on condition of his taking the name and arms of Scrase in conjunction with those of his own family. On the 20th May, 1743, Mr. S. exhibited the confirmation of his armorial bearings, as made to his great-great-grandfather Tuppin Scras, at the College of Arms, and in the records of that establishment is this note:—"This is a true copy of the original under the seal of said Garter, now in the custody of Mr. Charles Scrase, Attorney-at-Law.—Examined 20th May 1743, by us, Stephen Martin Leake, Clarenceux, and Charles Townley." Mr. Scrase died in 1792, and was buried at Brighton, where the following inscription to his memory remains:—

Arms: Scrase.

"On the north side of this church lie interred the remains of Charles Scrase, Esq. who died on the 13th day of January 1792, in the 84th year of his age.

"In 1742 he married Sarah, the only daughter of Richard Turner, Esq., by whom he had issue two daughters, Sarah Dickins and Elizabeth Smith, who have erected this tablet to the memory of their much loved and respected Father."

In accordance with the terms of the will above mentioned the estate, name, and arms of the family descended to Charles (Scrase) Dickins, Esq., whose only son, Charles Scrase Dickins, Esq., of Coolhurst in Horsham, now inherits them, and is the existing representative of the eldest line of Scrase, being the eleventh in lineal descent from Rychard Scras, *Valettus ad Coronam* to King Edward the Fourth.

Of the other descendants of Richard Scrase a tolerably copious account will be found in the tabular Pedigree No. II.

I have said that some of the Scrases of the seventeenth century ceased to hold communion with the Established Church. In the early days of Quakerism, Walter Scrase of Preston, formerly of West Blatchington, joined that sect. In his will dated 1718, and proved at Lewes, he describes himself as "aged and infirme," and desires to be buried "in the burying-place of the people called Quakers in Rottingdeane, near his relations who lye buried there." He gives an annuity to Barbara, daughter of John Gold of Bazedean (Balsdean); and to his kinsman Charles Scrase, late of Blatchington, now of Brighton, he gives his lands, &c. at Blatchington called

Lukner's Croft, and his messuage and tenement at Preston. I cannot connect this individual with the pedigree. Another instance of nonconformity occurs in Henry Scrase of Withdean, who from some religious scruple did not cause his children to be baptized. In 1730, two years after his decease, his whole family of seven children, varying in age from twenty-two to eight years, conformed to that rite in Preston church on one day, 16th Aug. They are described as children of Mr. Henry Scrase and Mary his wife, and to the entry is affixed a note: "These persons were all born at Withdean in the parish of Patcham."

Early in the seventeenth century, a branch of the family were settled at Pangdean in Pyecombe, of which property they were lessees. I cannot connect them with the parent stock, although from the respectability of their position they were probably descended from the *Valettus ad Coronam*. Several members of this branch were buried in Pyecombe church, where some almost defaced inscriptions to their memory remain. See Pedigree No. III.

Still earlier, a branch of the Scrases were located at Wilmington. All that is known of them is contained in Pedigree No. IV. Other branches are, or have been, resident in the parishes of Cuckfield, Ditchling, Brighton, Wivelsfield, Hamsey, Barcombe, Fletching, St. John's Lewes, Westtholy, Clayton, Ardingly, and Falmer.

The following detached notes of persons probably connected with the principal family will add to the completeness of this genealogical sketch.

1525. Edmund Scrase was rector of Woodmancote on the presentation of Thos. Docwra, lord-prior of St. John of Jerusalem.—Cartwright's *Bramber*, 286.

1551. Richard Geffry, by will dated 1551, and proved at Lewes the next year, orders his body to be buried in Clayton Church, and names, among other children, Margaret the wife of John Scrase.

Par. Register of Brighton.

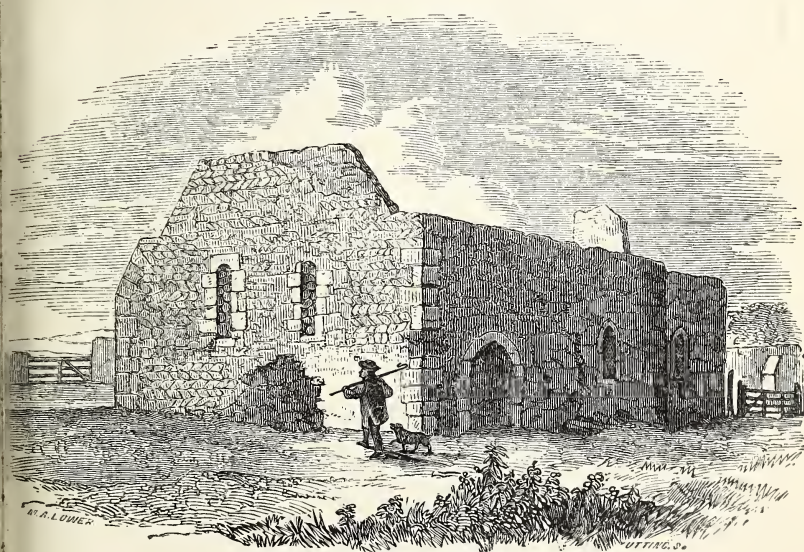
MARRIAGE.—Mr. Richard Scrase and Elizabeth Cook, 1649.

BAPTISMS.—Eliz. dr. of Richard S. 1619. Susan, dr. of do., Gent. 1623. Anne, dr. of Mr. Edw^d. S. 1624. Children of George S., Gent., viz. Clement, 1627; Susan, 1633; Richard, 1629; John, 1636; Mary, 1638; George, 1626; Richard, son of Richard S., Gent., 1625; Mary, dr. of Mr. John S., 1678; Philadelphia, dr. of Charles and Sarah S., 1722.

- BURIALS.—Mr. Richard S., 1625. Clement, son of George S., 1627.
 William Scras, 1626. Richard, son of Richard S., Gent., 1625.
 George, son of Mr. George S., 1626. Mr. John Scras, 1702.
 1638. John Scras of Blachington, and Elizabeth Scrase, married at Sompting,
 1638.
 1676. Mr. John Pickering of Westham, and Mrs. Barbara Scras, marrd. at
 All Saints, Lewes.
 1687. Henry, son of Mr. Richard S. of Blachington, buried at Patcham.

Administrations granted at Lewes.

1685. To the goods of Eliz. S. formerly of Hove, to Richard S. her husband.
 One of the sureties is Richard S. of Falmer.
 1691. To the goods of Richard S. late of Bletchington, to his widow Ann S.
 One of the sureties is Walter S. of Blachington.
 1693. To the goods of Edw. S. of Hove, to Mary his wife.
 1695. To the goods of John S. late of Blachington, to his next brother
 Richard S. of Falmer.
 1704. Will of Richard S. of Henfield, Gent.; proved at Lewes, 1709.
 Mentions his daurs. Elizabeth and Mary; to the former he gives
 his land called Cranmares.
 1716. Richard Scrase, Gent., married Catherine Harison. Stanmer Register.



I must express my obligations for assistance received in the compilation of this Paper, to Miss Isabella Scrase, W. Courthope, Esq., Somerset Herald; the Rev. Edw. Turner, the Rev. Walter Kelly, Miss Penfold, C. S. Dickins, Esq., and especially to Charles Gibbon, Esq., Richmond Herald, who had made considerable collections on the subject, which he kindly placed at my disposal.

I. Scras or Scrase,
of West Blatchington,
Annington, Brighton, &c.

RYCHARD SCRAS, of Hangleton, co. Sussex
tleman of Coat-Armour, and Valet to the Crow
Edw. IV; died 1499; buried in Preston Chu

RYCHARD SCRAS, of Blatchington
temp. Hen. VIII; bur. in Preston C

Richard Scras, of Blatch- = Mary; bur. at
ington; bur. at Preston, Preston, 1552.
3 Edw. VI.

EDWARD SCRAS, of Blatchington
Will dated 1576; bur. in Preston

a da.; mar. Jane; mar. Dennis; mar.
... Rickton. Jno. Denham. Barth Borrage.

RICHARD SCRAS, of Blatchington
? bur. at Preston, 1625.

George Scras,
Gent.;
viv. 1617.

Henry Scras,
Gent.;
viv. 1617.

Susan; da. and coheir
of . . Hay, of Herstmon-
ceux, co. Sussex.

TUPPIN SCRAS, of Blatchington
buried at Preston, 1634; eld
and heir.

Susan, eld. da. =
Edward Blaker,
of Portslade,
a quo BLAKER
of PORTS-
LADE.

2. Mary; mar.
Ric. Rands,
Rector of Hart-
field: bapt. at
Salehurst, 1608.

3. Edith; mar.
Geo. Bedford,
of London.

4. Dorothy.

RICHARD SCRAS
of Blatchington, Gent.
bapt. at Salehurst,
1609: son and heir.

CHARLES
SCRAS.

JOHN SCRAS.
See page 16.

RICHARD
SCRAS.
See page 15.*

WILLIAM SCRAS,
Gent.; viv. 1673;
eldest son. His children
Richard, John, Henry
and Mary, bapt. at
Preston, 1674-1685.

Richard S.
John S.
Henry S.
Mary S.

WILLIAM SCRASE, of Seaford,
afterwards of Stanmer, Gent.; mar.
at All Saints, Lewes, 1707; ob. 1726;
bu. at Brighton. M. I. Eldest son.

Elizabeth, da. of Chas. an
Harison, of Lewes, and s
Chas. Harison, of Sutton
ob. 1732. M. I. Stanmer C

William S.;
bapt. at Seaford,
1707; bu. at
Falmer, 1718.

CHARLES SCRASE, Esq., Attorney at Law; =
bapt. at Seaford, 1709; Town Clerk of Seaford,
1733; bought a moiety of the Manor of Brighton,
1771, which by his will, 1791, he bequeathed to
his grandson, Charles Dickins, Esq. Died 1792.

Sarah
only da. of
Rd. Turner
mar. 172

"Tuppyn Scras had issue William Scras, of Annington,
Gent. (who had issue William Scrase, of Steyning, Esq.),
and Richard Scrase, of Bletchington, Gent.

"William Scrase, of [Annington, near] Steyning, had
issue an only daughter, who married Nath. Tredcroft, of
Horsham, Esq.

"Richard had issue William, Richard, Charles, and
Henry." (Qu. John, father of Henry?)

"William had issue William Scrase, of Stanmer, who
died, and was buried at Brighton, in 1725, leaving issue
Charles Scrase, and other children."

*From a Paper, in the handwriting of Charles Scrase,
Esq.; bo. 1709, penes C. S. Dickins, Esq.*

Elizabeth, young. da. & Sarah, eld
co-heir.; mar. W. Smith, ter and ph
of London, Esq. Died without issue.

CHARLES Dickins, afterwards, by
Grandfather's Will, 1791, CHARLES
SCRASE-DICKINS, Esq.: bo 1

CHARLES-SCRASE-DICKINS, Esq.
child, now (1855) of Coolhurst, Lou
Representative of the eldest line of S

of . . . Will dated 32 Eliz.;
lived at Hove; bu. at Preston.

Constance = Thos. Cheney, Esq., of Cralle,
(Burr. MS. 5711.) in Warbleton. Will dat. 1542.

of . . . Tuppin,
o. Sussex.

Thomas Cheney, of Westfield, Esq., in his Will, dated 1565,
mentions his "Unkell Scrase," and one Alice Scrase.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| Scras, Lon- 17. | Edward Scras, Gent.; viv. 1617. | Walter Scras, Gent.; viv. 1617. | Richard Scras, Citizen of Lon- don, 1617. | John Scras, of Hove, Gent. Will 1617- 1619: bu. at Preston. | = Elizabeth. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------|

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| am Scras, Lord mor, 1640; set- ngton House, in near Steyning; u. at Botolph's, there. 2nd son. | = Frances, da. of Jos. Valiant, of London, Gent.; bu. at Botolph's, 1681. | Henry Scras, of Shoreham, Gent. = Bar- bara, da. of . . . Goring, of High- den. Vis. 1662. | John Scras, of Hove; heir to his father, 1617. | Mary, v. 1617. Anne, v. 1617. Elizab., v. 1617. |
|---|--|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Scras, = Mary, only da. ning- of Hen. Lintott, of of Bolney, Gent., of relict of Capt. mor, Edw. Goring; 654; ob. 1691, æt. 25. ph's, | ² Rich. S.; ba. 1655; bu. 1675. | ³ Henry Scras. | ⁴ Charles S.; ba. 1663; bu. 1675. | ¹ Eliz. ⁵ Barbara, mar. Wm. Humphry, Chate, of Henfield. | ³ Mary, ba. 1657, = John of Brighton, 1678. | ² Frances; ba. 1650, = Mr. Tho. Symmons, of New Shoreham. |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|--|---|--|

A son;
bu. at Botolph's,
1691. Inf.

Elizabeth, da. & heiress; bapt. at Botolph's,
1686; mar. at Nuthurst, 1702, Nathaniel
Tredcroft, Esq., Lord of Hove Manor, 1716;
a quo TREDCROFT of HORSHAM.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| William S., at Stanmer, 1719. | Henry S., bapt. at Stanmer, 1724. | Catherine, bapt. at Stanmer, 1716. | Frances, bapt. at Stanmer, 1726. |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|

Dickins,
at Broadwater,
ster, 1734.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|
| beth; an Devall, ton, Esq. | ² William Dickins = . . . da. of — Ben- nett, of Thorpe, co. Surrey, Esq. √ | ³ Thos. Dickins = Louisa, d. of — Hinde, of Langham Park, co. Essex, Esq. S.P. | ⁴ Sarah; = T. Sawyer, of Heywood Lodge, co. Berks, Esq. √ |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|

ances-Elizabeth
1, da. of Charles,
is of Northampton.

II. Scrase of Withdean }
 in Patcham, }
 and other Branches.

See page 14, down to Riche

RICHARD SCRASE
 of W. Blatchington.

WILLIAM SCRASE,
 eldest son. See page 14.

JOHN SCRASE, Gent., of West Blatchington. = Philippe.
 Will dated 1712; proved 1716.

Charles Scrase,
 of Standean, in
 Ditchling; exor.
 to his father.

Henry Scrase, Gent., of
 Withdean, in Patcham.
 Will 1728-1728:
 mar. license dated 1706.
 (Lewes.)

Mary; da. of . . . Hamshar, of
 Preston. Sold lands, after de-
 cease of her husband, to his
 Uncle, Richard Scrase, of
 Hurst, formerly of Pangdean.

Barbara = John
 Gold, of Balsdean
 in Rottingdean.

Mary;
 bo. 1708,
 ba. 1730.

John Scrase, of
 Patcham; bo. 1711,
 ba. 1730; mar.
 Martha Roberts,
 but died *S.P.*

Anna Kemp, of
 Ovingdean, 1st w.;
 ma. at Hove, 1746
 bu. at Patcham,
 1754.

Richard Scrase, =
 of Withdean;
 born 1714,
 bapt. 1730;
 died 1790.

Susannah Webb,
 of Preston;
 mar. at
 Patcham,
 1758.

Wil
 Scr
 bo.
 ba.

Richd.
 S.;
 bapt.
 1749.

Charles
 Scrase,
 of Ditch-
 ling;
 baptized
 1754.

Sarah
 Pink,
 of
 Lon-
 don.

Anna Kemp S.;
 born 1747;
 ob. 1835;
 = Stephen Byne,
 Gent.,
 of
 Saddlescomb.

Barbara;
 ob. 1834,
 æt. 85;
 = Wm-
 Holling-
 dale,
 of
 Plumpton.

Susannah;
 ob. 1845,
 æt. 90;
 = John
 Marchant,
 of
 Perching,
 in
 Edburton.

John Scrase, =
 of
 Boreham,
 in
 Wartling;
 born 1759;
 died 1830.

Sa
 da
 Jo
 Gor
 Kin
 B
 G

Mary;
 died
 inf.
 1750.

Anna-
 Kemp.

 Charles
 S.

John = Elizabeth,
 Scrase, da. of
 of Harry
 Ditchling. Attree,
S.P. of
 Ditch-
 ling.

William
 Scrase,
 of
 Friston
 Place:
 viv. 1855.

Sarah,
 da. of
 John
 Marchant,
 of
 Perching.

Mary
 S.

 Richard
 Scrase,
 of
 East
 Dean:
 died
 1854.

Emma,
 da. of

 Wood-
 hams,
 of
 Lulling-
 ton.

Je
 r
 Ri
 Man
 Per

John
 Scrase,
 only
 Son.

Sarah
 S.

Isabella
 S.

Harriette S.;
 = William
 Newland, of
 Broadwater.

Eliza
 S.

Emma
 Jane S.

Fanny
 S.

Kath
 S

Elizabeth;
 mar.
 W. Pennington.

Edward S.,
 of Laughton.
 1855. *S.P.*

Susannah.

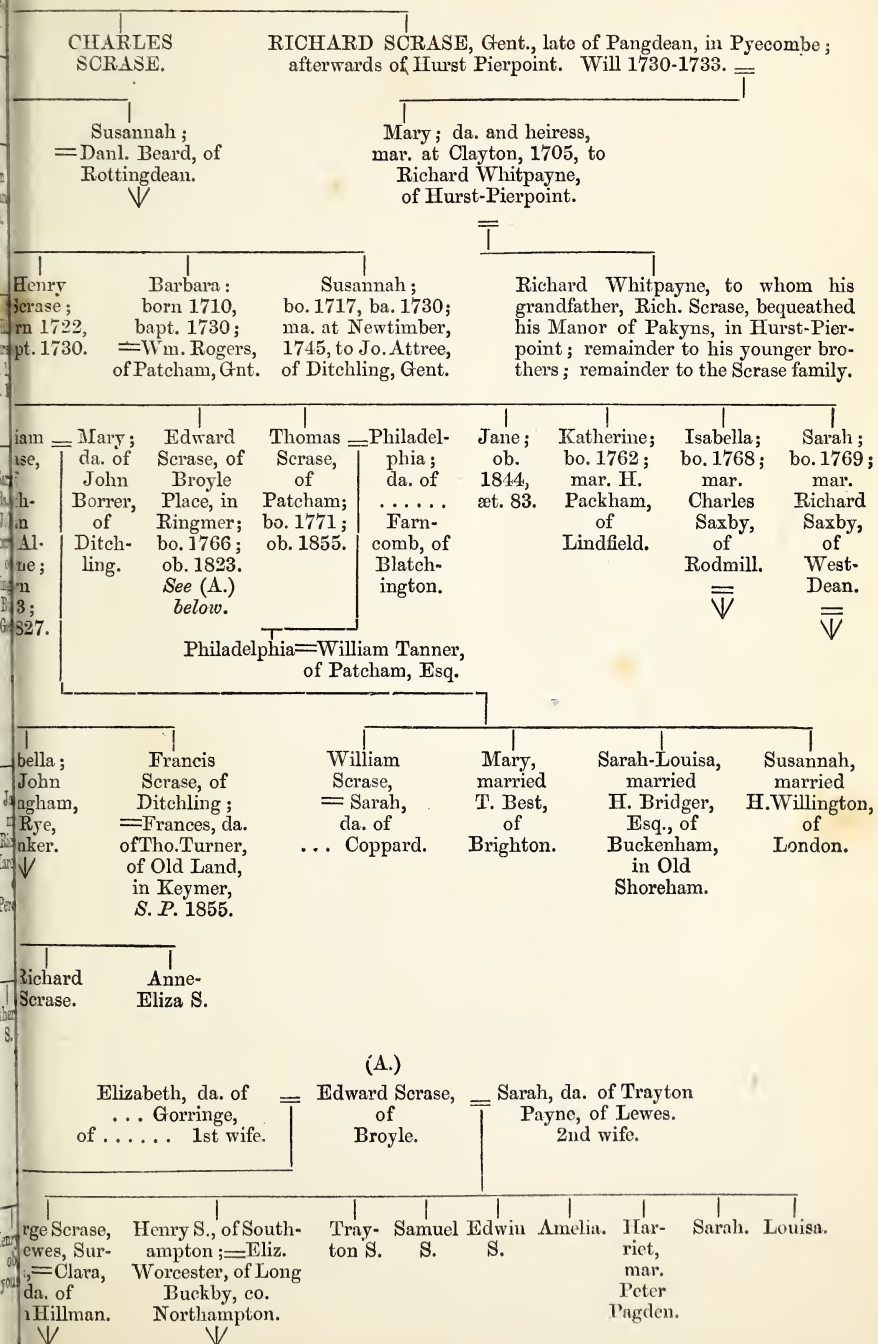
Penning-
 ton S.;
 ob. 1845.

Sophia
 mar.
 S. Payne.

Thomas
 S.; ob. in
 America.

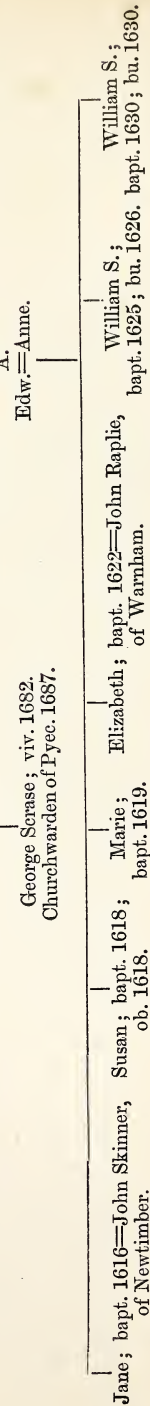
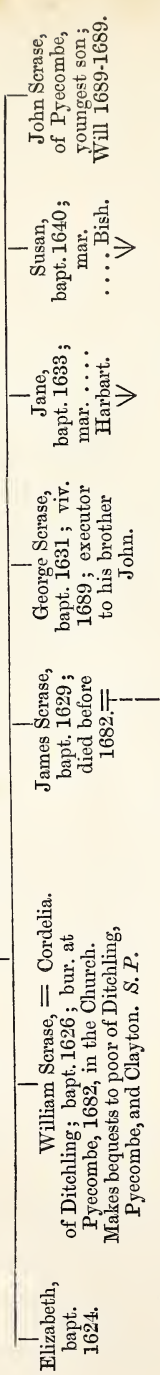
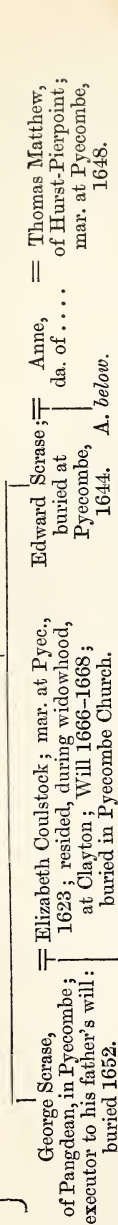
Henry S.; Hen
 ob. o
 young. you

m of Tuppin Scras, Gent.



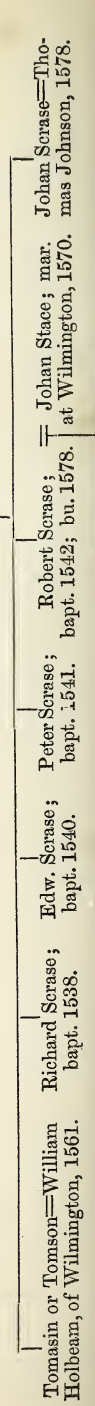
III. **Scrase, of Pyecombe, &c.**

WILLIAM SCRASE, of Pangdean, in Pyecombe; "aged" in 1637 (Will); died 1639. Makes bequests to poor of Pyecombe and Clayton.

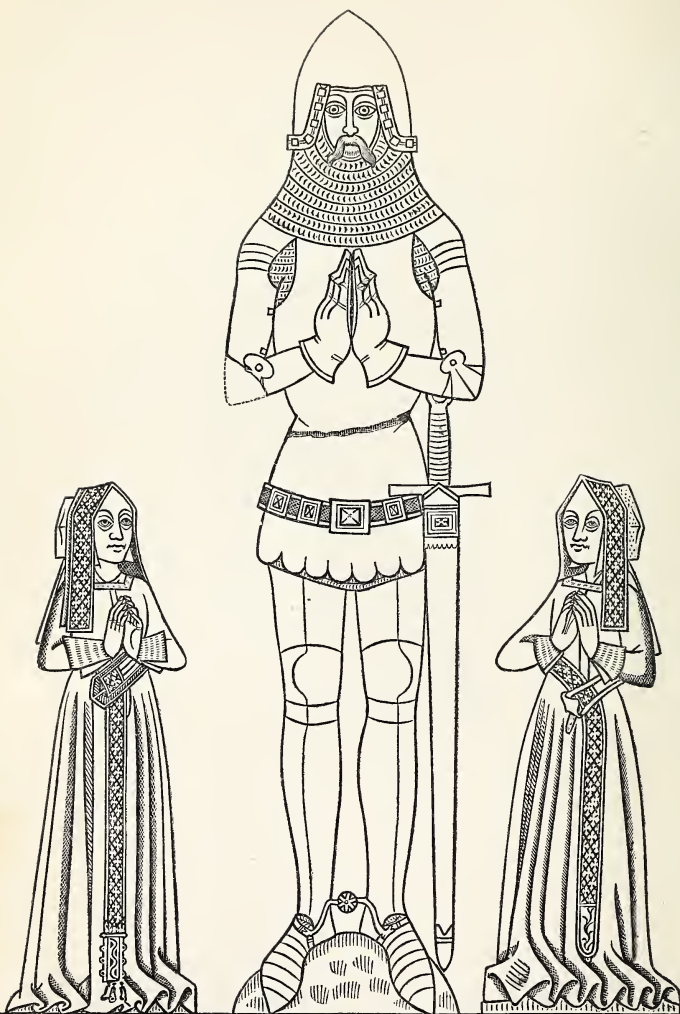


IV. **Scrase, of Wilmington. Compiled from the Parish Register, by Charles Ade, Gent^r.**

JOHN SCRASE, of Wilmington, 1538; = buried there, 1569.







Orate pro Anabus Johis Uz hanc Armigē Edithe et Agnetis consortu
 luarum qui quidem Johes obiit lez to decimo die februarii Anno Regni
 Regis henrici Septimi quinto quorum Anabus propicietur deus Ame

ON THE
BRASS OF JOHN WYBARNE, A. D. 1490, LATELY
DISCOVERED IN TICEHURST CHURCH ;

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS FAMILY AND OF THE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. CHARLES GAUNT, ISFIELD.

AN interesting Brass was brought to light on June 11, 1855, in consequence of the repairs and restoration of the rectorial chancel of Ticehurst Church, by the Rev. J. Constable, as lessee under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and has revived the name of a family once of consequence in that parish, long extinct there, although perhaps represented by those who still bear the same name in humbler sphere in the bordering county.

Judging from the very decayed state of the floor of the chancel on its removal, and the date of the last monumental slab found by the side of it being 1710, the brass now discovered must probably have been concealed for considerably above a century. It represents, or is meant to represent, the figure of John Wybarne Armiger, who died February 16, in the 5th year of Henry VII. A. D. 1490 ; and, undoubtedly, it represents his two wives, Edith and Agnes, whose very disproportionate heights may be accounted for by the width of the slab on which the three figures are placed, being only 2 ft. 3 in., so that had the ladies been represented of a stature in proportion to the male figure, they would have looked like May-poles.

A brass escutcheon, heater-shaped (as are those in and about the porch), is gone from its stone matrix ; above the knight's helmet, so that no heraldic bearings remain ; and the slab has been for a long time, probably previous to or at the time of laying the old floor, broken asunder, as well as the

taller brass of the three, otherwise they are all in a good state of preservation. The inscription is as follows:—

. . . . Orate pro Añabus Johis Wybarne Armigi Edithe et Agnetis Consortū suarum qui quidem Johies obiit sexto decimo die Februarii Anno Rigni Regis Henrici Septimi quinto, quorum Añabus propicietur deus Amê.

The knight, or rather esquire (be he who he may), appears in the mixed armour of the Camail period, which Mr. Boutell confines to no later period than 1409; and this brass does not certainly bear any very marked resemblance to any one of a later period than 1417 or 1424—upwards of seventy years previous to Wybarne's death.

There is a very slight variation, but no discrepancy with the fashion of that period, in the dress of the two ladies. Their head-dress is that generally worn in the latter part of Henry VII's and the early part of Henry VIII's reign, and resembles the head-dress attributed to Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII. They have each cuffs turned over, slightly worked or of fur: the principal difference is in the patterns of the waist cinctures, or sashes (to use a modern term), and their long pendent single ends, which are fastened to the short but broader end by an open clasp or buckle, showing the under pattern crossing.

It will however, of course, even on a cursory view, be seen that there is a great discrepancy between the date of John Wybarne's death and the character of the armour worn by the knight. No explanation can be given which shall clear away all objections that have been raised against its being a brass made after 1490; but we may give to a party suspected of the surreptitious usurpation of a by-gone monument, the benefit of any plausible conjectures; as, that the brass being apparently the almost exact copy of a neighbouring one of an older date, it might have been intended to represent John Wybarne in a knightly dress not quite obsolete in his earliest days, which he might have worn as a stripling, and still regarded as the type of early prowess; for we must bear in mind that we have no record of his age at his death, and, for aught we know, he might have numbered a century of years, so that in 1410 he would have been twenty years of age; but, setting aside such a possibility, he might have possessed his father's or elder brother's (the Rhodian Knight) camail, and

have worn it, as not quite out of fashion in all its characteristics, and therefore it might have been chosen as his costume for ennobling his memory.

Now, Mrs. Agnes Wybarne, the surviving wife and executrix of John Wybarne, or rather her executors, must stand responsible for this monumental record; and they have been supposed by some to have appropriated the figure of some deceased knight, and placed by his side the disproportionate figures of his two wives, with an inscription peculiar to that period, imploring for mercy and pardon, which such sacrilege would have rendered particularly necessary for themselves.

As the will of the fair Agnes, desiring a stone to be bought for her husband's grave, is dated twelve years after his death, it seems certain that no such monument had been so placed up to that time; and we must therefore charge her unscrupulous or thrifty executors with the vanity of representing the deceased head of the family as a knight of very olden time: or indeed our hero himself might not have been free from this infirmity of the love of monumental glory, and, being ambitious that posterity should look upon him as a very ancient hero of bygone and stirring times, he might on the loss of his first wife Edith, the partner of his chivalrous days, have himself selected and caused to be executed this and his first wife's brass. To prove that brasses did not always synchronize in their costume with the date of the decease, the brass at Wotton-under-Edge shows Thomas Lord Berkeley to be more in the armour of the period of its sculpture, viz. 1392, than that which was coming into use some time before his death in 1417,¹ which may be evident by comparing it with that of Sir John Hardresham in Lingfield Church. We are told also² that both the figure of Lord Berkeley and Margaret his Lady were probably engraved at the death of Lady Berkeley in 1392. And this is not a singular case of a premature preparation of a brass, which might be as a *memento mori*; for Sir John de Cobham, who died in 1407, had his brass laid down about 1367, about forty years before his death;

Hos egomet versus posui mihi sanus, ut esset
Hinc prævisa mihi mortis imago meæ.

¹ Plate armour commenced about 1407.

² By Mr. Boutell, vol. i, p. 56.

If we nail the Ticehurst brass down to the procrustean date to which its armour is strictly appropriate, we must assign it to an era coeval, if not prior, to the age of the chancel itself, which is in an early, but not the very earliest, character of the Perpendicular style; but if we will rather take the trouble of comparing it with several brasses of various dates, we may suppose it to have been chosen from some capriciousness of taste or other reason, as not being in all respects outrageously at variance with the innovations of armour that had been introduced, and which an engraver might consider as a degenerate type of antiquity too modern for him to copy, observing, as he would, that the armour of the fifteenth century presented many more minute and fanciful changes than that of any other period. It certainly is not, however, an uncommon case that a brass should be appropriated; for there is an instance at Laughton, in Lincolnshire, of a knight's brass of 1405 being adopted by the Dalisons in A.D. 1543.

Sir Humphrey Stanley, A.D. 1506, in Westminster Abbey, wears mail and round sollerets, characters of two distinct periods. And though an insignificant or capricious mark to designate the actual time of a brass being worked and dedicated to the memory of its subject, yet the introduction of flowers and grass as a ground, instead of an animal, on which the feet rested, became more general after A.D. 1450, and, as being more easily cut than an animal, was adopted and appears as the principal difference in the two brasses of Wybarne at Ticehurst, and the Echingham brass, which might very naturally have served as a pattern. The inference, which will strike a casual observer in seeing the Wybarne brass, as ably delineated by Mr. Utting, by the side of that of Sir William de Echingham of A.D. 1387, as it is accurately restored in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses*, by the supply of a pointed bascinet, &c., may be not an improbable one; and it need not be any great stretch of credulity to suppose that the artist, employed to engrave the figure of Wybarne as a knight of the fifteenth century, selected as his type that of a knight in the church of the neighbouring parish, whose style of armour being continued from the fourteenth far into the fifteenth century, with more or less variation, he might consider quite appropriate enough.

On the whole, in order to elucidate an interesting point of local chronology, though without positive evidence, we may hope that our Ticehurst Brass was not surreptitiously usurped by some robber of tombs. Agnes Wybarne does not (as was usual) give any directions in her will for providing any brasses, but, as will be presently seen from the will itself, enjoins "her executors to bye a convenient stone to lay upon her husband's grave and myne in the chancel of Tyseherst." At whatever period, therefore, this brass was executed, it may have been copied by the artist, under the direction of some one of the family, from the figure in the neighbouring church of Echingham; and it is not very dissimilar to Sir William Fienley's brass at Hurstmonceaux, and well calculated to represent to the then widowed, and, let us hope, now exculpated, Agnes Wybarne, the best *beau idéal* she had seen of a gallant knight in days of yore.

The lady's character would also be saved by another supposition, which might be suggested by the words of her will,—that no "convenient stone" had been in fact laid on her husband's grave until after her death.

To pass from this discussion, it may be more generally interesting to trace, as far as may be from slight records, the connection between the locality of Ticehurst and the persons who in life wore the antique costume we have been considering, and whose remains still rest in the chancel of the parish church.

The principal information has been derived from the kindness of the Somerset Herald, William Courthope, Esq., and may be best conveyed in the very words of his letters, beginning with one to G. C. Courthope, Esq., of Whiligh:—

College of Arms, June 18, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR,—I can now give you some insight to the history of John Wybarne, whose monumental remains you have discovered. He was the son of John Wybarne, of Hawkwell in Pembury, county Kent, and the brother of Sir Nicholas Wybarne, a knight of Rhodes. He was probably the only one of his family (in direct line of descent) who died at Ticehurst. He was possessed of considerable property in the parish, the principal of which was Mapesden; and he died in 1489 or

about that time, whilst *he was building a house adjoining to the church*. In this house he directed that a priest should have a free lodging, provided he sang a "De profundis" for his soul every night before he went to bed; and he was a benefactor to the church, not only in money left for its repairs, but in directing obits, &c., for the welfare of his soul. He had two wives: Edith, near to whom he directed to be buried; and Agnes, who survived him. He had a numerous family; but his son and heir left Ticehurst and went to live at Bayham, and his descendants afterwards settled at Bayhall in Pembury. Amongst the estates of this John Wybarne were lands at Buckling-hill in Wadhurst, which were sold by his great-grandsons, and eventually came into the possession of your family, and the title-deeds of which are amongst those I arranged for your father. The only temporary residence of the family in the parish, accounts for the name being so little known; but there is not the smallest chance of his having had anything to do with the founding of the church, which was long before his time. He was a great benefactor to it, and no more. I shall be glad to have a rubbing of the brass, or copy of the inscription, if your local antiquaries can decipher it. One of his two wives was a Miss Hide; and he had a brother or son Anthony (a man of less note), who died at Ticehurst in 1528, making his will on the day of the Seven Sleepers in that year, and providing also handsomely for the welfare of his soul.

Believe me, &c.,

WILLIAM COURTHOPE,
Somerset.

Subsequently to this letter, I have been favoured with another, dated July 6, from the Somerset Herald, saying that "he wished he had imparted more, for the man's will is a most curious document, and he was the last of his line who adhered to the ancient faith. His son's will is Protestant, and not half so interesting to an antiquary." And he adds, "My impression is, that the family fell into obscurity about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and the descendants of our John are probably to be found amongst the labouring men of *Pepingbury (Pembury)* or the neighbourhood."

The following letter from the same gentleman to me will give some further account of John Wybarne, and introduce his genealogy :—

College of Arms, Sept. 14, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am sorry I can send you so little in regard to Wybarne, and I can tell nothing more about Sir Nicholas. There does not appear to be either will or inquisition for him ; nor do I find him named in the *History of the Knights of Malta*, although there is one which purports to give all the names of the members.

Agnes, the second wife and widow of John Wybarne, was the individual to whom we are indebted for the monument in Ticehurst chancel. She directs “her exōrs to bye a convenient stone to laye upon my husband John Wybarne’s grave, and myne, in the chancel of Tyseherst.”

She directs to be buried there, before the image of our Lady, and to the “dayes of her owteburying and monthesday,” she gives 20 marks, “that is to say (for) a prest’s singing, and in almes to poor people.” She also gives “ij lb. of wax tapers to brenne before my herse, and after to be left to brenne afore the sacrament, and another afore the high crucifix ; the residue afore our blessed Lady.” She gives her son Nicholas “a gowne of crymsyn that was her fader’s, and furred with martins, two grete brasse pots that were his faders, and a cheyne of golde, to the entent he should give 40*s.* towards buying a suit of vestments.” She gives “Agnes Shoswell, her goddaūr, a gowne furred with white minever, and a litill gilt girdill.”

She also directs that an honest priest should sing 2½ years at Tyseherst for her soul, the souls of her two husbands, &c.

In answer to another part of your letter (respecting the existence of an old house near the church), I have no information touching the removal of this house.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM COURTHOPE,

Somerset.

To Rev. C. Gaunt.

The GENEALOGY of the WYBARNE Family, as supplied by the Somerset Herald.

ARMS.—*Sable, a fess Or between three Saxans membered Gules.*

Thomas Wybarne of Kent

John Wybarne of Hawkwell, co. Kent = Agnes, daür. and heir of John Sidley.

Nicholas Wybarne,
Kt. of Rhodes.

Edith, daür. of *** Hide, = John Wybarne of Ticehurst, co. Sussex, = Agnes *** , daür. of *** , widow of his first wife, buried at Ticehurst. ob. 16 Feb. 5 Hen. VII, buried at Ticehurst. *** Harris, buried in the Chancel of Ticehurst. Will dated 20 Feb. 1502, proved 25 Nov. 1503.

William Wybarne = Jane Elizabeth, daür. of Edward Scot of Scots Hall, Exex. to her husband. Will dated 30 Nov. 1591.

William Wybarne = Jane, daür. of Edward Scot of Scots Hall, Exex. to her husband. Will dated 30 Nov. 1591.

William Wybarne, 1548. als Fecknam, 1591.

Arthur Wybarne, 1548.

Thomas Wybarne, 1548.

William Wybarne, 1548.

Richard Wybarne, 1548.

John W. to whom his father left lands on the day in Ticehurst and chingham Wadhurst. co. Sussex Esq. 1528.⁴

Joan, mar- ried John Shoywell of Shoywell in E- well in Ticehurst and chingham co. Sussex Esq. 1489.

Mercy, Eliza, unmarried 1489.

Elizabeth, daür. of William Dorrell of Bolney.³ Will dated 25 July 1548, proved 4 Nov. 1549.

Ralph Wybarne. Wybarne.

John Wybarne.

Jane. Margaret.

Nicholas Wybarne, a minor 1489. Exor. to his mother 1503.

Marion, youngest daür. 1489, 1503 mar- ried *** his mother Torkington.

³ No such name found there in the earliest registers.

⁴ The seven martyrs of the third century, Maximilianus, Melchus, Martian, Dionysius, John, Serapion, and Constantine, whose feast was on 11th Feb.

In addition to these particulars, the name of "Wybarne" occurs in several deeds belonging to G. C. Courthope, Esq., relative to his property in Wadhurst and Ticehurst; and from the *Catalogue of the Charters*, arranged by Mr. William Courthope, it appears that—

- "A.D. 1556, } John Levyshothe of Wadhurst (who was probably the son
May 31. } or grandson of Joan, who in 1471 is named as widow of
John Levyshothe of Marden) grants an annuity to John
Wybarne of Pepingbury.
- A.D. 1571, { A William Wybarne receives a deed of sale from a William
Mar. 1. } Upton, who is named in
- A.D. 1573, {
Nov. 12. } A Decree of Chancery.
- A.D. 1580, } John Wybarne of Pepingbury, eo. of Kent, Gent., grants
May 25. } to his two sons Edward and George an annuity of £6. 13s. 4d.
issuing out of a tenement and lands at Buckling-hill, in Wad-
hurst.
- A.D. 1593, { William Wybarne of Bayhall, in Pepingbury, Gent., sells
Dec. 14. } property in Wadhurst.
- A.D. 1601, { William Wybarne of Bayhall, and Edward Wybarne of
May 1. } Battle, Gent., are joined in suffering a recovery and fine
for their estate in Wadhurst as above."

The following has been communicated to me by Mr. Norwood, of Willesborough:—

- Philipott, under *Orpington*, says, "*Crofton*, once a place of much grandeur
1659. and populacy, is still a manour, which it had anciently when it was
the inheritance of *Wibourn*, a family, in elder times, of high esteem.
1300. Ralph de Wibourne held lands in several places in Kent (as by deeds
then in possession of Wibourne of Halkwell), temp. Edward I.
1347. And in 20th Edward III, John de Wybourne paid aid for several
lands at the making of the Black Prince, Knight. They relin-
quished the property of Crofton in the end of Edward III, by sale, to Sir
Robert Belknap.

"1525. Halkwell was granted to John Wybourne, who was seated at
Probably before this date. Culverden (in Pembury), whither the family arrived from Crofton,
in Orpington; from him descended Benjamin Wybourn, who
married Blanch, daughter of Sir John Philipott, of Southampton,
and died about 1650.
See Genealogy.

"1546. Henry VIII granted Bayhall in Pembury, or Pepinbury, to
William Wyburn, living then at Culverden, who sold it to Thomas
Sackville, Lord Buckhurst (and it was probably Edward, fourth Earl of
Dorset, who sold it to Robert Amherst, Esq.).

“The Wybourne property descended to the two daughters of John Wybourne, who married R. Berkley and P. Jones.

“Harris, p. 236, and Hasted, under Orpington and Pembury, copy from Philipott; but neither gives any account of the family after the decease of Blanch, widow of Benjamin. He evidently died *S. P.*, as his widow inherited his property.”

Hasted mentions a family of Wyborne to have lived or held lands in several parishes in *East Kent*, “and if they were descendants of those inquired about,” Mr. Norwood says, “it is likely I was acquainted with the last *male* representative who lived in this parish, Willesborough, forty years ago, and died unmarried; as also a brother. Their names were John and William Wyborn.”

From subsequent inquiry, and information kindly supplied by B. Husey Hunt, Esq., it appears that in the 14th year of Henry VII, the heirs of one Wybarne held of the manor of Hammerden, of which Mr. Courthope is now lord, certain lands called Wytherenden; and that, in the 27th year of Elizabeth, John Wybourne, Esq. held lands of the same manor. I also find, from an old survey supposed to have been made about the year 1611, that Edward Wybarne held lands called the Church Fields and Stumblett. Mr. Hunt adds, that in the time of Elizabeth, although there was generally a large attendance of the tenants of the manor at the court, yet that the Wybarne of that day did not attend, and that occasionally the presence of others of the family is noticed; from which it may be inferred that the family was probably then one holding a considerable position.

From a rental of Sir Henry Sidney's property, *tempore* Queen Elizabeth, in the possession of Mr. M. A. Lower, the following extracts have been kindly supplied to me, and they contribute a few more particulars of John Wybarne's territorial connection with Sussex, about A. D. 1580:—

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>“John Wybarne, Esquire, holdyth ffrelye one message one barne one mylhouse and certain lands called Graylings contg. by estimaïon one hundred acres in Tysehurste and paith pr annum.</p> | } | <p>vij<i>s.</i> vij<i>d.</i> (and for Court Shuyte v<i>d.</i>) for all services.</p> |
|--|---|--|

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>The same John Wybarne holdyth ffrelye certain lands called Pycotts in Tyseherst contg. by esti- maïon L. acres and paith pr annum.</p> | } | <p>ii<i>s.</i> iiij<i>d.</i> (and for court suite v<i>d.</i>) for all services saving for escuage due.</p> |
|---|---|--|

Both are in the Borowe of Hothlygh pacel of the manor of Robertsbridge.”

It will be remembered, that it is stated that John Wybarne died in 1490, "whilst he was building a house adjoining to the church," and that in this house he directed that a priest should have a free lodging, provided he sang a "De profundis for his soul every night before he went to bed." Now, it may be a subject of curiosity to an archæologist, and not devoid of interest to the good folks of Ticehurst, to speculate on the very building which John Wybarne directed, three months before his death, to be built as a lodging for a priest, being still in existence.

Inquiry, as well as inspection, has been made, as to any remains of a building *near* the church. The only marks, and they are very slight, of there having been any foundations of a building near, but detached from the church itself, are in the field on the east of the churchyard, between the wall and a pond. Nor are there any breaks or projections whatever in the walls of the church, showing any junction with the church masonry. except that to which may be very plausibly assigned the priest's house or lodging, erected, or that was being erected, by John Wybarne at his death. As we know the building did exist, if the present hypothesis is rejected, we shall be at a loss to account for its entire disappearance, unless the former parsonage be considered to be the work in question of John Wybarne; and that could scarcely be described as adjoining the church, or a very convenient lodging for a priest whose duty it was to say nightly mass.

If we refer to the *Glossary of Architecture*, under the title of Parvise (by some considered as a corruption of the word Paradise), we shall find it sometimes denoting a room over a church porch, used as a school or library, or perhaps a room for the muniments, plate, and vestments of the church. In the example before us, the parvis was secured by iron bars, and an oak door, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, with a very large old double-bolted lock. Sometimes it served as a dwelling-room.

Now, there is nothing inconsistent in supposing that John Wybarne built the present north porch of the church of Ticehurst, for the character of its architecture is in keeping with the period when he might have erected it, and in identifying it with the house he had in hand at his death. It is adjoining to the church. It is about 10 feet square, and a

little over, and about 8 feet high ; and has still the marks of stairs and doorway of *entrance into the church itself*, thus affording, from the priest's lodging, the most easy access for him to the altar, for the purpose of saying masses for its founder's soul, either at all hours of the night, or, as was specially directed, before he went to bed in this very convenient dormitory. He would not require an altar and its accompanying piscina in this room, for he could easily resort to them in the church.

There is an open window, at present with iron grating before it, but at that time it might have been glazed. Immediately below its sill, and resting on the point of the doorway arch, is a semi-hexagonal niche of the date of Henry VII, which seems to have been an insertion, as the upper string-course moulding is apparently interrupted. The whole porch however, independent of its supposed connection with John Wybarne and his priest of the then dominant faith, is a very good specimen of a parvise and niche in its architectural character ; and it cannot be better appropriated, after its intended reparation, than as a vestry for the use of a priest of the reformed church.

Allusion was made to John Wybarne's not having been instrumental in founding the church of Ticehurst, and indeed its general architectural style stamps it with a date somewhat previous to his age, but we are told he was a great benefactor to the church, and he might have contributed largely, if not entirely, to the adorning of it with stained glass, of which so many goodly specimens remain, both in the great chancel windows as well as in those of the Whiligh and Pashley chancels, and which, by the kind permission of Mr. Courthope and Mr. Wetherell, will be concentrated and arranged by Messrs. Powell, in the large east window. There are some grounds for giving our John the credit of this exquisite adornment of the church, so beautiful even in its shattered state, by the appearance in a coloured roundel of the letter W, applicable, it is true, as an initial of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury at that period. The arms of William de Echingham also appear in this window as well as on the centre boss of the groin of the vaulting of the porch ; and these arms might have been (as was not unusual) derived from some of the

knights of Echingham to Wybarne, under whom he held in fee perhaps; and not have been the sole bearing of William de Echingham, whose date of 1387 will not synchronize with the windows.

Of the Stained Glass remaining, a very short and incomplete notice may suffice.

A Virgin and two Children as one subject—another virgin holding a palm-branch or sceptre, over which is a figure praying at an altar. Two angels, the ruby and azure of whose wings are most striking. The first person in the Trinity appears holding a globe, and a very fine old head below it; but the two angels holding chains, and tossing over their shoulders thuribles, are perfect. A hand grasping a very beautiful crosier is all that remains of a mitred figure. One label bears the name of **Ezekiel** **Pro**; which are the only old English letters remaining to be noticed. There is also St. Christopher bearing Christ. A double triangle, emblem of the Trinity, and several perfect canopies, as well as fragments of various borders, &c., will fully repay a careful examination. We cannot however quit our imperfect description of this stained glass without noticing an almost uninjured and most singular delineation of a subject, in which appears two fiends, one drawing and the other pushing into a large caldron, suspended amidst the flames of purgatory, several souls in a waggon or car; and amongst these figures, which are ten in number, may be seen the Pope with his triple crown, a king crowned, and a mitred bishop. Such a subject might lead us to suppose that the Papacy was here prematurely aimed at; but this was not an uncommon mode of depicting the judgment-day and its results; and that the day of judgment was here intended to be set forth as a warning both to priest and people, appears clearly from the almost perfect figure of an avenging angel bearing a pointed sword reversed upon the shoulder, a very exquisitely drawn and symmetrical figure, as is also that of other angels blowing trumpets, to which may be added, as types of the last awful day, several single figures rising from their tombs.

These fragments of stained glass appear to be of the time of Henry V, or the early part of the reign of Henry VI.

The same old floor in the chancel concealed, together with Wybarne's slab, two other monumental slabs, all which will be replaced and in sight.

On the smallest slab, which is 2 ft. 2 in. by 1 ft. 3 in., is the following inscription:—

“Here resteth the body of Robert Coles, son of Dr. Gilbert Coles and Mary his wife, who departed this life the 14th of September 1697, aged 25 years.”

On the other, which is a very large slab—6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 4 in., is the following inscription:—

“Here lys the body of Mary, Relict of Myles Edgar, Gentleman, Daughter of Thomas Woodcock of Newtimber. She died 7 July 1710 in the 87th year of her age.

“The above named Myles Edgar and also her former husband William Hartridge, Gent. of ys Parish, lys both interr'd likewise in ys Chancell.”

A square-shaped squint, or hagnoscope, opening from the Pashley or southern chancel into the great chancel, was also laid open to view at the same time with the above; together with a very elegant small piscina having a trefoil head.

Much more might be added on the architectural beauties of the Church of Ticehurst, which stands on a spot commanding a most enchanting prospect. It may be satisfactory also to learn that a church so deserving of admiration is shortly to be restored in unison with the great chancel; but the peculiar character of the clerestory windows will not only attract the scrutinizing observation of the archæologist as to their precise original form, but they will require and, we hope, receive the care of the architect (Mr. Slater) and masons to restore them correctly, and render this church as good an example of the Perpendicular style as any in this district.

ON SEDGWICK CASTLE.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER.

READ AT HORSHAM, JULY 12, 1855.

THIS Castle was situated about two miles and a half from Horsham, eastward, in that detached part of the parish of Broadwater which lies between Horsham and Nuthurst. It was one of those minor castellated buildings, the small dimensions of which would seem to imply that they could not have been the principal residences of their owners, but occasional places of resort only. Of these smaller castles, the remains of several interesting examples are to be found in this county, and the sites of others may be traced; the early history and subsequent descent of which, for want of that free access to public records and documents which we of the present day happily possess, have been heretofore involved in great obscurity and doubt. Our county historians have enlightened us but little on these points. The conclusion they seem to have arrived at, from an investigation of their general features and character, and from the occasional notices which they met with of them, is, that they were the original residences of the Norman barons; and that, as they obtained greater possessions and larger castles, these smaller ones were abandoned and suffered to go to decay. Altogether disregarding the fact, that upon these lordships—at all events, upon those of Pevensey and Bramber and Arundel, if not upon all—the barons, to whom they were assigned after the Conquest, found castles upon them already erected for their use, which they proceeded at once to occupy; and that these minor castles are for the most part, as far as we have a knowledge of their history, of a somewhat later date than the castles by which they are supposed to have been superseded. That some of these castles were used as hunting seats by the lords of the baronial castles to which they were known to have been appendant, there can, I think, be no doubt. These

baronial residences being situated in the southern portion of the county, and the manors attached to them running for many miles in a northerly direction, they would, as men devoted to the chase, naturally provide themselves with residences in distant manors, to enable them to pursue with greater facility their favourite pastime. Such, doubtless, was Verdley Castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen in a wood in the parish of Fernherst. Camden, speaking of the remote situation of this castle in his day, says of it, that it was "known only to those that hunt the marten cat." The Earls of Arundel had their hunting-seats in the extensive forest tracts of Stanstead and Charlton. And that the castle of Knepp also is to be regarded in the same light, the large sporting establishment of men and dogs shown, by the documents relating to this castle published in the third volume of our Collections, to have been kept up here in the time of King John, sufficiently testify. They prove it to have been used as a hunting-seat by the Braose family, the lords of the castle of Bramber, to which it was appendant. The barons of Pevensey had their hunting-seats at Hartfield and Maresfield. For though no ruins exist in either of these localities similar to those which are to be seen at Verdley and Knepp, there is a field to the north of the village of Hartfield called "the Castle Field," the unevenness of the surface of which, and a large mound standing about the centre of it, clearly show that a small castle once stood on this spot, the foundations of which might possibly, if searched for, still be discovered beneath the surface. With regard to the hunting-seat in Maresfield, traces of it may still be seen in what is now a wooded tract of Ashdown Forest called "the Vetchery." That this was the occasional residence of royalty, "the Chase of Ashdon" or, as it was called after it was enclosed by John-a-Gaunt, "Lancaster Great Park," being a favourite royal sporting district, we have documentary evidence¹ to prove. Edward II concludes a deed, "diversas concessiones abbati et canonicis de Begeham" (Bayham Abbey) "factas confirmans," as follows: "Data per manum nostram apud Marsfield;" and a writ issued by the same king, requiring the mayor and bailiffs of Winchelsea to search their ports for suspected persons, is also

¹ Monast. Angl., vol. vi, part 2, p. 914; Pat. 6 Edw. III, p. 230.

dated Marsfield.² The former of these deeds is dated the 23rd and the latter the 24th of September 1326. I have met too with charters of Edward III, dated from the same place. King John is said to have made this hunting-seat a frequent place of residence. To it was attached a free chapel, an account of which will be found among the Notes and Queries at the end of volume.

From the circumstance, that these minor castles were all of them moated, some with a single, this of Sedgwick with a double fosse, it has been farther inferred, that they were built with some reference to the personal security of their owners in times of danger. As the baronial residences, to which they were for the most part appendant, were situated near to the sea, which circumstance would render them liable to be attacked in case of foreign invasion, these minor castles would be safe places to retire to, during these or any similiar times of hostile emergency, situated as they were in remote parts of a vast trackless forest.

But, to come to the more immediate subject of my present memoir. The castle of Sedgwick differs in this material respect from the other minor castles of Sussex, that it was not, as far as I have been able to discover, originally appendant to any other castle, but an entirely independent residence. For rather more than two centuries and a half after the Norman conquest, it appears to have belonged to a family known by the somewhat opprobrious title of "le Salvage," "Salvagus," or in plain English, "the savage," a title probably derived from the wild and erratic, not to say ferocious, dispositions and habits of him to whom it was first assigned. The term Salvagus is not to be found in any classic writer that I am acquainted with; nor does Ainsworth condescend to notice it. For its meaning I am indebted to the charter rolls of the 1st of John, where a wild cat is called "Salvagus Catus." And this is the only instance of its use that I have met with, except as ignobly connected with these Sedgwick lords.

But from whatever cause this family obtained this unenviable designation, they were the early lords of Broadwater; and appear to have had considerable possessions in the rape of Bramber. The Robert of Domesday, who is represented

² Rymer's Fœd., vol. xi, p. 642; Cooper's Winchelsea, p. 66.

as holding Broadwater and Ordinges (Worthing), was, there can be little doubt, Robert le Savage; and it is equally probable that the same Robert is alluded to as holding Lancing and Ashington of William de Braose, with whom he might have been connected by birth or marriage, and whom he probably accompanied from Normandy to this country. The similarity of their coats of arms³ seems to imply a relationship by blood or alliance. Of the first three of his descendants—all of them Robert le Savage—I have been able to find no other mention than is to be derived from the early charters of the lords of Bramber, particularly those relating to the Priory of Sele; among the attesting witnesses of which their names occur. Of the fifth Robert le Savage, Maddox, in his *History of the Exchequer*, states, that in the year 1197, he gave 20s to King John to be allowed to have his plaint in the King's Court against John le Combe on account of the marriage of his daughter Agnes, which this Robert claimed to be in his gift:⁴ a singular feudal privilege.

The only child of this Robert was a daughter named Hawisa, who married—1st, John de Gaddesden, who appears to have been a resident of Shoreham, and to have had property in different parts of the rape of Bramber, and who was for three years sheriff of Sussex during the reign of Henry III and 2dly, a de Nevill. In an early document⁵ relating to Sedgwick, Hawisa le Savage is described as having carried this manor to the former of these two husbands. In 1268, William de Braose, being from his unthrifty habits in need of money, determined to supply his wants by exonerating various estates held under him from the claim of murage.⁶ And this led to a final concord between her and this William, by which, for the sum of 96 marks, which was rather less than one-third of the whole sum he was empowered to raise, the lands of her manor in Broadwater were to be acquitted of this charge upon them for ever. In this deed⁷ she is described as “Hawisa de

³ I am indebted to Mr. Ellis, of Hurst-perpoint, for this suggestion.

⁴ Mag. Rot. Ric. I, Rot. 18 b. Sussexia, Maddox Exc. In this and all the earlier deeds relating to this family, they are called “le Salvage.”

⁵ Placit. de Jur. et Assis., 7 Edw. I.

⁶ Ped. fin., 52 H. III. Murage was the right which the lord possessed of taxing estates held under him for the repair of his castle.

⁷ The deed is in the Chapter-house Westminster.

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Nevill, quondam uxor Johannis de Gattesden. She died, according to the Tower Records (in what year is not mentioned, but from the *Inquisitio Post Mortem* No. 84, we learn that it was towards the close of the reign of Henry III), seized of the manor of Broadwater, valued at £52. 0s. 2d. per annum; also of the manor of Halkesbourne, now called Hawkesbourne, in Horsham; Goring, or Garinglea, in Shipley; and South Lancing and Lyons, near Broadwater; as well as of the advowson of Itchingfield. What is now the manor of Durrington⁸ also belonged from an early period to this family; a moiety of the tithes of which were conferred by Robert le Savage on the Priory of Sele about the year 1130. Robert, the father of this Hawisa, is described in the *Testa de Nevill* as possessing four knights' fees in Broadwater. That this family held an important position in the rape of Bramber is, I think, shown by the fact, that this Robert was selected by the guardian of William de Braose, during his minority, under an order of Henry III, as custos of the castles of Bramber, Knapp, and Pevensey, which were supposed to be placed in jeopardy by the breaking out of a war with France. He had also the charge of the honour of Knapp and Bramber, belonging to John de Braose.⁹

The manor and castle of Sedgwick continued in the family of le Savage till the year 1272, when John le Savage exchanged them with William de Braose for other lands¹⁰ held under the honour of Bramber; and this exchange was subsequently confirmed by his son Robert le Savage. The value of the manor at the time this exchange took place was £17. 12s. 2d. The manor and castle had previously been the subject of a dispute between this John le Savage and William de Braose. By some means or other, probably during the confusion occasioned by the prosecution of the Barons' war, they had fallen into the hands of John de Maunsel; on whose death abroad, William de Braose claimed them as having thereby escheated to him.

⁸ As this is not mentioned as a separate manor for two centuries after the Conquest, it was probably included during that period in the manor of Broadwater.

⁹ See Knep Castle Documents; *Sussex Arch. Collections*, Vol. V, p. 144.

¹⁰ What lands these were I have not been able to discover; but as I find a

Thomas Savage described, in 1334, as of Burback (Beubush?), one of two parks in the neighbourhood of Horsham belonging to the lords of Bramber, we may reasonably conclude that the lands included in this park are the "other lands" here alluded to.

This led to a suit¹¹ between them in 1266, which was decided in favour of John le Savage. Our honorary secretary,¹² speaking, in his history of this war, of this John de Maunsel, and the circumstances which led to his dying abroad, says, "The fate of this man is as remarkable an instance of fallen greatness as the Wolsey of later times. He who had often refused bishopricks, both on account of the greater value of the benefices which he held, and also because it would have interfered with his free manner of living, now, after all his splendour, died abroad in the greatest poverty and wretchedness. All his property, including the mansion of Sedgwick, which he had license to embattle in 1259, was granted to Simon de Montfort, jun. After the battle of Evesham, Sedgwick was again claimed and repossessed by John le Savage."¹³

At the death of William de Braose in 1290, the manor and castle of Sedgwick, with other manors and estates, passed to his son William by Isabel¹⁴ the first of his three wives.¹⁵ At the death of this second William without male issue in 1326, the Sussex estates were divided. The honour and castle of Bramber descended to the elder of his two daughters; and the manors of Sedgwick, Washington, and Findon were settled on the issue of Mary,¹⁶ his father's third wife. Under this arrangement Sedgwick descended to Richard de Braose, the eldest son of this Mary; and, as he died without issue, it then passed to his brother Peter. From this Peter it descended to his son Thomas; whose son of the same name inherited it of him; as his children died during their minority without issue, Sedgwick went through the heirs of the Says, Herons, St. Pierres, Cokesseys, and Grevilles to the De Mowbrays, as descended from Aliva de Braose, who in 1298 married John de Mowbray; and it continued in the families of de Mowbray and Howard until the attainder of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk of the Howards, in 1572.

Chesworth, in the parish of Horsham, had been one of the

¹¹ Placit. Abrev., 51 Hen. III.

¹² Blaauw's Barons' War, p. 96.

¹³ Rot. Pat., 47 Hen. III.

¹⁴ This Isabel was the daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and niece of Gilbert Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. The second wife was Agnes, daughter of Nicholas de Moels.

¹⁵ See Pedigree of Braose, post.

¹⁶ This Mary was the daughter of William, Lord Roos of Hamlake, and after the death of Braose she remarried a Plantagenet, viz. Thomas de Brotherton Earl of Norfolk; subsequently to the death of her second husband she married, thirdly, Ralph de Cobham.

residences of the Braose family.¹⁷ Here died, in the year 1395, Thomas Lord Braose, whose infant children were the last of the possessors of Sedgwick of that name; he was buried in Horsham church, and his monument, surmounted by a full-length figure of him in the military garb of the reign of Richard II, is noticed in a subsequent article in this volume. There is an excellent engraving of the figure, from a drawing by Sir S. Merricks, in Cartwright's *History of the Rape of Bramber*.

Chesworth subsequently became one of the residences of the Dukes of Norfolk before they married the Fitz-Alans and became Earls of Arundel. In December 1541, on the supposition that Anne of Cleves, after her divorce, had a child, and that the Duchess of Norfolk (Agnes Tilney, wife of Thomas, second duke of the Howard family) could give important evidence, Dr. Peter was ordered by the Earl of Southampton and Sir John Wriothesley to Horsham.¹⁸ On December 6th the council gave an order for locking up all things in her grace's house (Chesworth) at Horsham;¹⁹ on the 9th this order was extended to her other houses, and also to the house of her daughter, Lady Bridgewater; but the council in London subsequently wrote to the council with the King, that when they wrote that Dr. Peter should go Horsham, he being out of the town, they sent thither in his stead his Majesty's solicitor, who put all things there in order, and appointed Mr. Carell, "dwelling by, to have an eye daily to the same."²⁰ On the 3rd Nov. 1542, the duke wrote from Newcastle to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, requesting that a letter therein enclosed might be sent with diligence to his servants at Horsham, to cause them to make provision for his house (Chesworth) to be kept there that winter, "intending not to be far from the court for that winter."²¹ Here was born the fourth duke, Thomas, who was attainted in 1572; it was in this house that he was arrested; and here it was that, secreted between the timbers and the slates of the roof, the evidences of his treasonable

¹⁷ In 1281, William, the son of John de Braose, obtained a charter of free warren in all his lands at Chesworth, as well as other parts of the rape of Bramber, from Edward I, in return for his fidelity to

Henry III, during his long and tempestuous reign.

¹⁸ State Papers, vol. i, p. 696.

¹⁹ *Ib.* 699, note.

²⁰ *Ib.* 706.

²¹ *Ib.* vol. v, p. 216.

conspiracy, concealed probably by an accomplice, are said to have been found.²² Chesworth is now a farmhouse, retaining but few traces of the ancient edifice.

The duke's estates having been forfeited, Sedgwick was granted in 1574 to Sir Thomas Seymour, on whose attainder, two years after, it was conferred on Sir Thomas Fynes, from whom it passed to the Carrylls of Shipley and Westgrinstead; which family held it under the crown until 1705, when it was purchased by Sir John Bennet, Kt., serjeant-at-law, who, having considerably improved the estate, sold it to Charles Duke of Richmond; at whose death in 1750 it was purchased by Joseph Tudor; who, dying in 1786, bequeathed it to his nephew William Nelthorpe; whose nephew James Tudor Nelthorpe, Esq., is the present possessor.

Although the portion of the parish of Broadwater on which the castle stood consists at present of 150 acres only, it appears by a deed of the 19th of Edward II, that there was a park here of 400 acres;²³ the demesne lands of this manor, therefore, must have extended into the adjoining parishes of Nuthurst and Horsham. By a survey of the lands in the manor of Chesworth, made in 1608, Sedgwick Park is stated to consist of 624 acres.²⁴ These demesne lands were held under the barons of Bramber as the superior lords in fee.

At what time the castle was suffered to fall into a state of decay, I have been unable to discover. But it probably happened some time during its possession by the de Braose family; who, having other residences, would not be likely to keep this up. Till of late years, the ruins were overgrown by coppice wood, and quite shut out from public view. This the present possessor has, in a great measure, cleared away, and they are now in his paddock, and easily accessible. The form of the castle was circular; the outer wall being about 200 yards in circumference. It was surrounded by an inner and outer moat, the water of the inner moat washing the walls, which spread gradually at their foundation, so as to form a secure

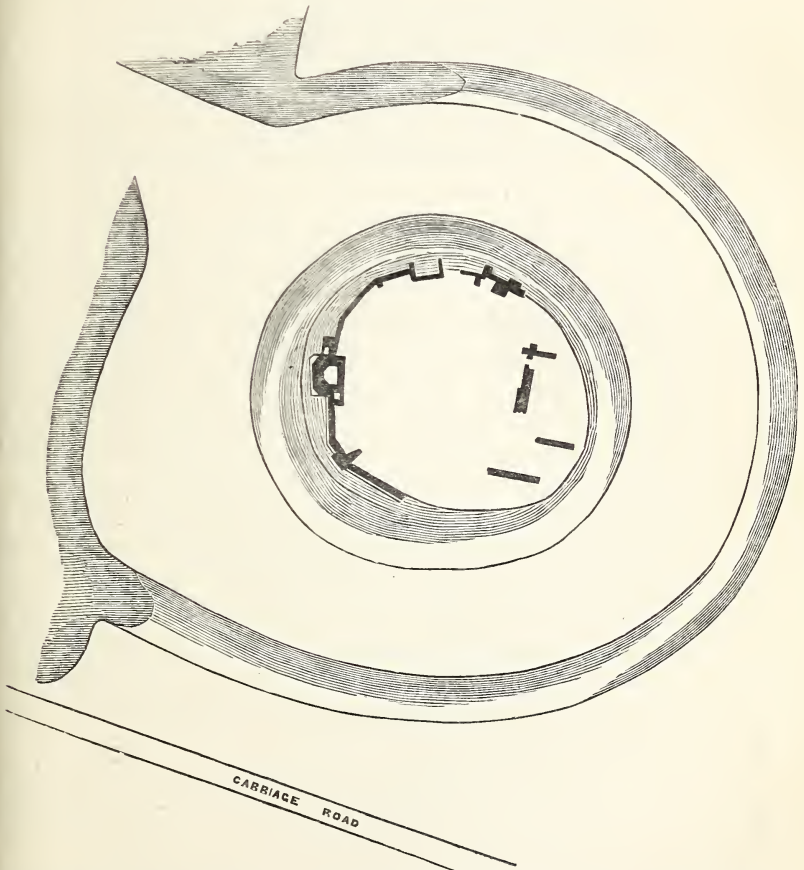
²² Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p.335.

²³ Sedgwick manor. 1 Molendinum, unus parvus continens 400 acras.—*Tower Records*, 90.

²⁴ This survey is in the possession of Sir Charles M. Burrell, Bart. Immediately after the completion of it, Sedgwick Park was disparked.

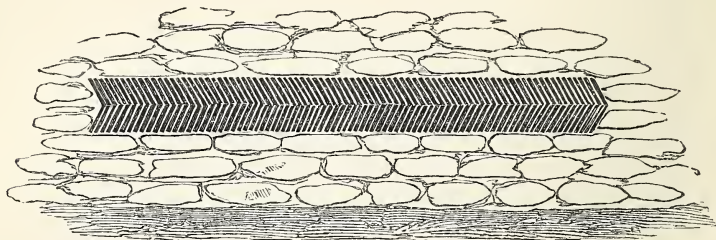
slope for the water to rest upon. The walls of this castle, for about four or five feet from the bottom of the inner fosse, are for the most part perfect, the exception being on the east side, where the ruthless hand of the road surveyor has made con-

●
NUNS WELL



siderable devastation. I have known the castle for nearly thirty years, and during that time many hundred loads of stone have been taken away. The internal arrangement of some portion of the castle might, by the application of a little

pains, be satisfactorily traced, notwithstanding the mass of rubbish which has accumulated between its partition walls. In one of these walls, on the east side, there is some curious herring-bone masonry, formed of tiles about the thickness of common roof tiles, but much larger.



The approach to the castle on the south-east side still remains; and on the north-west side is an outlet which appears to have been used as a road to the well; which consists of a basin beautifully constructed of large blocks of hewn stone in steps. This well is called "the Nun's Well," why, it would be somewhat difficult to say, as the castle was never occupied as a religious house. It is also sometimes called St. Mary's Well, a name often given to fountains of pure water. This well is situated about thirty yards from the outer moat. The form of the windows of this castle might be ascertained by a careful examination of the broken pieces of stone, of which they were constructed, now lying about the castle walls. For it is to the credit of the despoilers of this interesting relic of a minor castle, that when, in breaking up its walls for the sake of the material which they so readily afford for building or road purposes, they found any wrought stone, they appear to have carefully preserved it.

I cannot conclude without an acknowledgment of the obligations I am under to Mr. Robert Shepherd of Horsham, for the very accurate plan and drawing of the remains of this castle, which he has been so good as to prepare for me, and from which the engraved illustrations of my paper are made.

DUREFORD ABBEY—ITS FORTUNES AND MISFORTUNES ;

WITH SOME PARTICULARS OF THE PREMONSTRATENSIAN ORDER IN ENGLAND.

BY W. H. BLAAUW, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.

READ IN PART AT HORSHAM, JULY 12, 1855.

ALTHOUGH the Abbey of Dureford was founded in the twelfth century, and flourished nearly four hundred years, there is nothing of national importance in its history, from its origin to its final suppression. Being placed near the extreme north-west boundary of Sussex, and not bearing even the name of a parish, its position has been often confusedly considered as in Hampshire. Its resources were too slender to authorise its abbot, as in other cases, boldly to confront kings or to defy bishops, nor was he ever summoned to give his advice to Parliament ; he maintained no ostentatious rivalry with the feudal lords of the land, nor did he compensate this inferiority by any conspicuous love of art or literature. The fame of many such monasteries has been preserved fresh to our days by the architectural beauty of their ruins ; but Dureford Abbey, though once well provided with all the arrangements convenient for religious devotion and seclusion, has been for the last three centuries utterly effaced, and its very existence nearly forgotten. The notices of it by Leland and Dugdale are so scanty, that the latter supplies the name of but one abbot.

There being then nothing of historical importance connected with its fortunes, its very insignificance may better adapt it as the means of following out the normal progress of a small monastery, and, by making the sketch on a confined canvas, we may more easily trace the incidents common to many larger pictures. While admiring the pious motives of the

founder and benefactors, we may learn much of the manner and feelings of the times, the varying forms of tenure, and the numerous formalities and concurrent assents required for the validity of every grant. We may notice its gradual enrichment by friends and neighbours, and the skilful method by which the canons converted every new acquisition into a reason for a future one. The even tenor of its way was indeed marked with few incidents; and though honoured by the visit of a king at one time, and at another half ruined by fire, the simple annals of Dureford Abbey record nothing generally beyond the gifts of pious neighbours, and the series of obscure abbots.

A manuscript in the British Museum (Vespas. E. xxiii) consisting of 223 pages of vellum, contains ancient copies of the charters and deeds relating to it; and from this chartulary frequent assistance will be here drawn, all references being made to it by the number of the page, without repeating the description of the MS.

Papal sanction had been given, A.D. 1119, to a new order of Augustinian monks, which had been established at the Convent of Premonstre, three leagues west from Laon in Picardy. "in order," to use the words of their abbot, "that the painful mortification of monks might be found united to the holy and devout religion of priests."¹

The legendary history of St. Norbert's Vision, and his foundation of this order, has already been recorded in a previous volume.² In correspondence and subjection to Premonstre many similar monasteries of White Canons had been already founded in England before Henry de Hoese, Husey, or Hosatus as he is variously named, settled a small community of Premonstratensian Canons, in the early part of the reign of Henry II. at Dureford, in the parish of Rogate, just within the limits of West Sussex.

The situation was an agreeable one, on a sunny elevation gradually sloping down southward to the left bank of a small stream, an affluent of the Arun. The shelter of the woody hills encompassing Petersfield, whose market was

¹ "Laboriosa afflictio monachorum, et sancta et devota religio clericorum."—*Monast.* vi, 858.

² By the Rev. G. M. Cooper, in his paper on Otteham, *Sussex Arch. Collections*, V. 155.

not two miles off, and a mill near at hand, increased its conveniences, together with the gardens and fishponds within its own enclosure. These latter, with a few carved stones and broken tiles, alone remain now to mark the spot.

The numerous monasteries founded by Norman chiefs after the Conquest resulted perhaps from an implied condition attached to the liberal grants of English domains made to them by the king. Certainly the White Canons, though of such recent origin, rapidly multiplied. Nine Premonstratensian abbeys had been established before that of Dureford, and twenty others followed before the year 1200, though only three were subsequently added.

Newhouse, in Lincolnshire, was the first, founded in 1146; Welbeck, co. Notts, founded in 1153 by Richard le Flamang, afterwards became the head of the order, though St. Rade-gund, near Dover, represented it by its abbot in Parliament, and Torr, co. Devon, became the richest of its brethren. Bayham, the most important in Sussex, arose in 1200, after which date only Hales Owen, Tichfield, and Wendling followed.

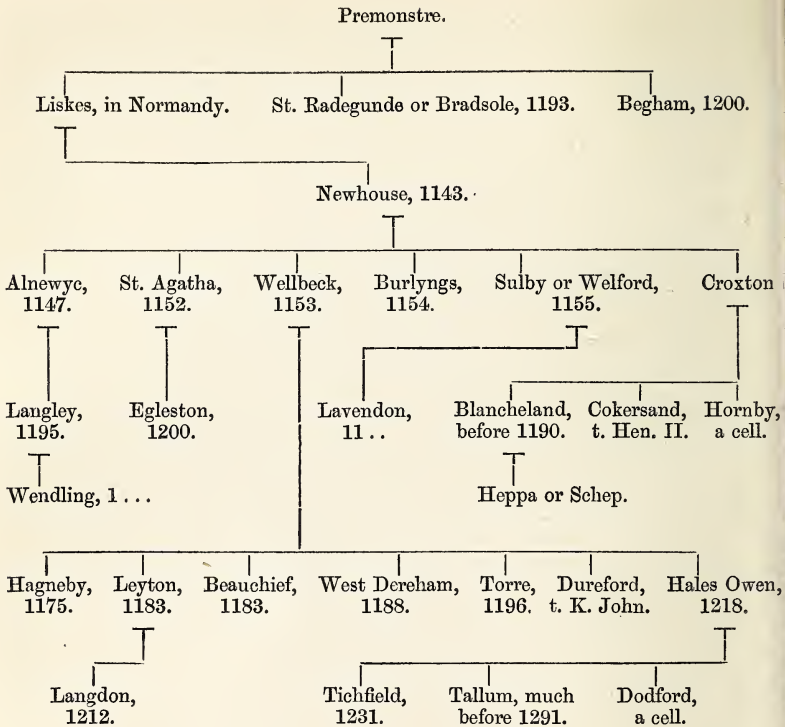
We can trace by Dureford the manner in which some links were connected in this chain of monastic piety which girded the land. Serlo, the first abbot at Newhouse,³ had influence enough, soon after his own establishment, to procure a grant of land at Welbeck to Berengar, who there established another monastery. About twelve years later, Berengar received the first grant of the site at Dureford for a similar purpose.

The register⁴ of the order has preserved to us a proud boast of its 322 monasteries, distributed in thirty provinces, of which England contained thirty-one, each having an abbot, prior, and sub-prior. The succession of the English houses was displayed by their annalist in the form of a genealogical tree with as much precision and vanity as a baronial pedigree, the birth and offspring of each being duly noted and arranged thus in families. Could he have foreseen their dissolution, a very brief space of perhaps ten years would have comprised the date of all their deaths.

³ Its benefactors, Helias de Albini and his wife Hawysia, appointed prayers there for the soul of William de Albini, who had given the fee of the soil, *Monast.* vi,

866; "per consilium Domini Serlonis Abbatis de Neulus." 872.

⁴ Sloane MSS. 4934, pp. 10, 5-11.



It will be remarked that in this genealogy too late a date is erroneously given to Dureford, and that Bylegh, its only daughter, is not mentioned. The seniority of convents of the order was directed to follow the dates of their foundations, and in this rank Dureford was considered the twenty-seventh.

The family of the founder, Henry Hoose, seems to have been originally seated in Normandy; but lands in Wiltshire, Shropshire, Hampshire, and Kent, as well as in Sussex, were afterwards held by various branches.

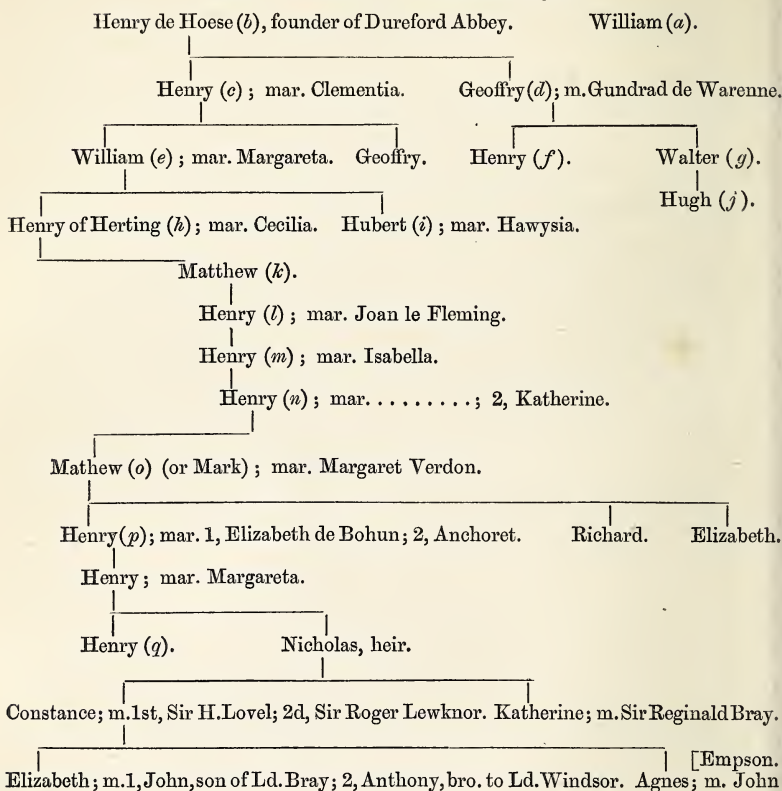
A mile north from Rouen, le Hosu (now called le Houssel) was a fief in the parish of Grand Quevilly; and this was held by Henry de la Hosse, of the honour of Moreton, the earldom of Prince John, before he was king, on the tenure of performing the office of butler to the king in the duchy. Four leagues to the north of Rouen is also the parish of la Houssaye Bérenger; and this latter name may indicate that Abbot Berengar, before alluded to, may have also sprung from thence, and, as a former

tenant or friend, have accompanied the founder of Dureford to England. The family of Prince John's first wife was among the earlier benefactors to the abbey.

We must accept, on the authority of the Roll of Battle Abbey, with such great or small confidence as may be left to that document after Mr. Hunter's criticism, the fact that "Husee" was one of the invading army of Normans recorded in it. There are many notices of the family in *Rotuli Scaccarii Norman*: with Mr. Stapleton's Preface. Vol. i, p. cxxviii:—"Henricus de la Hosse tenet terram suam de la Hosse, et de Kevilli et de Rothomago, &c. de Rege pro qua debet servitium Boutelerie." On the same authority we have Osbert de la Heuze in 1172, in the bailiwick of Hosa, ii, p. clxxxix, Tustinus de Houseio in 1180, i, p. cxxxiv, Henry de la Heuze in 1189 paying £7. 7s. 9d. for the pannage of the Forest of Lillebonne, ii, p. cxxvii, and Ralph Hose having land in the bailiwick of Caux, ii, p. cxlvii. The fief of Heusse, in the bailiwick of Moreton, is described as having been rendered valueless by civil war in 1203, ii, p. ccxlix.

The pedigree of the family of Hussey has been given in Dugdale's *Baronage*, i, p. 622, which is copied in Dallaway's *Rape of Chichester*, p. 189; Sir R. Colt Hoare's *Hundreds of Ambresbury*, p. 90, of *Branch and Dale*, p. 21; Bank's *Baronia Concentrata*, i, p. 253; Atkyns's *Gloucestersh.* p. 338; Hutchins's *Dorset*, ii, p. 62, as certified by the Heralds' College in 1596; *Add. MSS.* No. 5711, pp. 37, 38; *Harl. MSS.* No. 1396 for *Visitation of Shropshire*; and Nos. 1550—1190 for York and Lincoln branches. These authorities do not all concur; but it is only necessary on the present occasion to refer to those members of the family who were connected with Dureford Abbey, and of these many are named in the chartulary and public documents who do not appear in any of the pedigrees above referred to. Dugdale and, in the latter part, Banks have been principally consulted in the following table, but in which it has not been possible to connect the earlier members of the family by linear descent on good authority.

HOESE OR HUSSEY OF HERTING, SUSSEX.

ARMS.—*Barry of six, ermine and gules.*

WILLIAM (*a*) agreed, in 1123, with the Prior of Bath, as to land formerly held by his father, witnessed by Henry Hoese and his brother Rodbert, and by Aselin Hoese and his brothers.—*Maddox, Form. Anglic.* c. 136. At p. 180, is a lease given by Rodbert, son of Walkelin, witnessed by his son Gilbert.

HENRY DE HOESE (*b*), founder of Dureford Abbey in 1165, held lands in Normandy under Prince John, afterwards King. Had two sons, *Henry* and *Geoffry*.

HENRY (*c*), the eldest son, benefactor to Dureford on the day of its dedication; married *Clementina*, daughter of John Port. Had two sons, *William* and *Geoffry*.

GEOFFRY (*d*), second son of the first-named *Henry*, held lands of Adam Port in co. Berks 1140, was Sheriff of Oxfordshire 1179.—*Rot. Fin.* Justice Itinerant 1182; benefactor to St. Denis Abbey near Southampton for the soul of King Henry II, &c. the deed being witnessed by "Aildric, Prior of Dereford," and by Henry, Gilbert, William de Ba, Hubert,

and Walter, all Hoeses.—*Maddox, Formul. Anglic.* c. 417, p. 248. He married *Gundrad*, daughter of William, second Earl de Warren, who survived him, and as widow, paid 200 mares to have the wardship of her son; she remarried Roger de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, 1123-53). Had two sons, *Henry* and *Walter de Stapleford*.

WILLIAM (*e*), eldest son of *Henry* and *Clementina*, had his lands restored to him in 1217, after their seisin by King John.—*Rot. Claus.* 304. He married *Margareta*, and with her held Sturton, co. Warwick.—*Rot. Fin.* i, 78. Had two sons, *Henry* and *Hubert*.

HENRY (*f*), eldest son of *Geoffry* and *Gundred*, held lands in Wilts and Sussex, of which Henry II dispossessed him; died in 1213-4. Had one son, *Henry*, who had livery of his lands in Wilts 1213-4, and from him descend the *Huseys of Shropshire*.

WALTER DE STAPLEFORD (*g*), second son of *Geoffry* and *Gundred*, gave lands to Dureford in 1169. His lands in Ireland were confiscated, but restored to him in 1217.

HENRY of Herting (*h*), eldest son of *William* and *Margareta*, was put into possession of "the Abbey of Dureford, within his fee, and the rents and lands of his brother *Hubert*," in 1208, by orders to Thomas Esturmy and Adam Tisun. Adam de Portu was bail for him as to the King's dues.—*Rot. Claus.* 110 *b*. Henry is named in the Chartulary, f. 24, as "the third" of that name. He married Cecilia, and with her had seisin of the Manor of Elinges, co. Southampton, in 1221 (*Rot. Claus.* 479), and the Sheriff distrained him, in 1222, to take Idesworth into the King's hands (488 *b*). An Inquisition as to his right of hunting hares and foxes took place in 1223 (*Rot. Claus.* 536). In 1219, it was notified to the Sheriff of Wilts that "*Henry, son of William Hose*," had paid a fine of 50 mares to the King for the lands which had belonged to Geoffry Huse in Fichelden and Stapelford (*Rot. Fin.* i, 35), as "*consanguineus et hæres Galfridi*," paid 20 mares for confirmation, 1252.—*Rot. Fin.* ii, 134. Had a son, *Mathew*.

HUBERT (*i*), second son of *William* and *Margareta*, an active soldier in command of Wallingford Castle 1223, and of Monmouth, which he repaired out of the rents of the honour of Monmouth.—*Rot. Claus.* 566, 576, 583, 591, 605. He had the wardship and marriage of Roger, son of Henry, in Dorset and Southampton, in 1224, given him (vol. ii, 4), and the lands of William Pipard in Devon were given him "to support himself in the King's service." He served in Gascony in 1226, and a suit against him in the King's Bench about Stapleford was suspended on account of his absence, on the guarantee of Henry Hoese (ii, 94). He seems to have been employed in Sussex, and received orders to release some ships laden with wine and merchandise which he had detained at Winchelsea.—Pp. 620, 645. He married *Hawysia*, widow of William Pantulf, in 1234; she was sued for a debt of 7 mares due from her former husband.—*Rot. Fin.* i, 265.

HUGH (*j*) held lands in Ireland, and was excused in 1207 a fine of 200 mares and 2 palfreys for a manor of his father Walter.—*Rot. Claus.* 96. His lands were distrained for a debt of 400 mares in 1213.—*Rot. Claus.* 186. Seisin was again given him June 30, 1215.—*Rot. Claus.* 223. In 1226, Hugh received a quit-claim for a fine of 500 mares.—*Rot. Claus.* ii, 161.

MATHEW (*k*), son of *Henry* and *Cecilia*. The lands of Henry Huese in Sussex, Wilts, and Notts, were directed, April 1, 1235, to be taken into the King's hands on his death. Henry, brother of Hubert, undertook to satisfy the King as to debts, April 3, 1235.—*Rot. Fin.* ii, 152. "Son and heir of Henry Huse" paid, April 9, 1235, a fine of 500 marcs to the King for the seisin of his father's lands held *in capite* in Wilts.—*Rot. Fin.* i, 279. His lands in Sussex were directed to be taken into the King's hands, Feb. 14, 1253.—*Rot. Fin.* ii, 152. Died 1254-5.—*Banks*. John Maunsel paid for the wardship and marriage.—*Rot.* ii, 154. His lands paid a fine of 50 marcs in 1249.—*Rot. Fin.* ii, 67. Held three military fees in the honour of Arundel.—*Test. Nevill*.

HENRY (*l*), son of *Matthew*, a minor at his father's death. Paid fine of 600 marcs for his wardship in 1249.—*Rot. Fin.* ii, 67. Married, in 1252-3, *Joan*, daughter of Alard le Fleming, who held Saperton as heir to John le Fleming, Sheriff of Glostershire.—*Rot. Pat.* 37 Hen. III, m. 20. He had license, in 1265, to krenellate his mansion at Harting (quandam placeam terræ apud manerium suum de Harting).—*Rot. Pat.* 50 Hen. III, m. 20. Held the manor of Herting with market and free warren in 1270-1.—*Rot. Pat.* In 1280, he held for a time the lands of Robert de Crevequer in Kent.—*Rot. Pat.* He took the side of the Barons against the King in the civil wars. Died 1289-90.—*Banks*.

HENRY (*m*), son of *Henry* and *Joan*, succeeded æt. 24, and had livery of his lands. Married *Isabella*, who survived him, and had dower in Harting, Pulborough, and Lavant. Summoned to Parliament from 1293-4 to 1332, when he died.—*Banks*.

HENRY (*n*), son of *Henry* and *Isabella*, succeeded æt. 30. Katherine, his second wife, survived him. In 1333, he held the manor of Herting, and the tenement of Full Court.—*Rot. Pat.* In 1337, as "chivaler," he held two parts of the manor and fee of Robert Couk of Herting. Summoned to Parliament from 1337 to 1349, when he died on July 21. Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey 1338-9 and 1340; patron of Dureford Abbey.

MATHEW (or Mark) (*o*), son of the above-named *Henry*, died before his father.

HENRY (*p*), eldest son of *Matthew* and *Margaret*, succeeded æt. 6, and had livery of his lands 1383-4, when he died. Married, in 1347, 1, Elizabeth de Bohun; 2, Anchoret, who died 1389-90.

HENRY (*q*), the eldest son, had, in 1429-30, free warren in Herting manor confirmed to him, "militi consanguineo et heredi Mathei Huse," as in Chart. 36 Hen. III (1251-2).—*Rot. Pat.* ob. s.p.

During the reign of King John, many of the Huese family were in rebellion, and their lands were seised into the King's hands. In 1217, we have notices of these lands being restored to Henry Huese (whose lands and chattels had been confiscated June 22, 1205—*Rot. Claus.* 39) in Gloucestershire, Somerset, Southampton, Wilts, Notts, Bucks, giving him "the same seisin as he had on the day he left the service of King John . . . as he hsa now returned to our service and fealty, and done homage to

us"—*Rot. Claus.* 301 ; to *Ralph Hoese* and *William Hoese*, in Dorset and Somerset—*Rot. Claus.* 304 ; to *Walter*, who held land at Trentham, co. Stafford in 1169—*Magn. Rot. Pip.*, and "in Ultonia" (Ulster) on his return to allegiance, *de reversis*—*Rot. Claus.* 308 b. His son *Hugh* received a quit claim in 1226 for an old debt of 400 marcs due from his father to King John in Ireland—*Rot. Claus.* ii, 161 ; to *Bartholomew*, in Oxfordshire and Bedfordshire—*Rot. Claus.* 306 b, 334 b ; to *Richard*—*Rot. Claus.* 211. *Geoffry* had been disseised of his fee in 1213, and his lands in Wilts were granted, April 7, 1217, to *Jourdain de Doe*—*Rot. Claus.* 305.

Henry de Hoese had received a grant from the feudal lord, the Earl of Arundel, of land amounting to two knights' fees in Herting ; and it was on a portion of this domain that the convent of Dureford was established.

Among the many documents in the chartulary of the abbey, it is remarkable that the original grant of the founder is not extant ; but we learn its nature by the recital in the confirmatory charter of Hilary, Bishop of Chichester (1150-1169) that

"Henry de Hoese had with his assent granted to Berengar, Abbot of Welbeck, certain land at Dureford, in order to build a place for religion, and to establish there Regular Canons of the Premonstratensian Order, that he had enriched it with many possessions, and chattels moveable and immoveable, and that the Bishop had therefore taken the said gift and establishment of the Order into his own hands, to defend and protect, and reasonably to maintain, in all matters belonging to his office, as already confirmed by Royal Charter."⁵

The confirmatory charter of the king must indeed have been given before A.D. 1162 ; for among the witnesses to a charter of Henry II, granting "to the lepers of Harting and their house established by Henry Hoese" the privilege of a fair for three days at the feast of St. John the Baptist, were "the Chancellor, Thomas (*à Becket*, 1154—1162), William my brother (*Earl of Poitou, who died at Rome*, 1163), and William de Braose"—(f. 3) *Monast. App.* 3. Another charter of Henry II, dated at Marlborough, allows the "Abbot of Dureford and the canons there serving God" freedom from tolls on roads and bridges, guarding the privilege by a £5 penalty on disturbers ; and this was witnessed by William de Hum, constable ; Roger Bigot ; William, son of Adeliza (the second Earl Albini)—*Chart.* f. 3.

The original design may have been to connect the Abbey

⁵ *Chartulary*, f. 30. *Monasticon*, App. v.

with the Hospital of Lepers founded here by Henry de Hoese, or Berengar may have intended to make Dureford a cell to Welbeck; for in an early document of the time of Henry II, "AILDRIC, Prior of Dureford," appears as the first witness to a grant of land to the monastery of St. Denys, on the river Itchen, given by Geoffry Hoese (*Hosatus*), and several others of his family, namely, Henry, Gilbert, William, Hosatus de Ba, Hubert, Walter, and William, William the clerk of Froxfield.⁶

This arrangement, at any rate, did not continue long, as we find in the next episcopal charter, that of Bishop John (1173—1180), the name of ROBERT, as abbot of Dureford.

"John, by the grace of God, Bishop of Chichester, to all the sons of Mother Church, to whom the present Charter may come, greeting in Christ.

"Although our wish is to respect the rights of all men, yet are we more strictly bound towards those committed to our care, who, by their consecration to religion, and the sweet-smelling reputation of pious devotion, are proved to be continually, and with one accord, fighting for Christ, and we must, with a more attentive anxiety, watch, lest their rights should be in any way impaired.

"Wherefore, by the consent of our Chapter, we have confirmed to our dear son ROBERT, Abbot of Dereford, and his brethren there serving God, and all their successors canonically appointed, the church of the Holy Mother of God and always Virgin Mary, and of St. John the Baptist at Dureford, in which they are devoted to divine services, with all its appurtenances, and we take them under the protection of the Holy Trinity and of ourselves, thinking it right to specify them in these words: by the gift of Henry Hose the site itself, which is called Dureford, with its curtilage as marked out by the position of the boundaries (*cum adjacentiis suis, sicut terminorum designat positio et cum incrementis*), and with the additions which Henry Hose the younger, his heir, has given them, as his deed witnesseth; by the gift of Gernagan and his wife, that land which Alwyn Bulluc has held; by the gift of Walter Hose de Stapulford, the land which Walter the wheelwright (*redarius*) has held. These and all other gifts which may reasonably and justly be offered to them hereafter in our Diocese, We grant and confirm to be for ever profitable to their use. Moreover, as to the Indulgence granted to them by the privilege of the Roman Chair, that any person of the Diocese of Chichester who may choose to be buried among them (*apud ipsos*), unless he has been excommunicated or interdicted, might be there freely buried, We assent, reserving however the compensation due to that church from which the dead body shall have been removed.—Witnesses"—f. 30.

We may here observe the wise foresight of Abbot Robert, thus inducing the Diocesan not only to confirm past gifts, but to promise his sanction to all future benefactions, and these accordingly soon came. The succeeding Bishop, Seffrid II. (1180—1204), professing "to follow the footsteps

⁶ Maddox, Formul. Angl. p. 248.

of Bishop John, after duly considering the piety and honesty of the said canons, as well as the slenderness of their receipts," confirmed many fresh gifts, made in the few years elapsed since those by the two Henry Hoeses and Walter Hoese. The donors were principally the landowners of the neighbourhood—Alan de Zuche, William St. John, William de Ellested, Simon de Waira, Ralph Sanzaver, William Altar, William Waissebre, Hugh Baci, Robert Agnill, Alan St. George; besides men of high station, such as, Jocelin, warder of Arundel Castle, who both in his own (f. 56), and also in the confirmatory charter of King Henry II (f. 1), is described as "brother to the Queen" (Adeliza, widow of Henry I, remarried to William, Earl of Arundel). The King's confirmation was witnessed by Richard Toccliffe, Bishop of Winchester; Peter de Leia, Bishop of St. David's; and by "Geoffry my son, Chancellor." This was Geoffry Plantagenet, son of fair Rosamond, Archbishop of York and Chancellor in 1182—1189; and the grant must therefore have been given between those two dates. William de Braose gave them a tun of red wine for masses, and the saltpan Herdopure; William, Earl of Arundel (1176—1196), charged land with the payment of a silver marc; and "Richard the parson of Ellestede, with the consent of his brother Robert," had given the canons the tithes of the land at Wyhuse, on condition of their presenting to his own church annually at Michaelmas half a pound of incense.

Building was probably going on at the abbey about this time, and William le Vesselir, knight, provided them with a quarry at Wyhus (f. 65). Another of this family afterwards gave them all his land at de la Holme for the rent of a pair of white gloves (*unum par albarum cirothecarum*) at Easter, or one penny; and even this penny was soon remitted (ff. 68, 69, 70). The estate at Wyhus was made more complete by Urso de Lintes giving them the pasturage there; by Robert de Vilirs giving up to them the encroachment they had made in the adjoining marsh (f. 72); and by Alan de St. George, who gave them legal right "to the encroachment they had made near his land at Wyhus in his common pasture, as far as he or his heirs could do so," but annexing a remarkable condition which evidences his opinion of the grasping spirit of

those he had to deal with, "that they should be incapable of receiving anything more in future from himself or his heirs" (*ea conventionione quod ipsi seu a me vel heredibus meis plus in posterum non possint accipere*, and stipulating also for a convenient road through the enclosure (f. 72).

The gifts of Henry Hoese the younger having been of no less importance than those of his father, he has been frequently considered as the founder; but his charter⁷ takes care, before reciting his own, expressly to confirm his father's gifts. These consisted of the site and mill of Dureford, the meadow from the county boundary to the bridge, with abundant pasture and fuel, the land of Vure at Standen, with the chapel there, and a third of the tithes of the domain at Standen, with some land and reclaimed land (*assart*), on condition of providing ornaments, vestments, and lights for this chapel, and also a fit resident priest acceptable to the donor and his heirs (f. 18), also tithes of his pannage, and all the tithes of cheese from his domain pastures in Herting, except one piece of cheese belonging to the church of Herting.

He then enumerates his own grants, incidentally proving that the church of the abbey had not been completed and dedicated in his father's time. In another charter, indeed (f. 10), he grants the canons any quarry or marl-pit, wherever they may be found in his manor, to build the abbey (*ad abbaciam construendam*.) "Moreover I have given, "he says;" in pure and perpetual alms, to endow the said church of Dureford on the day of its dedication," a rent of 25*s.* from the mill of Haggebeden, in return for which the canons undertook (*concesserunt*) to offer a daily mass on the newly consecrated altar of the Holy Cross, and keep a lamp burning night and day before the high altar. He gave also on this solemn occasion all his wood on the west of the London road from Dureford to Styngel, and confirmed his wife's gifts which she enjoyed *in libero maritagio* from her father's fee, John de Port, by which he secured a daily mass of St. Mary before her altar. He had at first made a grant which proved so inconvenient, that he now commuted it for 15*s.* rent, charged on a mill at Littleton. His object appears to have been to provide food for the canons, and he had originally granted them every

⁷ Chartul., f. 7; also in Monast. App. i.

tenth quarter of corn used in his household, wherever he might be, and the tenth of all the meat in his larder. The 15*s.* were to be spent in the kitchen of the refectory by two canons selected for the purpose. After confirming also the gifts of others in his fee, including Stathorp from Walter Hoese, he concluded by "enjoining all his heirs and his liegemen to love, protect, and maintain the church," and "corroborated the deed by his seal, for the souls of King Henry and King Richard, of William, Earl of Arundel, of his father, mother, himself, his wife, and children, his predecessors and successors; the witnesses being Seffrid, Bishop of Chichester (Oct. 1180—1204); Christopher,⁸ Abbot of Waverley; Robert, Abbot of Leiston⁹; Guido, Prior of Southwick¹⁰; R., Prior of St. Denis; R., Archdeacon of Surrey; Adam de Port, H. de Perci, William de Alta Ripa, R. Sanzaver, and others."

Judging from the date of Abbot Christopher, and the mention of King Richard, this deed must have been given between the years 1189 and 1196, and most probably on the very day when these great ecclesiastics were assembled for the consecration of the church. It was an important concession that this deed sanctioned the gifts of the liegemen, as no profits derived from land could otherwise have been withdrawn from the feudal lord.

Previous to this, the charter of William, Earl of Arundel, who died in 1176, had spoken of "the canons regular of Herting," with no mention of Dureford (f. 44).

Two silver marcs a year were given for the mass of St. Mary before alluded to, at the feast of St. Michael, by William, Earl de Warenne (f. 45).

Although we have already noticed grants of stone quarries to build the abbey, yet the destruction of all the buildings has been so complete, that their form and extent, and the dates of their construction, are wholly unknown. It was, of course, one of the first cares of the convent to advance the building of their church so as to admit of its solemn dedication, and this seems to have occurred before the end of the

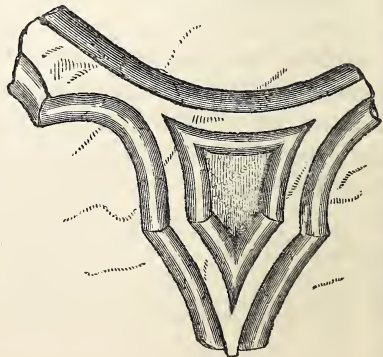
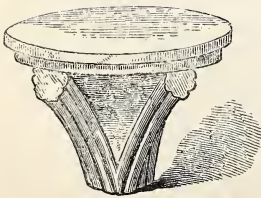
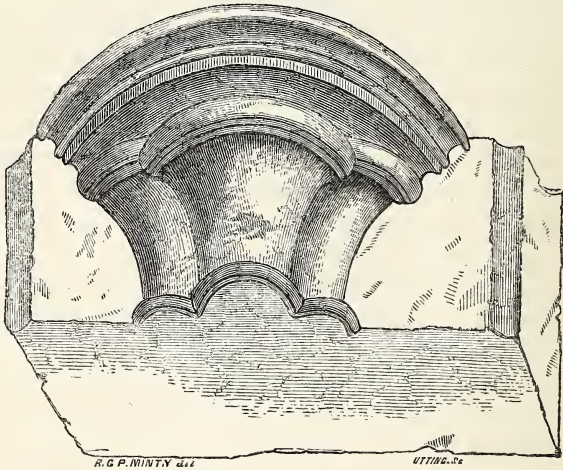
⁸ Christopher had been Abbot of Bruern, and succeeded the monk, Henry of Chichester, as Abbot of Waverley, in Surrey. He was removed from his office in 1196.

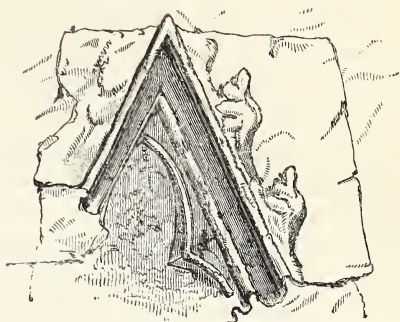
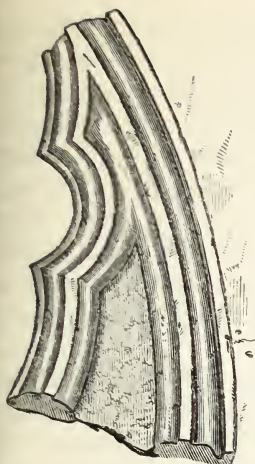
Leiston, in Suffolk, were founded in the year 1182.

¹⁰ The Augustinian Canons of Southwick, county of Hants, were founded in 1133.

⁹ The Premonstratensian Canons of

twelfth century. There were probably additions to it, or alterations made subsequently; but of these the only traces we now have are a few dispersed mouldings and capitals of stone, which appear to belong to the thirteenth century, except one of a crocketed pediment apparently of a later date. The active energy and kindness of Richard G. P. Minty, Esq., of Petersfield, have searched out these relics, and furnished drawings, from some of which the woodcuts are taken. There are also remaining the curved foliage of the boss of a vault in high relief but much defaced, and the half figure of a man as a corbel supporting a flat stone; a large heavy stone mortar also is lying in the garden, 16½ inches across the bowl and 12 inches high, in which perhaps the pepper, mustard, cumin, and other condiments of the conventual kitchen were formerly pounded.





Among the early benefactors to the abbey were the successive Earls of Gloucester; Earl William (1147-1173); and his Countess Hawysia gave it part of the moor towards Petersfield, and three acres near it, as well as freedom from toll for all their purchases of food and clothing in the market there, (*quietanciam de omnibus acatis suis quæ pertinent ad victum et vestitum illorum*, f. 190). Their daughter Isabella and her husband, John, Earl of Morton, afterwards king, "for the sake of holy piety" (*divine pietatis intuitu*), confirmed this (f. 191). Earls William, Gilbert, Geoffry, and Almeric followed the example, the latter adding the grant of a certain encroachment between the abbey's assart and his own, and of a tenement in Mapulderham of $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, pannage for ten pigs, and all the mill at Chalfuerth, with a piece of timber (*unum fustum*) annually from his wood to repair the mill, requiring only 1 lb. of cumin at Michaelmas as rent (ff. 192-197, 179). The Countess Hawysia, when a widow, for the express purpose of masses at Nutstede (*ad hostias in eodem loco consecrandas*) for the soul of her late husband, whose anniversary was accordingly to be kept, had given 16 acres of assart there, and the liberty of pasturing the oxen of the convent with those of her domain, when they came to plough there (f. 168).

This territory of the abbey at Nutstede was afterwards augmented by the distresses of their neighbours. Geoffry Cook (*cocus*) and his wife Eve, when in need, gave them up a

croft there for 6*d.* rent, 14½ marcs being paid down, and four loads (*summas*) of wheat, in compensation (*in gersuma in magno negotio meo*); and again were they obliged to have recourse to the ready money of the canons, surrendering on one occasion 16 measured acres for 2*s.* rent and 20 silver marcs, “to free the land from the hands of the Jews.” Another acre was added to this by their son Gwido (ff. 176-178). The same motive “to get free from debt to the Jews,” also induced Peter Crespi and his wife Matilda to give up some land at Nutsted for 16 marcs paid down, and half a pound of cumin (f. 179).

On May 11, 1204, at Southwick, Simon, the elect Bishop of Chichester, delivered the Charter of King John, confirmatory of all previous grants to Dureford. This was witnessed by Herbert Poore, Bishop of Salisbury; Philip Poitiers, Bishop of Durham; Geoffrey Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex; William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury; Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; William de Warenne, and others (f. 4).

The important gift of the church of St. Bartholomew at Rogate was also made by the charter of Henry Hoese the younger, “as far as a lay person could make such a grant” (f. 17; *Monast. App.* iv.), reserving, however, the annuity of 25*s.* to the foreign monks of Say; and Dureford never acquired any other church. He made an exchange with the abbey, giving it some lands, “with the wood of Bikenor, in Mapulderham, sufficient for the support of two canons, who were to say two masses daily for the family of Hoese,” and receiving back from his father’s grant what he describes as “a close in Dureford where is a garden and my residence¹¹ (*thalamus meus*)” f. 24. This grant of Rogate Church was, made with the consent of his wife Cecilia, and his son Henry, the third of that name, and was afterwards sanctioned by three bishops of Chichester—Seffrid II, who “considered the piety and the honesty of the canons, as well as the slenderness of their rent” (f. 32); Simon de Welles, “who had in view their religion and poverty” (f. 31); and Richard Poor. A subsequent dispute, however, arose as to the right of presentation to the church, upon the death of Hubert Hoese, rector of Rogate, which Bishop Ralph determined in favour of Henry

¹¹ “Thalamus, domus, palatium vel cubiculum.”—DUCANGE.

Hoesé (f. 34). The confirmatory charter of Archbishop Richard Wethershed (1229-31) included Rogate church among all the other grants made "to his beloved son ROBERT, Abbot of Dureford, and the brethren there serving God" (f. 35). The date of this charter, however, seems at too long an interval from the earliest mention of Abbot *Robert* to allow us to suppose him then living; but there is no record of his death.

Some of the lands of the convent belonging to Rogate church lay in the parish of Herting, on which Giles, the rector, claimed tithes. A compromise of this dispute was arranged in 1224, on the feast of St. Mark, by the arbitration of William de Raynesham, the bishop's official, who sent his award to R., the rector of Lovington, A., canon of Chichester, and R. de Westburton, rector of Lintes (*Linch, four miles S. E. from Dureford*), deciding that no tithes should be paid except on the Heccrofte (f. 134).

In one of his charters, Henry Hoesé says, "I have given with my body (*cum corpore meo*) for the support of the brethren in the infirmary," certain houses, an assart, and a sheep-farm (*quoddam assartum et barkeriam*¹² *suam*), which makes it probable that this benefactor was buried within the convent which he had done so much to establish (ff. 18, 19).

Henry Husee the third gave the canons the area which they had enclosed on the east side of the mill de la Hurst (f. 29).

After Robert, the Chartulary presents the name of WILLIAM as Abbot of Dureford.

In 1237, he agreed to let some pasture between Graffham and Heyshot to Henry, son of Henry de Port (f. 57); and in November 1238, the grant by Geoffry Hoesé of the third part of a fee in Eblynton was confirmed by the Justices in Westminster to Abbot WILLIAM and the convent, who, in return, undertook to remember his kinsman Henry Hoesé in all their church offices and prayers (*recepit H. H. in singulis officiis et orationibus in ecclesia*) (f. 141).

On the estate devolving upon Matthew Hoesé, deeds of exchange took place between him and WILLIAM on April 20,

¹² "Bercheria, vercheria, berqueria; locus berbicibus alendis idoneus; prædii species

etiam cum agro; vervex, berbix, berbis, brebis."—DUCANGE.

1236; and again, in 1242, an exchange of lands was agreed upon, one of the conditions being that the convent should pay him as rent a pair of gilt shoes (*par calceorum deauratorum*) (f. 22). The same parties had dealings again in 1244. The right of the canons to the tenth portion of all the bread, meat, and fish, wine, beer, and cider, used in the very house of Matthew Hoese, as enjoined by a previous grant, though commuted by the original grantor for a money payment, as we have seen, appears to have been revived; and we may easily presume it to have been found extremely vexatious and inconvenient. Its formal surrender was now made before the Justices Jollan de Hemle and John de Cobeham in the King's Court at Westminster, and was balanced by a grant of $5\frac{1}{2}$ oxhides, 5 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow at 12*d.* rent, 2lb. of wax, and 1 lb. of cumin. The tenth cheese was, however, retained by the abbey (except 10lb. allowed free to Matthew Hoese as "Lord of Herting"), as also the pannage for their swine, and the liability to provide a fitting chaplain for Herting (f. 139). The supply of wax was increased by another donor, Robert de Walegrei de Staunton, who gave some land in Trotton to the abbey, and also a pound of wax for the feast of St. Michael.

The next abbot to whose documents dates are given was VALENTINE, under whom the convent continued to enlarge its possessions. Matthew Hoese was influenced to grant leave to make such fishponds as might be needed on his moor, to cut a watercourse to them through his lands, and to enclose them with ditch and hedge (f. 22). VALENTINE also appears in other leases, signed by the parties alternately with their seals¹³ (ff. 64, 102).

A hospital or lazar-house had been established in Herting by Henry Hoese, the founder of Dureford, with the sanction of the Albinis, who appear to have been early benefactors (before 1146) to the chief of such houses, Burton Lazars,¹⁴ in Leicestershire. One of the first donors to these lepers (*leprosis*) of St. Lazarus was Agnes, wife of Hugh Gimdeville, who, with consent of her husband, "out of her pure inheritance," gave them "four acres in Upton, in Est Harting," for

¹³ "Hanc cartam cyrographatum sigillis nostris alternatim confirmavimus."

¹⁴ Nichols' Leicest., v. ii, p. 1, 272.

the redemption of the souls of her relations and forefathers. William of the Hospital; Ralph, Archdeacon of Winchester (A. D. 1171); Earl Roger de Clare, and Richard his brother; Richard de Cainville, William de Caisneto, and others, confirmed this (f. 145). At the feast of St. Michael in 1212, "Brother Michael, Master of the House of Lazarus in England, and its convents," gave Henry Hoese a quit-claim of all his authority in Herting (f. 145, the MS. is imperfect). As the lands of the hospital were principally in Upton and Est Harting, the convent perhaps became jealous of a rival power so near them. Abbot VALENTINE succeeded in buying up all their land by a payment of six score marcs (£80) made to "Terricus Alemannus,¹⁵ by the grace of God the humble Master of the very poor soldiery of the House of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem and the brethren of the said house dwelling in England." This sale had been sanctioned by a general Chapter held at Burton, the money to be applied to the purchase of other lands (f. 106). An action was brought against Dureford after this sale by Walter de Upton, as the feudal lord; but the convent's defence was that it had been put into lawful seisin of the land by a late Earl of Arundel; and at the assizes at Lewes in 1248-9, this plea was allowed (f. 138). In order to complete this acquisition, Abbot VALENTINE also exchanged the convent's lands at Stanligh for some lands held in Herting of the brethren of St. Lazar, by John, Prior of the neighbouring monastery of Wolinchmere¹⁶ (f. 107). The interests of other tenants¹⁷ of the hospital were in like manner bought up, and fresh leases given them by Dureford. Abbot VALENTINE took care also to secure the sanction of Walter de Upton and his wife Matilda to these changes in his fee, by paying them seven marcs in the King's Court at Lewes, November 12, 1248 (f. 138).

The last-dated transaction of Abbot VALENTINE was the formal record in the King's Court at Westminster, in June,

¹⁵ This name does not occur in the *Monast.* vi, 633.

¹⁶ The *Monast.* vi, 580, does not give the name of this prior. Linchmere is the name of the parish in which the priory of Shulbrede was, and by this latter name it is more usually known.

¹⁷ Henry Tike and Robert de Hulle,

and Walter Tyhe, in 1261; Henry Pen and Robert Gories, who held land at Upton, granted him by "Brother Osbert, the humble master and warden of the house of St. Lazarus at Burton" (ff. 113, 114, 115, 109). Master Osbert's name may be added to the *Monasticon*, vi, 632.

1252, of the gift of four acres of land and three of wood in Westholte, granted to Dureford by Henry le Chauncelir and his wife Cecilia, in return for which the canons engaged to pay 1lb. of pepper and a pair of white gloves, or one penny in lieu thereof, as rent at Michaelmas, and to remember the donors in all their prayers (f. 156, f. 150).

The manors of Mapledurham and Petersfield had been given in 1247-8 by Richard, Earl of Gloucester, to his brother William de Clare; and in 1258, when the lives of both brothers were imperilled by the treacherous poison of Walter de Scotney, it took fatal effect on William, who, after his death at Rotherfield, was brought to a grave¹⁸ in Dureford Abbey, where he was probably placed in honour by the side of Henry Hoese.

In 1260, various small grants were made to the abbey. For the land of Brocehole, given them by Henry Tripet, the canons were to present a wax candle of 1lb. weight on every feast of St. George to the Church of Trotton; and this is duly recorded by Master Richard, rector of that parish, and by Thomas, the son and heir of John St. George, who received 20s. for his confirmation (f. 81). Sir Ralph Sanzaver, at the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1st), on the receipt of six silver marcs, secured for them a gift of John de la Bere's land at Ripseley; and this grant was honoured on the same day by the confirmatory seal of the great Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, for which six silver marcs were paid him, and a rent of 10s. promised to him and his heirs (f. 94).

Among the means of testifying their gratitude to their many benefactors, besides "admitting them and their heirs to all remembrances and prayers in their church," the canons of Dureford adopted the expedient of displaying their armorial bearings on the encaustic tiles of their pavement. I must again thankfully acknowledge the able assistance afforded by Mr. Minty in laboriously collecting and arranging specimens of the broken tiles, which have been from time to time dug up near a barn in the adjoining farmyard, or scattered elsewhere. Many of these are very interesting, as bearing the arms of the founder and principal benefactors of the abbey; and by the kindness and liberality of the present proprietor, the Rev. William Legge, these have been collected for the

¹⁸ Vincent's Brooke, from Book of Tewksbury, ed. 1622, p. 220.





UTTING

DEL. ET. SC.

illustration of this memoir, and specimens of them will be deposited in the Society's Museum at Lewes. The experienced skill of W. S. Walford, Esq., and Augustus W. Franks, Esq., has enabled the artist to represent in their restored form the fifteen tiles on the opposite page, though found in mutilated fragments. The original tiles measured 6 inches square.

No. 1 represents the arms of France (three fleurs-de-lis) betwixt two birds. This tile has been printed as No. 21 in Mr. J. G. Nichols' *Examples of Encaustic Tiles*, from Warblington Church.

2. A two-headed eagle on a lozenge.

3. A two-headed eagle, charged on the breast with a shield, bearing a lion rampant. This, as well as No. 2, was probably a compliment to Richard, King of the Romans. It is No. 20 of Mr. Nichols', from Warblington.

4. A fine heraldic tile, from which one coat is missing. The three remaining are—

1. A lion rampant, probably for Fitz-Allen.

2. On a chief two mullets—St. John.

3. On a chief three roundles—Camoyoys.

The bases of these shields point to the corners of the tile.

11. A smaller tile than the rest, being $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. It has two coats repeated opposite to one another—

1. Three chevrons—Clare.

2. Three bars—though the ermine chief is not shown—probably Hussey.

This is No. 19 of Mr. Nichols' from Warblington.

There is also an imperfect fragment of one tile here given, which has the appearance of representing coats of arms; but the heraldry is indistinct, and the shields may be merely ornamental devices; similar instances occur in other medieval works of art. Besides the tiles above noticed as having been found at Warblington, in Hampshire, four others similar to those at Dureford occur at Buriton, in the same county. The ornamental patterns are peculiarly elaborate, too much so perhaps to produce much effect as a pavement. They



resemble in style those in the Chapter House at Westminster, and some of those from Chertsey. The same patterns occur at Warblington, East Sheen, St. Cross, and Winchester.

The next abbot whose name we can trace in the chartulary, after an interval of some years, is JOHN; and this Christian name is attached to all the documents dated between 1263 and 1286; but we cannot fix his election or his death, and indeed there may have been two abbots of the same name in this space of time.

The transaction of 1263 was of a singular character, and marks the skill of the canons of Dureford in turning to account their own encroachments. Though they had without authority enlarged their own enclosure of the moor near their house, Henry de Ferring and his wife Amicia bound themselves on August 1, 1263, not to claim this back, and to guarantee it to them, if the consent of the bishop and of the vicar of Rogate could be obtained to their building a domestic chapel at their own expense (f. 100). "Brother JOHN, by the patience of God, Abbot of Dureford," ratified this excellent bargain "on the day of St. Cecilia the Virgin (Nov. 22) 1263," and allowed "an oratory to be constructed by Simon de Ferring and his wife within their hall at Wenham,¹⁹ in which divine offices might be celebrated by a Christian chaplain when they wished," on condition that they and all their household should attend the parish church of Rogate four times a year, at Christmas, Easter, and the feasts of St. Bartholomew and of the Dedication, and should there on oath promise to pay their offerings to the vicar, under penalty of the oratory being interdicted (f. 101).

On their great festival of St. John the Baptist this year, Philip Watelye of Herting borrowed of the abbey 22*s.* 4*d.* on his pledging to it his meadow and houses at Byfield for seven years, after which time all right to the property was to lapse to the abbey, if the loan were not repaid. This clause took effect accordingly in favour of the abbey in 1270 (f. 121).

"Robert, the rector of Mapledurham," agreed with the convent in August 1265, as to tithes on their gardens, "except the old garden which lies within the enclosure of the monastery, on which no tithes had ever yet been paid;" and

¹⁹ "Unum oratorium infra curiam suam de Wenham."

Henry, the rector of Staunton, made a similar agreement that year for the small tithes of Brokeshole in Trotton (f. 40).

The manor of Sonneworth in Hampshire was held on the service of providing one soldier, and consisted of "53 acres of land, 16 of wood, and 2 of meadow in Mapuldram," as appeared in a suit at the Winchester assize, January, 1256 (f. 166); and of this manor the abbey became possessed in 1267. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, had granted it to Roger Loveday, with the reservation of the due feudal services, and also a pair of gold shoes at Easter as rent. This was at Christmas given over to the abbey by Roger Loveday on payment of 24 marcs a year with penalty of distraint. From this burden, however, it was soon relieved, Roger Loveday giving a quit-claim, and the generous earl also, "moved by piety and for the welfare of his soul, and desirous of promoting the good of the convent of Dureford, released the payment," and contented himself with the gold shoes without the money. Duplicates duly sealed of this deed were agreed to be kept by Abbot JOHN and Roger Loveday by an indenture dated at Dureford, 17 Kal. April (March 17), 1267 (f. 165).

A claim of Richard de Denemedé, and the interest of John de la More at Sonneworth, were brought up by Abbot JOHN (ff. 163, 164). Every grant seemed always to be the forerunner of others in the same neighbourhood. William, son of Otway, gave "for the support of the canons lying in the infirmary, land at Sonneworth, and pasture for 100 sheep, 12 oxen, and 4 cows in his own pasture, a portion of grass (*vesturam*), and sufficient fuel (*fuail*) from his wood . . . for an annual payment of 12*d.* and not more" (f. 147). The same donor afterwards enlarged his grant, under the pressure of need, by two yardlands at Sonneworth at 12*s.* rent, and another on the road to Chalton (*Chawton?*) at 4*s.* rent, "for which grant and confirmation," he says, "the canons have given me, in my great need, to release me from the hands of the Jews, 22 silver marcs (£14. 13*s.* 4*d.*) and a palfrey, and 40 ewes, and 50 wethers, and 50 lambs, and have also given my wife Johanna a golden ring and 2*s.*, to my heir Ralph another golden ring, and to my son Simon a silver brooch (*firmaculum*) and *vid.*, and to my son Robert *vid.*" (f. 147.)

This propitiation of all the parties interested by small gifts was an expedient to imply their assent to the deed. A rent-charge of 2s. which the same parties had given to "William, son of Master Thomas de Chalton, formerly rector of that place," was bought up by the convent paying 2 marcs (ff. 149, 154). The third William de Albin, Earl of Sussex,²⁰ confirmed this (f. 154), as did also Ralph the son, who added, on the receipt of 12 marcs from the convent, "brushwood to mend hedges from the wood (*claustram ad sepes claudendas in bosco*)." Ralph's credit seems to have been bad, for Gwydo de Merlane, to whom he owed ten pounds and forty pence, or 20 acres of land, with 2s. rent in his manor of Sonneworth, transferred the debt to Dureford Abbey (f. 156). After acquiring by gift or purchase the rights of several other parties (ff. 116-120, 131) in Herting, a solemn deed of confirmation was given to the convent on the feast of the Holy Trinity 1271, warranted by William Husee, Robert le Faukener, Roger de la Putte, Philip Whateley, John de la More, William Brun, Henry Whitside, Robert Samson, and others, who had all previously enjoyed some rights of property in West Harting; and to this was added the sanction of "Sir Henry Husee, Lord of Harting," with his license to enclose and build upon the land (f. 132).

About 1269, another light was provided for the church on St. John's day by Gervase de Almoditon, who for this special purpose gave a rent-charge of 2s. a year "for the benefit of his own soul and that of his wife Oselie" (f. 54).

It was very important to the convent to obtain full possession of the manor of Rogate, and this object seems to have been effected in the year 1270 by Abbot JOHN. Sir Thomas Parnel had purchased for 30 marcs all the rights of John Boun, son and heir of Franco de Boun (the Bohuns of Midhurst), on the easy condition of presenting a rose annually at the feast of St. John the Baptist, June 25th (f. 135), fortunately a season when even in those days of rude horticulture, roses were not scarce; and when Sir Thomas Parnel transferred all his right to the abbey, the feudal lord, John de St. John, renounced in its favour "all his rent in the manor, with the homages, services, wards, reliefs, escheats, and all other privileges," retaining only the same pleasant tenure of a rose in

²⁰ "Willelmus Comes Sussexie tercius."

June. His chaplain, Valentine, was empowered to act as his attorney in putting the abbot and convent into full seisin of this gift, and to require all the tenants to consider them in future as their lords (f. 97).

The gradual absorption of surrounding property by the convent still continued from the gifts of persons not otherwise important. The family of La Dene had property in Mapulderham, and Johanna, wife of Alebrand de Hoctone, gave the convent a rent of 20*s.* arising from a tenement there, the gift of her father, John de la Dene. This was duly certified in the King's Court at Westminster, on the morrow of All Souls, 1270, by Abbot JOHN, Alebrand, and Robert de la Dene (f. 173). Gilbert de la Dene had in March 1257, given half his land at Tackelye, and Richard de la Dene all his moor called Fordwode, and Roger Loveday transferred the rent of half a marc in Mapulderham, which he had purchased from William de la Dene and his wife Anastasia, to Abbot JOHN and the convent (f. 182).

About 1270, Henry le Chalvers gave the convent some important privileges for a rent of 2*s.* and a payment of two marcs; the meadow of Holemede, with a lead of water (*cum ductu aque*), and a croft enclosed by ditch and hedge, with all the grass (*cum tota vestura*), and a free road to go and return as far as Takely, the course of which road could only be changed by their consent for one equally convenient.²¹ Henry de Chalvers, apparently the son, increased this gift by four measured acres of Longmede, between the land of Geoffry the cook and the water which comes from Petersfield. Constantia his wife received 2*s.* in compensation (*in gersuma*) for this, and 14*s.* 4*d.* was paid him in ready money, besides 3*s.* 6*d.* rent.

The lords of Bramber were frequent benefactors. By a deed dated at Dureford, May 23, 1269, William de Braose, for thirty silver marcs, granted the convent a water-mill, with four acres of meadow, and common pasture for six animals in the proper season in the wood of Brokeswode, in West Grinsted (f. 46); and on the vigil of St. James (April 29), 1290,

²¹ "Liberum chiminum eundi et rede undi sibi et famulis et aliis suis et carris et carectis absque tedio et vexatione aliqua

usque in Takeley per Haiam et sic recte ad stalariam semite de Herting ad Petersfield" (f. 183).

at Chichester, he made an exchange "for lands in his park at Findone" (f. 46). "On examining the indigence (*inspecta indigentia*) of the canons," he gave them a saltpan and the mill of Tarcurteys; but his son afterwards exchanged this for another saltpan near the castle of Bramber (f. 49). This gave occasion to the gift of the quarter of another saltpan at Bedelmingeton from Hugh Buci, confirmed by W. de Braose (f. 50). Juliana de Plē, daughter of Philip de Braose, was also a benefactor.

The friendly support of the Hoeses was always at hand, and fairly fulfilled the injunctions of the founder of the abbey. On November 16, 1270, after receiving from William Hoesé a grant of half an acre above the marl-pit (*super marleriam*), near Punfeld, in West Harting, for the welfare of the souls of the donor and his wife, the canons took the opportunity to obtain his sanction to various encroachments which the convent had been gradually making. "JOHN, by the patience of God, Abbot of Dureford," was a party to an amicable agreement (*tandem amabiliter consentiunt*) to drop all complaints against William Hoesé, who, in return, granted to the convent a quit-claim of all their encroachments, which they had made by the ditch round their garden on the south side of the water of Dureford, and by the ditch near his meadow, La Burbred (reserving only the rights of common pasture after the hay had been carried), and renounced in their favour all his claims in Eldeland, and the sheep-farm (*bercheria*) which they had constructed on the hills at West Harting. In grateful acknowledgment of all which substantial gains, Abbot JOHN presented one goshawk (*unum ostercum*) to William Hoesé (f. 133).

Numerous instances occur in the chartulary, of Abbot JOHN having successfully pushed forward his boundaries by enclosing convenient portions adjacent. About 1268, he procured the sanction of Henry Russell of Rogate for the encroachment made before the house of the late Henry le Child (f. 105). Roger le Jay similarly gave up a croft lying between his own door and the convent's land of La Wisse (f. 102); and Peter de Stuchelithe gave up all his land up to the ditch of the canons (f. 89), and, with the assent of his wife Agnes, he also permitted Aufrid, the chaplain of

Ferring, to give them up a croft near his house (f. 90). A lease of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres had been given them by Walter de Frilande, at a rent of 1 lb. of cumin; but even from this slight return they were soon relieved, and a quit-claim for the cumin given them (ff. 89, 92, 93). Another encroachment by a ditch round "the East Ryefelde" was also permitted by William Hoese, as the lord of West Harting (f. 94). The lord of Heyshot, John de Percy, was glad (March 6, 1276) to exchange his lands near Longmede for a meadow near the garden of his own house which belonged to the convent; and doubtless the exchange was profitable to Dureford. Isabella de Bruis, mother of William de Perci, had given the field of Thopeley, held by the priest of Tolliton, for the soul of her husband Henry; and this, in 1279, was leased out by Abbot JOHN (ff. 61, 62, 60).

The unexhausted and inexhaustible fund of the prayers of the pious abbot and canons was a most efficacious means of exchange in procuring fresh gifts. In the year 1271, Gilbert de la Sale and Robert le Taupenor granted two acres in West Harting to Abbot JOHN, in return for which he liberally received them and their heirs into all remembrances and prayers within his church (*recepit eos in singulis beneficiis et orationibus*) (f. 137). On the morrow of St. Michael, in 1281, Abbot JOHN deputed "brother John Quyck" to be a party, at Winchester, before Solomon de Ross and other justices, to the legal sanction of the grant to Dureford of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Mapulderham by Robert Aldwyne and his wife Amicia, whom the convent promised always to include in their prayers (f. 171).

Another canon, brother Henry Ferre, had, a few years sooner, furnished evidence of the aspiring claims of Dureford in a different manner. The jury of the Hundred of Porchester, in 1274-5, had reported that he with many others had taken 14 old sheets of lead from the church of Porchester Castle (*ceperunt in ecclesia castri de Porcestre xiiii pannos de plumbo veteres*), and had carried them off by night. We are left without any further explanation of this seemingly lawless appropriation.

The Hundred jury recorded at this time that the Abbot of Dureford had warren in the vill of Dureford, and claimed

the same in the Hundred of Westbury,²² but they professed themselves ignorant on what grounds. King Henry III had indeed granted the abbot in 1251-2 free warren in his manors of Harting, Tratington, and Finden in Sussex, of Maple Durham and Suneworth in Hampshire, and of Eblinton, county of Wilts.

It was about this time that by the charity of Ralph de Torn, his wife Matilda de Derby, and their son John, "the vill of Bristhalmestone," by their gift of "a yardland, with the persons on it and a cottage there," was made to provide a burning lamp and a wax candle, at the cost of 14*d.* each, and to pay for a daily mass for the dead at the altar of St. Catherine at Dureford (f. 47, 48).

The Mortmain Act of Edward I endeavoured to put a check upon the landed acquisitions of monastic houses; but these restrictions were easily broken; indeed the same king, by his Charter, dated Clipston, March 10, 1274, so far exempted Dureford Abbey as to permit its receiving land to the annual value of £20, in order to support two chaplains, one secular and the other a canon, out of the 500 marcs bequeathed by Henry de Guildeford and paid by his executors (f. 203). Other donors were equally permitted. On July 11, 1275, Richard Aldwyne gave a messuage and 24 acres of land, and 4 acres of alders (*alneti*) in Mapulderham; and Richard Martin gave five acres in Sonneworth to be in the abbot's fee (*que sit de feodo Abbatis*) f. 197. By a royal letter from York, Dec. 2, 1283, other very considerable gifts to Dureford received similar sanction, notwithstanding the Mortmain Act. "Richard de Rudeham, the parson of the church of Stoke, and Walter de Yping, gave the convent 4 messuages, 350½ acres of land, 8½ of meadow, 10 of alders, 13*s.* 8*d.* rent in Mapulderham; and the gift of a messuage, 26 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow, 4 of moor, by Richard Adchele, was valued, by the King's escheator beyond Trent, Richard de Clare, at 103*s.* 4*d.*, in part satisfaction of the £20 allowed" (ff. 221, 204). The estimate perhaps was purposely lowered, in order to favour the convent. In 1318, many other grants followed, of land at Buriton and Westerton, from the same liberal "parson of Stoke" (f. 212); and of 31 acres from John de Brudeford

²² Rot. Hundred, 3 Edw. I, II, pp. 224, 210, 213.

(f. 209); of land from Peter de la Chaumbre (f. 217); and of land in Mapulderham, from Hugh Dandele (f. 206).

The last dated deed of Abbot JOHN was a lease of some land at Chithurst, signed at Dureford on St. George's day (April 23) 1286, in which the tenant undertook to close and guard the abbot's wood, la Wyke (f. 95).

The remote situation of Dureford occasionally caused its omission when the king applied to other monasteries of the same order for their prayers and masses on behalf of his deceased relations. This was the case in 1296, when Edward I wrote from Aberdeen on the death of his brother Edmund; in 1300, on the occasion of his cousin Edmund Duke of Cornwall's death; and in 1305, when the French queen, sister-in-law to the English Queen Margaret, died. (Rymer's *Foed.*) On the occasion however of levying an aid "*pur fille marier*" in 1289, the king sent the abbot of Dureford the customary writ for his contribution.²³

The valuation of the convent's property prepared for taxation about this time, has been partly handed down to us by an entry in the chartulary (f. 144):—

“The church of the monastery of Derforde, taxed A.D. 1292.

In the bishoprick of Winchester—

| | li. | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| At Holte 100 acres | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| Sonnewerthe. . . . 200 „ | 5 | 13 | 8 |
| Dycham 130 „ | 0 | 56 | 2 |
| Weston 240 „ | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Sandhurst 80 „ | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Le Heath 108 „ | 5 | 0 | 20 |
| Also the Tannery, valued at | 0 | 40 | 0 |

Also in the county of Winchester—

| | | | |
|---|----|---|-----|
| In rents valued at | 5 | 0 | 8½ |
| Sum of the whole valuation in the } bishoprick of Winchester | 28 | 0 | 14½ |

Of which the tenth is 56s. 1½*d.*,—namely, 28s. 0½*d.* for one moiety, and 28s. 0¾*d.* for the other moiety.

“ In the bishoprick of Salisbury—

For tenements in Okeburne and Duryngton, for moiety 3s. 9¼*d.*; sum of all the tenth 7s. 6½*d.*

“ In the bishoprick of Chichester, by the Valuation Roll in the Treasury of Chichester—

| | li. | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|-----|
| For what it has in Herting | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| For what it has in Bertone at Derforde . . | 3 | 17 | 9 |
| And for Rypfeld and Wyke and Wyhamse . | 0 | 17 | 10” |

²³ 18 Edw. I. Maddox Excheq. i, 600 *g.*

The MS. has been here clipped off; but in another page (f. 83), written in another hand, there is what appears to be a conclusion.

| | li. | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|-----------------|
| “Sum of all the taxation (<i>totius taxaminis</i>) in the bishoprick of Chichester, 34 <i>li.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> | | | |
| Midhurst, for temporalities | 0 | 47 | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| And for the church of Rogate | 0 | 21 | 4 |
| | _____ | | |
| Total sum of the tenth | 0 | 3 | 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

“Temporalities of the monastery of Dureforde in the bishoprick of Salisbury, 3*li.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; of which 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ marcs 2*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* are paid, and an equal sum they owe for 5*d.* on every marc.

“Temporalities in the bishoprick of Chichester, 39*li.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; also in the bishoprick of Winton, 42 marcs 15*d.*”

The above valuation in the diocese of Winchester is nearly identical with that in Pope Nicholas' Taxation at the same period, which includes “a mill valued at £3. 6*s.* 8*d.*,” not specified in the Chartulary; and in the Chichester diocese, “Rypfeld” appears as “Rippislie,” and rents from Rogate and Harting valued at £12. 4*s.* 9*d.* are added, making a total of £23. 16*s.* 10*d.*

After this array of figures preparatory to undergoing taxation, the recording canon bursts out in a jubilant strain with Latin verse, to note down that the painful operation had been successfully endured.

“*Versus, res audita perit litera scripta manet.* Be it remembered, that the abbot and convent of Dureforde have paid A.D. MCC ninety-three and four to our Lord the King for the above particulars in the whole to the amount of vi*li.* xiiis. viii $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, namely, for temporalities in the bishoprick of Salisbury in those years xxxviiiis. iii $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, also for temporalities in the bishoprick of Winchester xiiii*li.* xv*d.*”

After the latest dated charter of Abbot JOHN in 1286, we have but one authentic record during a long interval. At the General Chapter of the Premonstratensian Order, in July 1310, OSBERT appeared as Abbot of Dureford among his brother abbots, and took his share in their resolutions.²⁴

This Council of the English Abbots of the Order marks an important epoch in its history; and, as the authority of the Crown and the influence of the Papal Court became involved

²⁴ Sloane MSS. 4934, f. 27.

in the matter then disputed, it may be well to trace its nature.

Pope Innocent²⁵ had specially exempted the English abbeys of the Order from all visitation, except that of Premonstre; and in virtue of this supremacy, "the province of England" had annually paid a money-tribute to this parent monastery. Any such payment to aliens however had now become illegal by the recent statute of Carlisle, January 1307. When therefore Adam the abbot of Premonstre, in 1310, made his requisition upon the English houses for the usual tax for that year, and for some in arrear, they naturally took alarm at their ambiguous position, and all the abbots of the order (except those of Bayham and St. Radegund) met at Lincoln on July 23, to take measures in common as to their conflicting duties towards their father abbot and their king. The two abbots of Langdon and Sulleby were there appointed as proctors to proceed to Premonstre, with full powers to explain "how they were prohibited by the law, a copy of which they had already sent (*penes vos habetis*), and the transgression of which would make them exiles and traitors. They wished their default of payment to be considered not as voluntary or contemptuous, but as the result of their reverence of the law." To this remonstrance were affixed the names and seals of the following "Brother abbots:—*Thomas* of Newhous, *John* of Alnewick, *John* of Welbeck, *William* de Brackley of Croxton, *Richard* of Barling, *Roger* of St. Agatha (*Easby*), *Walter* de Flage of Hales Owen, *William* Horsley of Dale, *John* of Beauchief, *William* of Hagneby, *Alan* of Leyton, *Osbert* of Derford, *William* of Neubon, *William* of Lavenden."²⁶

The Abbot Superior and the Chapter General of Premonstre were by no means willing to accept these excuses, or submit to the threatened loss of revenue. They pronounced all the English abbots contumacious, and strictly commanded them to pay the tax (*talliam*) within fifteen days after the next Easter, on pain of excommunication. The proctors were ordered to report this to the English abbots before Christmas; and they accordingly summoned a chapter of the order to meet

²⁵ Dugdale's Monast., vi, 863.

²⁶ Sloane MSS. 4934, ff. 26, 27. The names in italics not being in Dugdale's

Monasticon, may be useful to the historians of those abbeys.

at Lincoln on October 18, 1310. The king, on the other hand, expressly forbade the proctors to collect any part of the tax, by a letter dated from Berwick, Nov. 10, 1310. The commands of Abbot Adam were duly laid before their brother abbots by the proctors; and though his seals attached were scrupulously examined and minutely certified by a notary, yet the resolution to refuse payment was firmly maintained.²⁷

The authority of the law of England over any foreign jurisdiction has ever been upheld by the state, and on this occasion Edward II renewed his prohibition on May 7, 1311. This was however too important a point for Premonstre to yield; so that in due course, in 1312, the abbot solemnly excommunicated all the English abbots for their contumacy, and revoked all indulgences (*gratias*) from their houses, except from St. Radegunde, which appears to have made its peace apart from its fellows. Bayham Abbey, which had at first sent no representative to the chapter, had since declared that "it was unnatural, and was no duty of children to enrich their parents," although Peter, now abbot of Premonstre, wrote a begging letter, pleading for some money to repair his recent losses by the Duke of Orleans.²⁸

Both parties then applied to the Court of Rome for a decision; and while it was yet in suspense, the English proctor wrote to warn the abbots of the rumour that the Abbot of Premonstre had bought the favour of the Pope (*ut dicitur, composuit*) by 10,000 florins, and that of the cardinals by 100 to each, concluding however with a stout reliance on the justice of his cause, "but I hope nevertheless to succeed" (*sed credo bene facere, valete*).²⁹ This confidence was not unrewarded; and on March 7, 1312, the cardinal appointed by Pope Clement V to decide upon the case decreed at Vienne

²⁷ Sloane's MSS. 4934, ff. 29, 30, 32; as to the seals, f. 36. Six abbots met "in the new chamber" of Barling Abbey, and examined the seals to the two letters of Abbot Adam. "One a round seal on green wax, and in the middle of the seal there sat, as if in a stall (*quasi in cathedra*) a certain figure, in the likeness of a bishop, having his right hand raised as for blessing, and in the left he held the pastoral staff. On the right side was written SANCTUS, and on the left AUGUSTINUS,

the inscription round which seal is SIGILLUM ABBATUM PREMONSTRATENSIS CAPITULI. The other letter is stamped with a long seal, on green wax," and a similar figure is described, with a staff in his right, and holding a certain book before his breast in his left hand, with the inscription, SIGILLUM ABBATIS PREMONSTRATENSIS.

²⁸ Sloane MS. 4934, ff. 41, 66.

²⁹ Id., f. 57.

that the Abbot of Premonstre had imposed taxes contrary to the statutes of the order, being without the consent of the abbots, and without cause shown; and that on his visitation of the English abbeys he had been too burdensome by his manner of travelling, and by the number of his attendants; that he had received and extorted from them countless money on pretext of his visitation, beyond the sufficient victuals usually presented to Visitors (*in evectioinum et familiarum numero in plurimum onerosus, recipiendo etiam et extorquendo ab ipsis pecuniam innumeratam ratione visitationis hujus ultra competentia victualia exhiberi visitantibus consueta.*)³⁰

This award was too strong to be resisted; and the baffled abbot felt compelled on Feb. 12, 1313, to authorise the Abbot of Langdon to absolve his opponents from his excommunication.³¹ A few years later, in 1316, a compromise took place, by which it was agreed, that "on account of the expensive and perilous passage of the sea," the province of England should in future be represented by a proxy at the General Councils of Premonstre; and that the abbot visitor, either in person or by proxy, should every fifth year be provided with the usual means of travelling, but not with the expenses of the passage over, and with the necessaries of life for himself and his party only, and should have no power to depose abbots.³²

As no money was to be got, the abbots of Premonstre do not appear to have visited England in person after this epoch, but to have deputed some English abbot to act for them; and we have instances of the heads of Bayham, Shap, and Welbeck being thus selected. The honour seems to have created some internal jealousy in the order; for we have letters of the abbot of Barling canvassing others to attend the chapter, "lest the Abbot of Welbeck should entice fresh privileges for himself by flattery or threats,"³³ and vaunting "his own submission for the sake of peace under the affronts of his pompous, proud, and inordinate words against him, which contain little truth" (*per verba sua pomposa et elata ac inordinata que minus continent veritatem*).³⁴

Great exertions seem to have been made by Dureford to

³⁰ Id., f. 51.

³¹ Id., f. 58.

³² Id., f. 59.

³³ Id., f. 65.

³⁴ Id., f. 74.

raise money early in the fourteenth century, and the grant of a corrody or right of maintenance for life on the food of the convent was the readiest means of doing so. "On the Monday after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr (July 7), 1321, JOHN, by the patience of God Abbot of Dureford," for such was now again the abbot's name, granted to John le Mareschal of Guldeforde and Joanna de Kyngewode his wife, a corrody in the abbey, for their lives or the survivor of them, consisting of "two white conventual loaves of the the same boulting and flour (*de eodem bultello et frumento*) which the abbot and the convent have, and two loaves of seconds, and two flagons of conventual beer, and one flagon of second mixture, and for companage³⁵ 6s. 8d. yearly as long as they lived. A site was also granted them within the abbey on the west from their entrance gate of a certain bridge called Harford, with a certain portion of the curtilege, as included within marks and boundaries, together with litter and fuel sufficient for their condition, and also every night four candles, which they call Paris candles, sixteen of which make the weight of a pound (*singulis noctibus 4 candelas quas dicunt Pariscandles quarum 16 facient pondus 1 libre*), and hay, with one peck of bruised oats (*avene minute*) nightly for a horse, only however while they are dwelling within the abbey, and four bushels of flour and four bushels of salt annually; and they shall have free common pasturage for six pigs and two cows," and shall keep the house in good repair. For these advantages, the convent received 100 marcs in real money, and John and Joanna were to be for ever included in their prayers, promising in good faith to be ever friendly and special helpers in advancing the interests of Dureford and its church (*amicabiles et speciales fore coadjutores*) f. 198.

Another corrody seems to have been granted near this time by Abbot JOHN to Richard le Peyntour of Okford, by which he was to be entitled to "one white loaf called a miche³⁶ and a gallon of conventual beer, or cider when the

³⁵ Coupanage, Fr., "meat, acates, victuals, all kinds of food except bread and drinke."—COTGRAVE.

³⁶ "For he that hath mitches tweine,
Ne value in his demeine,

Liveth more at ease and more is rich,
Than doeth he that is chich."

CHAUCER, *Romaunt of Rose*, 5585.

"Mica ponitur pro pane modico qui fit in curiis magistrorum vel in monas-

beer failed, or one penny, and a dish from the kitchen, with a pittance (*unum album panem vocatum miche et 1 galonem cervisie conventualis vel cisere cum cervisia defuerit aut unum denarium, et 1 ferting de coquina cum pitancia vel 10s.*), and a yearly coat of the same cloth as that used by the free servants of the convent, or 10s., with fuel and candles as needed" (f. 201).

Soon after the grant of these corrodies, another abbot had succeeded; and we find "brother THOMAS, by the patience of God, Abbot of Dureford," resorting to the same expedient to assist him in meeting the expenses of the convent. In March 1323, the common seal was affixed in chapter to a corrody to John Cook (*coco*) of Hauckly, in consideration of forty pounds sterling, and an annual payment of 10s. for the repairs of the church (*ad emendationem ecclesie nostre*). This secured food and lodging to John Cook for his life; "every day a white loaf called miche, and a black loaf called seconds (*seçds.*), and a gallon of conventual beer, or cider, or wine, or a penny when both are deficient, and from the kitchen as much as is given to a canon of our church, but always from the conventual kitchen, granting him moreover an area within the gate of the abbey to build thereupon a decent house for himself, at his own expense, suitable to his condition, and two loads of wood from our wood yearly, as much as may be carried by two horses to his house in our abbey, and two lbs. of suet candles (*de candelis de cepo*)."³⁷

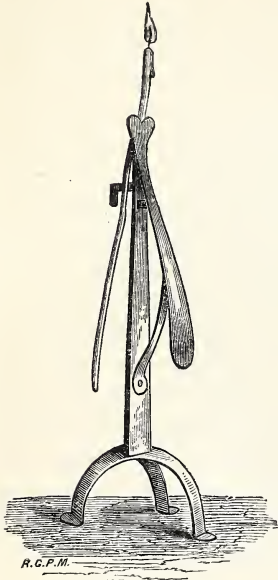
The candles here stipulated were probably like those still in use in dairies and farm-kitchens in the neighbourhood of Dureford and other parts of Sussex, made of the pith of rushes dipped in tallow. When used they were fixed in an iron frame of simple construction, and held in their place and upright position by a rude spring on the side. The woodcut, from a drawing of R. G. P. Minty, Esq., represents one of these rush-sticks in his possession, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and will best explain their form and nature. They often have

teris." (Vocabularium breviloquum, Argent. 1493.) "Miche, a fine manchet, which is otherwise termed *pain du chapitre*, a fine white hard-kneaded and flat manchet, weighing about 16 ounces." (Cofgrave's

Dict. 1611.) The word is still found in the Dict. de l'Académie, "pain de gros-seur mediocre, pesant au moins une livre et quelquefois deux."

³⁷ Cepo pro cebo, suif, Fr., suet.

a hook to hang them on a wall or chimney-piece, and the base is frequently a mere block of wood. Letter 68 of



White's *Selborne* (which is but seven miles distant from Dureford) describes the mode of making these cheap lights, by stripping off the peel (after softening them in water) from the common rushes (*juncus conglomeratus*), leaving only one narrow rib for support. After being bleached on the grass, and dried in the sun, they are dipped into scalding grease. The common bulrush (*scirpus lacustris*) is also now in use for the purpose, and, being larger, is split to form two or three candles. Where bees are kept, a little wax is added. A long rush will burn nearly an hour.

This corrody was "to continue without any diminution whatever; but John Cook was bound not to

alienate, sell, or give it away, but to keep it for himself, or forfeit all" (f. 196).

The liberty here given to a stranger to build a house for himself within the precincts of the abbey is unusual, but of course the profitable reversion was looked for.

There was still a want of money, which the £40 paid down did not fully satisfy, and the very next day Abbot THOMAS and the convent borrowed "fourscore pounds sterling" from Henry de Eston of East Tisted, "for the benefit of the church and its release from difficulties" (*ad ardua negocia ecclesie et utilitatem expedienda*). This was to be repaid by £20 yearly, and for such repayment they pledged "all their goods moveable and immoveable wherever they might be found" (f. 195).

In the following year a memorable incident in the annals of the abbey occurred, when King Edward II visited it, and dated from hence a letter to the Pope concerning Gascony. In his journey from Petworth to Porchester, the king lodged

here on Saturday, September 8, 1324, on which day the expenses of his household amounted to £10. 6s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.³⁸

The royal visit does not seem to have brought increased prosperity, and perhaps the reception of a king may have brought its own burdens. At any rate, money was still wanted, and for this purpose the bounty of the founder's descendants was now called into action. Walter Hoesé came forward in fulfilment of his ancestor's injunctions, and gave 100 marcs (£66. 13s. 4d.) for the permanent good of the convent (*in utilitatem domus nostre seu monasterii nostri perpetuam*), and a new canonry was in consequence founded. "At Dureford, on the day of Saints Fabian and Sebastian (Jan. 20) in the year of our Lord 1327, THOMAS, by divine permission, Abbot of Dureford," made a solemn agreement³⁹ with the Abbot of Hyde, giving to him, or in his default to the Prior of Hyde, the right of presenting "to a chantry in the abbey church of Dureford a fit person as a canon and brother of Dureford," with preference to the kindred of Walter Hoesé (*preteritis aliis citius admittetur*). The duties assigned to this new canon were to pray for the founder and his wife while alive, and after their deaths to perform daily the full service of the dead for the benefit of their souls and those of their ancestors, and of all benefactors at the altar of St. Katharine; and Dureford undertook to admit him, when duly appointed, without impediment. Not only were the seals of the abbey and of Walter Hoesé alternately affixed to this deed, but also, at the request of the latter, the conventual seal of the Abbot of Hyde, witnessed by "Sir Henry Husee, Sir Ralph de Camoys; Sir Edward de St. John, Knight; Henry of Havonte, Jordan le Hayward (called of Havonte), Richard le Butelyr, and others."

Soon after this, a fresh disaster occurred to increase the difficulties of the abbey. John de Langton, Bishop of Chichester (between 1333 and 1337), wrote from Aldingburne to Adam de Orleton, Bishop of Winchester, explaining "that Dureford monastery had been reduced to extreme poverty, owing to robbers invading it as enemies, both by the firing their house and goods, as well as by their plunder (*per pre-*

³⁸ *Sussex Arch. Collections*, VI, 50.

³⁹ Harleian MS. 1761, f. 162.

donez ipsum hostiliter invadentes, tam per incendium domus et rerum suarum, quam per spoliacionem eorundem). From special affection, the bishop professed having long been moved to compassion by their penury (*inopia*), and he, for such reason, requested the advowson of Compton Church to be given them" (f. 201). It appears that soon afterwards they became possessed of half the manor of Compton, near Guildford. (20 Edw. III, p. 2. m. 23).

The king's commissioners, who came round in 1340 to assess the parishes for taxation, reported that the ninth part of the sheaves, fleeces, and lambs from the lands of the Abbot of Dureford in Rogate were that year worth 26s. 8d., and in Hertynge 27s. 8d. (*Nonarum Inq.*, p. 364.)

When the Black Prince, as the sovereign's eldest son, was about to receive knighthood, a distraint was made upon Dureford Abbey, which had objected to pay the feudal dues usual on such an occasion. Among the Rolls of Parliament, 1347-8, is found a petition to Edward III and his Council from "ses povres chapelyns l'abbe et covent de Dureford," referring to the original free gift of Henry Hoese, duly confirmed by King Henry II, with all the privileges and free customs belonging to the land as in frank-almoign, by virtue of which they ought to be freed from the grievous charges imposed on them by the king's collectors. In his answer the king acknowledged the claim, and released the lands, as held "en pure et perpetuel almoigne."⁴⁰

The canons were successful in maintaining their rights also on another opportunity. Besides the gift of half his land in Eblynton by Geoffry Hose (f. 141), which Sir Hubert Hosee had confirmed, they had received in 1243-4, from Matthew Hosee, half the manor of Chydeston, in Kent; but of this they had been violently dispossessed in 1354, and they were obliged to appeal to the law, when a Kentish jury restored it to them, with £22 as damages (f. 142).

On the eve of the great conventual feast of St. John the Baptist in 1364, Abbot JOHN ATTE RE was in authority at Dureford⁴¹ (f. 143); and it was probably in his time that his

⁴⁰ Rot. Parl., No. 67, 21-22, Edw. III.

⁴¹ The document is imperfect, but records Adam de Radesole, of Froxfield,

and P. Rideheate, coming to 'dominus JOHANNES ATTE RE, abbas de Dureford.'

convent was appointed to collect the clerical subsidy in the archdeaconry of Lewes in 1380, while Robertsbridge Abbey filled the same office in the Lewes archdeaconry.⁴² The church of Rogate is there valued among the spiritualities of the abbey at sixteen mares, on which the subsidy is rated at 21*s.* 4*d.* Of its temporalities, the manor of Herting is valued at £6. 16*s.* 6*d.*; that of Bertone (Buriton) at 77*s.* 9*d.*; at Ripsle, Wyhouse, and Wyke, at 17*s.* 10*d.*; and at Rogate and Harting, from rents £12. 4*s.* 9*d.*—total £23. 16*s.* 10*d.* As the poverty of the convent had been lately so manifest, it is remarkable to find the collection of a tax committed to its agency, but we may fairly suppose some profit to have been thereby derived to the collectors.

At Michaelmas 1387, the canons surveyed their lands, and recorded thus the extent of a portion of them:—

“Lands measured at Berton, at the feast of St. Michael, 10 Ric. II:—

| | |
|---|----------|
| In the field called Biggefild are | 33 acres |
| „ id. Robinefeld | 11½ |
| „ id. Cundytfeld | 16 |
| „ id. Briggefild | 17½ |
| „ id. Dame Agneys | 6 |
| In the gardens of Balhous | 5 |
| In Lewes Pyke | 2 |

At Hertfordbrige—

At Herting, measured at same time—

| | |
|--|------------------|
| In Freundesfeld | 8 acres |
| In Bromfelde | 9½ and 1 perch |
| In another field called Brefeld Pygmei | 5 |
| In the field near the Vicarage | 1½ and 1 perch |
| In his two crofts lying below | 2½ and 2 perches |
| Also in Loseley | 24 and 1 perch” |

After thus ascertaining their worldly property, the pious canons proceeded in due form to put down also their spiritual advantages at the same place, though by what number of Ave Marias, or Pater Nosters, or masses, such a long exemption of days and years from the pains of purgatory was to be earned, has not been transmitted to us.

“Sum of the days of Indulgence at Buriton ^M DCCC. ^{XX} IIII. ^M XV. (895,000 *days*),
summa dierum Indulgentie apud Buriton.

“Sum of the years, MMCCCCLII years, 20 days.”—f. 84.

⁴² *Sussex Arch. Collections*, V, 230.

After another blank interval, our next evidence presents JOHN ULTINGE as abbot elect, who, on January 22, 1404, received the usual benediction of the Bishop of Chichester, as is duly noted in the Episcopal Registry; and the same authority has also preserved to us the name of NICHOLAS BALDEKYNG applying for the same blessing as having been elected Abbot of Dureford on August 11, 1411.—*Reg. R.* pp. 112, 147.

A disastrous event occurred in 1417, by lightning. "The vestibule," probably a tower at the west end, was struck and burnt, with the eight bells in it. The efforts made to replace the bells caused the following entry as a memorandum in the chartulary, and presents us again with "JOHN ULTYNG as nominated abbot" (perhaps some kinsman of his namesake), who had been transferred from being a canon of Bylegh in Essex, a small monastery originally founded at Great Parndon, and transferred to Bylegh in 1180 by Robert Mantell; it was considered as a cell to Dureford, as we shall presently see.

"Bells newly made after the burning of the vestibule with eight brass bells burnt by lightning, by Sir John Ulytng, nominated Abbot of this church, formerly professed canon of the monastery of Byleghe, in the year of our Lord 1418, namely, the next year after the said burning.

| | |
|--|--|
| Of which the great bell weighs | xiiii $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. |
| „ the second weighs | x $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ the third weighs | ix $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| „ the fourth weighs | vii $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sum (of the four bells) xlii cwt.— <i>de parvo pondere</i> | xlvii cwt., and |
| „ the fifth bell weighs | vi |
| Sum of all the bells (<i>de minore pondere</i>) | xlix cwt. xxvi lb.” (<i>sic MS.</i>) ⁴³ |

It will be observed that John Ulytng is here termed "nominated abbot," so that he was probably at this period awaiting the death of Abbot *Nicholas*, fully to succeed him, having been so appointed by an exercise of papal or other authority.

The historical traces of the abbots become fewer in later times; and we cannot with certainty give a name to the Abbot

⁴³ This entry, imperfectly given by Dallaway, runs thus, and is in a different hand from the other documents: "Campane noviter facte post combustionem vestibuli cum octo campanis eneis combustis ex fulgore per dominum Johannem

Ulytng Abbatem provisum hujus ecclesie, primum canonicum professum monasterii de Byleghe a. dni. millesimo cccc^{mo} octavo decimo, viz. proximo anno post combustionem predictam" (f. 83).

of Dureford, though it was probably John Ulytng who, on June 12, 1420, accompanied John Powle, Abbot of Hales Owen, on his visitation to Tichfield Abbey, as a cell to his own, both owning the same founder, Bishop Peter de Rupibus.⁴⁴ Tichfield had lately lost its head, or, as John Powle expressed it, "our daughter house (*domus nostra filiola*) was deprived of the comfort of a pastor." They jointly took an inventory, among the most remarkable objects in which was "a great text (the Gospels), silver-gilt, with a large beryl, and a table of the dead inserted" (*Monast.* vi, 231), in which list of those for whom the prayers of Christian friends were desired,⁴⁵ the Abbot of Dureford may have read with regret the name of his late neighbour and fellow-abbot freshly entered.

The following entry in the Episcopal Register, E. 108, seems to refer to a person ordained for some service in the abbey church, or at Rogate:—

"Secular Deacons: William Palmer of the Diocese of Chichester, on the title (*ad titulum*) of the abbot and convent of Dureford on the last day of February 1438."

Thomas, Abbot of Bayham, as commissioner of John, Abbot of Premonstre, on April 8, 1454, held a meeting in his own abbey, at which the Abbots of Dureford, Tichfield, and Bylegh were present, and they then summoned a chapter general to assemble in the Dominican church of Northampton on July 10 following (f. 81). Before long, however, a new abbot, Symon, had become head of Premonstre, who superseded the Abbot of Bayham, and appointed Richard Redman, the Abbot of Heppa (*Shap*), in his place (f. 86). Assuming thus the authority of father abbot, which he retained for a very long period, on Sept. 11, 1458, he warned the Abbot of Welbeck of his intended visitation, and ordered him to collect the tax with all arrears (*talliam pro retroactis annis*)—f. 84. On these demands, John, the Abbot of Beauchief, consulted Welbeck "for his sage sadde counsell" (f. 85), and an oppo-

⁴⁴ Nash's Worcestershire, 2, xxiii. William de Hoese had witnessed a charter of Tichfield in the time of King Stephen, Rot. Scacc. Norm. xcvi.

⁴⁵ See such a "mortilogium," or "necrologium," of the monastery of S. Hypolyte in Raymundi Duclii Excerpta genealog. historic. folio, Lips. 1725.

sition was again organized to resist this renewal of taxation. When therefore the Abbot of Shap called a general chapter of the order on June 11, 1459, in the church of St. Augustine at Lincoln, the assembled abbots resolved that no requisitions for money should be valid unless agreed to by the majority of the chapter (f. 93), which indeed appears to have been the ground of the cardinal's judgment on the same point in 1313, as before mentioned.

We know very little of "brother WALTER, by the patience of God Abbot of Dureford," who died in 1465. When he commenced his abbacy is unrecorded, and the only document reporting his doings is the grant of a corrody to Sir Henry de Basing, chaplain. This was to give him "seven white loafs called michas, and 7 gallons of conventual beer, and 14 black loafs called seconds," to be received from the cellarer weekly, or the double quantity every fortnight, with liberty to take it away, and with free access to a chest, which the convent undertook to place within their house. What sum of money was advanced to procure this corrody does not appear; but a weekly fine of 17*d.* was imposed on the convent if it failed in its supply. Henry de Basing was moreover formally acknowledged by the deed as a spiritual brother, and he engaged to be the convent's special friend and counsellor (*amicum et specialem fore consultorem*)—f. 199. This may, perhaps, imply his ability to assist them by his legal knowledge, and so may account for his paying no money.

That Abbot WALTER vacated his abbacy by death, on November 20, 1465, we learn by a letter, dated December 2, from the prior, who had thus become the temporary head of the house.⁴⁶

This opportunity may be taken of describing in some detail the preliminary forms of the election of WALTER's successor, in order that the respective rights of the founder, the father abbot, and the convent may be better understood, as well as the ceremonial and caution accompanying the choice.

The first step was the burial, previous to which no election was valid; and of this, therefore, the prior, writing in the chapter-house, and appending the common seal of the house, officially informed "their reverend and dreaded father abbot

⁴⁶ Sloane MSS. 4935, page 11. Reg. Prem., f. 104 a.

of Welbeck (*quo defuncto et corpore ejus, ut decuit, ecclesiastice tradito sepulture*),” in order that a successor might be appointed, and he also sent the late abbot’s seal, as in duty bound (*sicut tenemur*).

The patron, representing the family of the founder, was at this time Nicholas Husey; and his letter, given below, betrays a wholesome dread of the delay which might arise if the election depended on the presence of the Abbot of Welbeck. He accordingly begged him to transfer his right to the Abbot of Tichfield, perhaps a personal friend, at any rate a neighbour within reach.

His letter,⁴⁷ an early specimen of a private “sqwyer’s” English correspondence, runs thus:—

“To the wyschypfull and reverent Fader in God the Abbot of Welbeke,
 “1. Worschypfull and reverente Fadyr in God, y recommaunde me unto you, and wheras the Abby of Dureforde, which is of my Fundacion, within the Dioces of Chychestre, is desolate and voyde of an Hede by the deth of WALTER, late Abbot there, whose solwe God assoyle,

“2. Wherefor plesyth yowre gude Fadyrhode to commyte yowre Commyssion to the Abbot of Tychefelde, that the convent of the sayde howse of Dureforde may proceed in election to conferme the Acte of the sayde Abbot of Tychefelde in all hasty wyse possybill, for diverse causys of grete nede and poverte that the sayde Hows is in at thys tyme be dyverse wronges and Plees, as my servaunt, berer of this Lettyir, shall more playnely informe yowe in my behalf, to whoime I pray you to take credence, with oghte ellys that hyt lyke yowe to commaunde in this Contrie, whyche shall be redy at all times with the Grace of God, who hafe yow in his keypynge.

“3. I wryte at Dureford with lytell Laysour, the ii day of Decembre last passyd,

“by yowre owne,

“NICHOLAS HUSE, Sqwyer.”

The “berer of this lettyir” of the prior and the squire was one of the brethren, Robert Kyppyng, and the request was successful. The father abbot despatched a commission, “authorising the canons to administer the spiritualities and temporalities of the abbey, inasmuch as he was himself impeded by diverse difficult business from coming in person;” he enjoined them to exercise their government duly and prudently, to write down all payments and receipts, so as to account hereafter to him and to the future abbot, and at the same time he required all persons concerned to obey and assist them.

⁴⁷ Sloane MS. 4935, f. 12. Regist. Prem., f. 104 a. The letter has been printed in

the Monasticon, v, 937, where this Walter is the only abbot named.

The deed delegating his authority to the Abbot of Tichfield, as requested, is dated December 8, 1465, so that the founder had no reason to complain of delay. In this, after piously "greeting his friend and very dear fellow-abbot," he explained to him that "the urgent business of his own monastery, as well as infirmity of body, prevented him from personally fulfilling his paternal duties of supplying the place of the late abbot, brother WALTER, of pious memory. In reliance therefore upon his discretion, fidelity, and zeal for the order, he urged him immediately (*instantissime*) to go with his prior or sub-prior to Dureford, and there, with his full jurisdiction, in the customary way (*ut moris est*), to elect an abbot according to the privileges and statutes of the order, and to induct him, when elected, into corporal possession of the church of Dureford and all its appurtenances, by touching the bell-ropes, installing him into the abbot's stall (*per tactum cordarum campanarum inducatis, installantes eundem in stallam abbatis*), and causing all the canons and brethren to offer him manual obedience (*prestare obedientiam manualem*)," which was the form of homage, performed kneeling, by placing the hands within the hands of the superior. Should any resist, compulsion was to be used, either by ecclesiastical censures, or, if necessary, by even calling in the arm of the civil power. He required them finally to report their proceedings to him by letter and messenger.⁴⁸

The "*manual obedience*" here required may be best understood by quoting Coke's translation of Littleton's *Tenures*, section 85, describing the ceremony of doing homage:—"When the tenant shall make homage to his lord, he shall be ungirt, and his head uncovered, and his lord shall sit, and the tenant shall kneel before him on both his knees, and hold his hands jointly together between the hands of his lord, and shall say thus: 'I become your man from this day forward of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and unto you shall be true and faithful, to hold of you,—saving the faith that I owe unto our sovereign lord the king,' and then the lord so sitting shall kiss him."

The cautious formalities of election, strictly prescribed by

⁴⁸ Id., f. 14.

the statutes of the order, present us with a vivid picture of the scene, and we must suppose that they were duly followed on this occasion. Whatever heart-burnings may have been excited by the preference of the elected brother, the choice was always, by a double election, made with quiet solemnity and deliberation.

On the canons assembling, the father abbot, or his commissioner, first inquired whether any were absent, or had left their votes with a proxy, after which the commission was read, and the hymn *Veni Creator Spiritus* sung. After reading also the statute regulating elections, two electors were chosen from their own body, who proceeded to choose either three or five brethren, to whom the actual election of an abbot was intrusted. When the selection had been thus made, they were to announce the result in secret to the father abbot, who, on repairing to the chapter-house, asked the person so named whether he consented to take the office upon him. All then quitted the chapter-house, to ascertain if forms had been duly observed, and to scrutinise the life and morals of the elected, examining him personally, especially as to his learning (*maxime de literatura*). They all then re-entered the chapter-house, and the result of the examination was publicly proclaimed, with an invitation to all persons objecting. They then repaired to the church, singing *Te Deum*, followed by the collect, "*Pretende Domine*,"⁴⁹ with a canticle, before the new abbot was solemnly led to his stall. On returning again to the chapter-house, the canons made obedience to their new abbot, and placed before his feet the keys, and delivered to him the seal of the abbot (*tradatur sibi sigillum abbatis*), apparently the same seal which the prior had sent to Welbeck when the vacancy occurred. Finally the father abbot declared the election completed, after which the elected was to apply to the diocesan bishop for his blessing (*suam benedictionem suscepturus*).⁵⁰

Even after any abbot had been thus chosen, he might be

⁴⁹ "Pretende, Domine, famulis et famulibus tuis dexteram celestis auxilii, ut te toto corde perquirant, et quod digne postulante assequantur, per dominum nostrum Jesum Christum."

This prayer, "pour nos bienfaiteurs," is found among "Plusieurs oraisons et

requestes acoustumees de dire a ung bon catholique," in the "Heures a l'usage de Rome tout au long sans rien requerer nouvellemét imprimees a Paris, par Gillet Hardouyn." 1505.

⁵⁰ Id., f. 12.

set aside by the subsequent discovery of certain circumstances. Twenty causes calculated to nullify the election are specified: some related to its form and purity, as—if the body of the former abbot had not been buried—if there had been any corrupt dealings with the candidate or his friends—if it took place under the pressure of popular clamour (*si fiat ad clamorem populi*)—if it took place clandestinely—or if any person taking part in it were disqualified by excommunication or interdict. Other reasons refer to the person elected, as—if he were base-born (*non de legitimo thoro*)—if he were unlearned (*si sit ydeota, hoc est, illiteratus*)—or if he lived disreputably (*si sit inhoneste vite*).⁵¹

We have, however, no record to tell us the name of the abbot who passed through this ordeal of election as successor to WALTER. It is, indeed, probable that the bearer of the letters to Welbeck was himself the person chosen. We certainly find ROBERT KYPPYNG as abbot afterwards, during the reign of Henry VII, when there were nine canons in his house.⁵² Old age had probably disabled him, after his long abbacy in 1501, for he then voluntarily withdrew from his office, and thus made room for his successor, ROBERT YORK, who had been a canon of Topholme, in Lincolnshire, previous to his election. This distant house had been founded, about the same time as Dureford, for the same order, and the canons of Dureford had probably become acquainted with his qualifications for his new dignity. Such interchange between canons of the same order was not unfrequent. In a general chapter of the Premonstratensian order, in 1478, it was decreed, among other matters, that—

“Robert Watton, Canon of Barlyng, shall be perpetual professed Canon of Dureforde—also Walter Sper, Canon of Torre, shall be sent out (*emittetur*) to the monastery of Dureford for a time during the pleasure of the Lord Richard, Bishop of St. Asaph.”⁵³

Though the first reads like a promotion, the second entry has much the air of punishment and exile, rustivating the wrongdoer from the warm luxury of Devonshire to the remote penury of Sussex.

⁵¹ Id., f. 13.

⁵² Willis' Cath., ii, 237. Hayley's MSS.

Br. Mus. 6343, col. 347.

⁵³ Sloane MSS. 4935, f. 95.

At the visitation of 1478, the same Richard Redman,⁵⁴ whose appointment in 1458 has been noticed, appeared as Bishop of St. Asaph, and we afterwards meet again with him in 1504 as Bishop of Ely, so that he held his authority as Commissioner of Premonstre for nearly half a century. He had prepared, as visitor in 1478, a series of eighteen questions to each of the abbeys of his order; and Archæologists would have gained much useful information, if full answers had been returned and preserved to us. In the case of Dureford, it will be seen that blanks are left opposite to many of the queries:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| “ 1. What is the name or names of your monastery? | 1. The Convent of Dureford. |
| 2. In what county? | 2. In the county of Sussex. |
| 3. In what diocese situated? | 3. In Chichester diocese. |
| 4. In what day, month, and year founded? | 4. In the time of King John, that is, before A.C. 1217. |
| 5. By whom or by what persons founded? | 5. It was founded by Henry de Hoese. |
| 6. To what saint or saints dedicated? | 6. In honour of St. John the Baptist, and of the Blessed Mary. |
| 7. Who is your Father Abbot, or, in other words, of what monastery is your church (<i>ecclesia</i>) a daughter? | 7. The Abbot of Welbeck is our Father Abbot. |
| 8. On what day did the canons of that mother church first come to your monastery? | 8. |
| 9. Who was the first abbot of your monastery? | 9. |
| 10. What churches or religious houses are daughters to your monastery? | 10. Its daughter is the monastery of Bylegh or Meldune (<i>Maldon</i>), which was at first daughter of Newhouse. |
| 11. What cells are there to your monastery? | 11. |
| 12. How many parish churches are appropriated to your house? | 12. It has one church. |
| 13. By what curates or vicars are those churches served? | 13. The curate only is secular. |
| 14. How many chantries have you? | 14. |
| 15. By what curates are they served? | 15. |

⁵⁴ Richard Redman, educated at Cambridge, was at first the abbot of Shap, became bishop of St. Asaph in 1471, of

Exeter in 1496, and of Ely in 1501. He died August 25, 1505, and was buried in his own cathedral.

- | | | |
|--|--|------|
| 16. How many abbots have you had? | 16. | |
| 17. Your patron (<i>vobis patronus</i>)? | 17. Nicholas Husye is founder or patron. | |
| 18. Who is now your abbot? | 18. | ” 55 |

The vague and inaccurate answer to the fourth query is remarkable, for we have shown documentary evidence of the foundation in Henry II's time, which the canons might and ought to have known. The canons of Dureford had retained no tradition of their first abbot, or even of the number of such heads of their own house. The tenth answer claims Bylegh as its daughter, but offers no explanation of such a pedigree, as to the time or motive of its transference from Newhouse.

ROBERT YORK applied to his diocesan bishop for the customary benediction; and, as the form of doing so illustrates the nature of the dependence of Dureford upon Welbeck, it may be here given from the Episcopal Register, D. 92, for the Latin transcript of which I am indebted to the able assistance of Mr. Seaman of Chichester:—

“ Let it be remembered that on the 20th day of the month of March in the year of our Lord 1501, there appeared personally the religious man Brother ROBERT YORK, Canon Regular of the Premonstratensian Order of the monastery of the Blessed Mary of Topholme in the diocese of Lincoln, elected as Abbot of the monastery of St. John the Baptist of Dureforde of the same Premonstratensian Order, and confirmed by the religious man Brother Robert,⁵⁶ Abbot of the monastery of Welbeck, Father of the said Order, as by his letters to that purpose has been evidently established (*constabat et constat*) before the Reverend Father in Christ and Lord, the Lord Edward,⁵⁷ by Divine permission, Bishop of Chichester, in the Chapel within his manor of Aldyngborne, then and there petitioning for the gift of Benediction to be bestowed upon him by the said Reverend Father.

“ Inasmuch as the Reverend Father immediately appointed him the following day at the ninth hour of the forenoon of the said day to receive such a gift of Benediction, at which day and hour occurring, the said Reverend Father, in the aforesaid Chapel, clothed in his pontifical robes, solemnly imparted to the said ROBERT YORKE, then and there the gift of Benediction, as the custom is, moreover after the premises had been performed, the same Lord Robert immediately offered submission and obedience (*subjectionem et obedienciam prestitit*) to the said Lord in the following form of words: ‘ In the

⁵⁵ Sloane MSS. 4934, p. 94. Id., p. 15, f. 117 a; f. 18 a.

⁵⁶ This Abbot Robert is not mentioned in the Monasticon.

⁵⁷ Edward Story, Bishop of Carlisle, 1468, translated to Chichester, March 27, 1478, died 1503.

name of God, amen. I, brother ROBERT YORKE, Abbot of the Monastery of St. John the Baptist of Dureford, of the Premonstratensian Order, in the diocese of Chichester, promise always to exhibit submission, reverence, and obedience, as ordained by the Holy Fathers, according to the rule of St. Augustine, to you, the Reverend Father in Christ, Edward Bishop of Chichester, and to your successors canonically substituted, and to the Holy See of the Church of Chichester, saving the privileges granted to our Order by the Holy See, and I subscribe this with my own hand,' and he made a cross in the manner written beneath,



“To all the sons of Holy Mother Church, who may examine the present letters, Edward, by Divine permission, Bishop of Chichester, Greeting in the Saviour of all. I wish it to be brought to the notice of you all by these presents, that whereas it has been and is duly provided for his church in the monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of St. John the Baptist of Dureford of the Premonstratensian Order, lately vacant and deprived of the consolation of their Pastor by the voluntary cession of Sir Robert Kepping, lately Abbot of the same, by Brother ROBERT YORKE, a religious man and canon of the same Order in the monastery of the Blessed Mary of Topholme in the diocese of Lincoln, being canonically elected, according to the statutes and privileges of the same Order, as Abbot of the said monastery of Dureford, and confirmed, as has been evidently proved, and is proved by the letters of the religious man Brother Robert Abbot of Welbeck, sufficiently authorised with respect to the premises as Father of the aforesaid Order, directed and presented to us concerning these matters; We therefore, wishing to fulfil on our part whatever belongs to our office concerning the Benediction of the same abbot elect and confirmed, by our pontifical authority, duly impart the gift of Benediction accustomed to be imparted to abbots, upon the same Brother ROBERT YORKE, thus elected and confirmed as abbot of the said monastery of Dureford upon the 20th day of March, in the year of our Lord above written in the chapel of our Manor of Aldyngburne, all matters being observed and practised which are required by form and the custom of the church for the solemnity of such an office, and we have then and there solemnly blessed him. In testimony of which our Seal has been appended to these presents. Given on the day and place aforesaid in the year of the Lord 1501, and in the 24th year of our Translation.”

After this official proof of the acknowledged authority of Welbeck over Dureford Abbey, besides other instances previously adduced, it is remarkable that there is no trace of it in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, nor of the power of visitation delegated to an English abbot of the order by the parent house of Premonstre.

It was probably in Abbot ROBERT YORKE's time that the last recorded general chapter of the order took place in 1504, as well as the last visitation in 1506. The former was called together by the letters of the same long-lived Richard Redman, then Bishop of Ely, to the abbots of the order. Writing from his

palace at Ely, May 20, 1504, he required "their personal attendance at the church of the Friars Minor, at Nottingham, on August 5, at the capitular hour, namely, the ninth hour," and strictly enjoined "each abbot to bring his pastoral staff, with a ceremonial cope (*cum capa solemni*), in order to walk in procession there," and each correspondent is "carefully desired to pay the bearer of the letter."⁵⁸

Diffinitio is the word applied to the decision taken on disputed points at these chapters, and in many cases they refer only to the irregularities of dress, in which the Premonstratensian canons sometimes indulged. We have not many notices however of them. In the chapter general of 1316, "the sisters of the order were forbidden to leave their convents, as they had been used to do (*exire consueverunt*), on account of the great scandal that had arisen from it." In that of 1454, the principal object of attention was dress.

"Inasmuch as a great want of conformity (*magna difformitas*) in our dress, namely, the wearing rochets, and the variety of capes and hats (*capiciorum et pileorum*), begets the greatest scandal to our order, although the wearers allege in their defence that they are authorised by apostolical authority to use the dress of Black Canons and to wear rochets from time immemorial, even though contrary to the statutes of the order, It is ordained, in order to produce uniformity, that every one should wear rochets while celebrating divine service, and that at other times, and when riding, under monastic capes (*sub capis claustralibus*), and that the prelates should be allowed to wear black hats (*piliis nigris*)." ⁵⁹

When the Abbot of Premonstre used to exercise his right of visitation in person, there was a stated form of address by which he commenced the proceedings, in which he extolled "his own house as the mother and mistress (*mater et magistra*) of all the others, who were as daughters committed by the Pope to his authority."⁶⁰ We have referred to the statistical questions asked in 1478; but on other occasions they are less important, as—"1. Whether the canons should appear in albis at the processions in honor of patrons? 2. Whether the abbot shall have his feet washed on *Cena Domini* by the prior, as

⁵⁸ Sloane MSS. 4935, f. 96.

⁵⁹ Sloane MSS. 4935, ff. 59, 83.

⁶⁰ Id., f. 16.

the convent by the abbot? (*utrum Abbas habebit pedes suos lotos in Cena Domini, sicut conventus ab Abbate.*)⁶¹

How these difficulties were decided, or what opinion the abbot of Dureford held on them, has not been transmitted to us.

The last visitation of Dureford and its sister abbeys which we can trace was in 1506, by Thomas Wilkinson, Abbot of Welbeck, duly deputed by Premonstre. The account of his route explains the arrangement by which the visitor was on these occasions forwarded on from abbey to abbey, each having its assigned length of journey to provide for. It was on account of the expenses of these progresses (*evectioes*) that serious complaints had been formerly made, and sumptuary regulations made.

After visiting the abbeys of the order in the north of England, the proposed route was to take the visitor to Exeter on the 23d day, "by the favour of God assisting," and after a stay there during pleasure he was to resume his circuit from thence on September 8th, reach Basingstoke on the 13th, and remain the three next days "with the king then there."

"Sept. 18. At Winchester, at the expense of the Abbot of Tichfelde.

„ 19. With the Bishop of Winchester.

„ 20. At Tichfelde, at supper time (*hora cene*).

„ 21. To visit.

„ 22. To decide (*diffinire*).

„ 23. At *Durforde* at supper time.

„ 24. To visit and decide.

„ 25. At Arundel, at the expense of the Abbot of *Durforde*.

„ 26. At Lewys, at the expense of the Abbot of Begham.

„ 27. At Beyham, at supper time.

„ 28. To visit.

„ 29. To decide.

„ 30. At Ashforth, at the expense of St. Radegunde.

* * * * *

"Oct. 6. At Rochester, at the expense of the Abbot of Bylegh.

„ 7. At Bylerica, at the expense of the Abbot of Bylegh.

„ 8. At Byley at supper time.

„ 9. To visit and decide, and pass the night at Colchester."⁶²

Up to this time a dormant supremacy in Premonstre had been acknowledged; but the strong hands of Henry VIII soon broke off this slight connection entirely. By his deed, dated at Knoll, Aug. 5, 1512, he referred with no small joy (*non*

⁶¹ Id., f. 17.

⁶² Id., f. 98.

mediocriter gaudentes) to the Pope having recently abolished all the jurisdiction, visitation, and supremacy exercised by the French Abbey of Premonstre over the English convents of the order, and having transferred such powers to the abbey of Welbeck. The king accordingly confirmed this, appointed the abbot one of his chaplains, and gave him authority to apprehend such monks as had thrown off their frocks, as apostates and fugitives (*pro captione apostatarum et fugitivorum*), wherever they might be found.⁶³

The fate of Dureford was now approaching, and was not averted by the removal of the nominal supremacy of Premonstre. A few gifts still dropped in from pious friends. In 1519-20, John Cooper, of Harting, bequeathed 40*s.* to the convent; but probably the last gift it was destined to receive was from John Goring, who, in 1521, bequeathed 40*s.* to the Prior of Dureford.⁶⁴

When ROBERT YORKE died is unknown; and the name of the next abbot which occurs is that of JOHN SYMPSON, destined to be the last of the series. Under him the abbey came to the end common to all the houses of its order in England. Abbot JOHN SYMPSON was invited to give his opinion on the dangerous question of the king's divorce, then in agitation, and his vote was given by the proxy of the Abbot of Tichfield, at the meeting of bishops and abbots, which took place in the chapter of St. Paul's, April 5, 1533.⁶⁵

After a survey by the King's Commissioners, who valued its income at £108. 13*s.* 9*d.*, the site of the abbey was granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam in 1357. The fraudulent abstraction of the conventual property, which occasioned, in 1541, a judicial inquiry into the conduct of the late abbot, has been already detailed on a former occasion.⁶⁶ Four of the last canons of Dureford appeared as witnesses—William Sympson, the abbot's brother; John Wakelyn, petty canon of St. Paul's; John Heepe of Steep, near Petersfield, and Henry Dente of Priorsdene. The Commissioner, Sir Edward Mervyn, reported that many sheep and some church vestments of crimson velvet had been privately misappropriated

⁶³ Rymer's *Fœd.*, vi, part 1, f. 35.

⁶⁴ Collins's *Peerage*, ii, 439. Dallaway's *Rape of Arundel*, p. 281.

⁶⁵ Fiddes's *Wolsey*, p. 201.

⁶⁶ *Sussex Arch. Collections*, VI, 224.

by the abbot. JOHN SYMPSON had dealt with the conventual property on its forcible seizure by the crown in a manner probably sanctioned both by his brethren, and by the general opinion and practice of other convents in similar circumstances.

With this discreditable scene of speculation the curtain finally fell upon all the monastic actors of Dureford Abbey, except that in 1553 there yet survived one of the former occupants, William Burton, who had been incumbent of a chantry here, and was then enjoying a state pension of £6. 13s. 4d. a year.⁶⁷

A grant of the site in fee farm was in 1544-5 given to Sir Edward Mervyn, Knight,⁶⁸ and in the beginning of Philip and Mary's reign, his heir, "Henry Marvyn, holding the late site of the monastery of Dureford and of others in Sussex," was called upon to show by what title he held them.⁶⁹ There may at that time have been some intention of its restoration, but of this there is no further evidence.

A similar inquiry as to title took place in 1616-7, when Bishop Thomas Bilson was called upon to defend it from seizure by the crown, and the descendants of his heirs have continued to hold land in this neighbourhood.⁷⁰

On the dissolution of the conventual establishment, its civil possessors soon deprived the site of all the distinctive marks of its former purpose. The principal buildings, including the church, were effectually destroyed. No one can now, with any probability, trace where the "miches and black loafs" were baked, or the conventual beer brewed. The chapter-house, where so many profitable corrodies were signed, and so many anxious elections for abbots decided, is utterly gone, unless the broken tiles occasionally found may mark its whereabouts; nor need we look for the chambers and the hall where a king once lodged and banqueted, and the Father Abbot was wont to arrive at "supper time." The annual "white gloves," or "gold shoes," or "rose in June," are no longer required; while, on the other hand, the significant restriction of Alan de St. George, disabling the canons "from receiving more from himself or his heirs," has been fulfilled beyond his meaning. Cattle and swine may now roam over the spots where so many

⁶⁷ Willis's Hist. Abbeys, ii, 237.

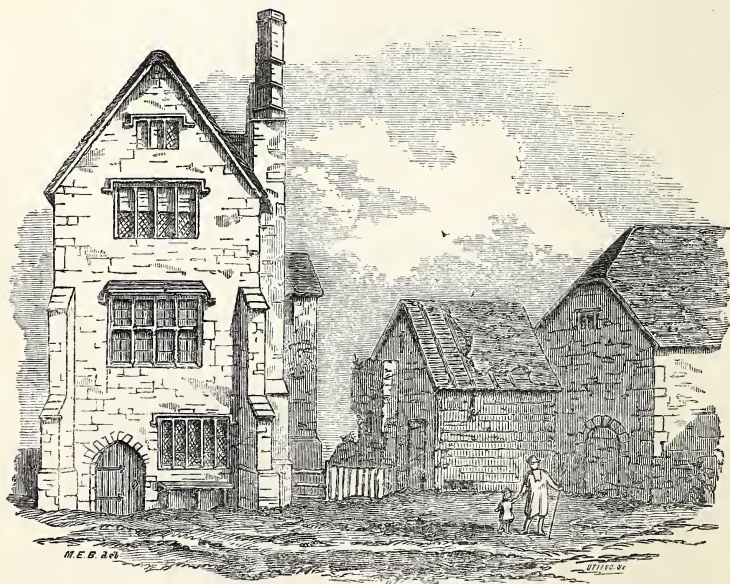
⁶⁸ Add. MSS. 5706, f. 213, from Regist. Crown Grants.

⁶⁹ Pasch. Record., 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, rot. 47.

⁷⁰ Trin. Record, 14 Jas. I, rot. 8.

generations of pious worshippers knelt before the altars of "the Holy Cross," "St. Mary," or "St. Catherine;" and the many lamps and candles which the donors intended to burn "night and day for ever" before them, are all put out. Two old rusty keys, a few foundations near a barn, some scattered stones of carved mouldings, some of which are incrustated in modern walls, have been found, and there is a tradition that the east window of Rogate church was taken from the ruins of the abbey.

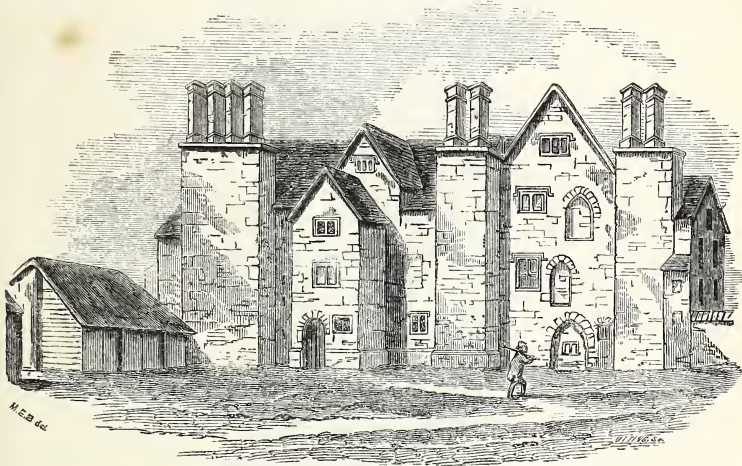
Of all the great and good, who may have been here buried, one monumental stone alone, probably of the thirteenth century, remains, placed upright in a modern wall. From this all name and date are effaced, though, as if in mockery, the words "*vir pie memorie*" still remain legible on it. The formula of inviting the prayers of the pious for the repose of the soul of this now forgotten Christian, imperfectly traceable, seems to have run thus:—*Hic sepultus est vir pie memorie . . . anima ejus per misericordiam Dei requiescat in pace, Amen.* (See woodcut, p. 96.)



South Front of Dureford Priory.

Some part of the ancient structure seems to have been converted into a dwelling-house, and of this drawings, now in the British Museum, were taken in 1782, by S. H. Grimm.⁷¹ From copies of these the accompanying woodcuts have been made; but no remains of such a building now exist, and it must have been wholly demolished by the proprietor, Lord Stawell, two years after the views were taken by Grimm, to make way for the modern farm-house which now occupies the site, and on the east front of which is inscribed, "L^d S. 1784."

No impression of any seal of Dureford Abbey has been found.



East Front of Dureford Abbey.

The following Abbots of Dureford have been noticed in these pages; but the series, though much fuller than any previously collected, is probably yet incomplete.

Aildric, Prior of Dureford, time Henry II.

Robert, Abbot of Dureford 1173-80, 1204, 1229.

William, 1236-37, 1242, 1244.

Valentine, 1248, 1252.

John, 1263, 1267, 1270, 1271, 1279, 1281, 1286.

Osbert, 1310.

John, 1321.

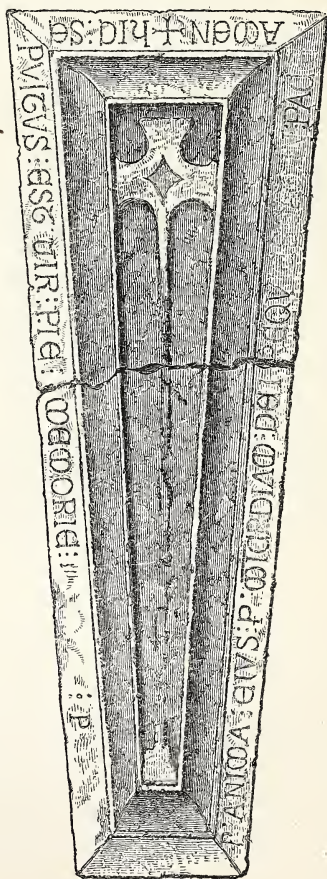
Thomas, 1323, 1327.

John atte Re, 1364.

⁷¹ Add. MSS. 5675, p. 28, forming part of the Burrell Collection.

John Ultinge, 1404.
 Nicholas Baldeking, 1411.
 John Ulyng, 1418.
 Walter, 1465.
 Robert Kyppyng, resigned 1501.
 Robert Yorke, 1501.
 John Sympson, surrendered 1534.

NOTE.—Since the description of the tile No 4, at p. 61, was printed, an entire tile has been found at the Society of Antiquaries, from Warblington, by which it appears that the fourth or missing coat of arms is that of Despenser.



Monumental Stone in Dureford Abbey.

THE FAMILIES OF BRAOSE OF CHESWORTH,
AND HOO.

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

READ AT HORSHAM, JULY 12, 1855.

THE tombs of Braose and of Hoo, on either side of the chancel, are the most interesting antiquarian remains in the church of Horsham. One commemorates the last lord of the Chesworth¹ branch of the noble and powerful Braose family; and the other is stated by Philpot and Grimm to be the tomb of the only lord of the knightly family of Hoo, and an ancestor of Queen Elizabeth; although I am inclined to think that the MS. collections in the College of Arms, which state that Lord Hoo was buried at Battle Abbey, are correct, and that the tomb at Horsham was erected to the memory of his half-brother, Thomas Hoo. Much historical interest however attaches to the men, of whom Sussex may well be proud, and whose memories are sought to be preserved by these stately memorials. There have been many genealogical difficulties with reference to both, which, with the assistance of Sir Charles George Young, Garter; T. W. King, Esq., York Herald; and Walter Nelson, Esq., of the Public Record Office, I believe that I shall be able to remove, referring to public documents, many of which have never been noticed in any published account of either family.

And first, of BRAOSE² of *Chesworth*.

There has been considerable confusion in the accounts of descent of the Braose property subsequently to the death of

¹ It is nearly certain that Chesworth was the house at which Edward II was entertained on Sept. 4, 1324. See *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. VI, p. 48. Thomas de Braose would have been his host.

² The early pedigree of Braose of Bramber has been printed in the *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. V, p. 5, and in Cartwright's Rape of Bramber.

WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, lord of Bramber and Gower, who died 19 Edw. II (1326), leaving two daughters and heirs :—

1. ALIVA, who married first John de Mowbray, and afterwards Richard de Peshale, and who succeeded to the castle and manor of Bramber, and the manors of Horsham, Shorham, Knapp, and Beaubusson in Sussex; and

2. JOAN, who married James de Bohun of Midhurst.

Upon the death of this William, the male line was continued through his half-brother PETER, till the eldest branch of that line became extinct, on the death of THOMAS the infant son of THOMAS DE BRAOSE, who resided at Chesworth, and who lies buried under the tomb on the south side of the chancel in Horsham church. In 1395, a sad calamity overtook the family. The father died 2d September, 19 Rich. II, aged forty-two years, leaving as his survivor, his widow, Margaret, and two children, viz., THOMAS, of the age of seven days only on his father's death, and who died on 7th of the following month, October; and one daughter JOAN, who was two years and a half old when her father died, and became heiress to her brother, surviving him however only three days, and dying October 10, 1395, as appears by the inquisition on the death of Thomas de Braose, or Brewese, their father, taken at Horsham, October 22, 1395.³ The tomb no doubt contains the bodies of the children as well as of the father.

By this inquisition, it appears that Thomas de Brewese,⁴ at the time of his death, owned in Sussex the manor of Bydlyngton, held as of the barony of Bramber by knight's service; £4. 8s. 9½*d.* rents of assize in Horsham and Nuthurst, formerly parcel of the manor of Seggwick, held of the Earl Marshal; and 2s. 9*d.* rents of assize in Horsham, formerly part of the manor of Chesworth, held of John Halsham as of his manor of Appelsham. Thomas de Braose had previously executed a feoffment of "Chersworthe and Seghwyke,"

³ Inq. Carl. Ho. Ride, 19 Rich. II, m. 8 and 9.

⁴ By deed dated at Bosham, 46 Edw. III (1372), made between Beatrix, who was the daughter of Roger Mortimer Earl of March, and was then the widow of Thomas, son of Peter de Braose of the one part, and Peter Brewouse, Knight, William Terrwhit, and John, parson of the church of Thorney, of the other part, the manors,

&c., of which her son Thomas thus died seized, had been settled, after her death, upon her children, Thomas de Breouse, Peter, Elizabeth, and Johanna, and the heirs of their bodies successively, with remainder to the right heirs of Sir Thomas Breouse, Knt. Add. MSS. 5705, p. 321. This remainder took effect, as all the children named in the deed after Thomas died before 1395, *S.P.*

manors in Sussex, in trust for Margaret his wife. He held also the manors of Manyngfold Brewose in Wilts; half of Bromlegh, worth £10. 2s. 8d. a year, and also the manors of Imworth, held of Thomas Earl of Kent, and of Bocham Parva, worth 100s. a year, all in Surrey; Tettebury manor, Gloucestershire; together with a messuage and land at Wyrthorp, Yorkshire; and lands called Gastones, held of the Earl of Stafford, and Campiones Downe in Little Bocham, also in Surrey. On the death of this Thomas and his children, the jury found that Elizabeth, then the wife of Sir William Heron, Knight, was cousin and nearest heir. Margaret, the wife of Thomas Braose, is stated in the pedigree printed by Cartwright to have been the daughter of John Berkeley. Sir John Berkeley however was her third husband, and she held Tettebury during her life "as of the endowment of Thomas Brewes, Knight, her late first husband."⁵

To her affectionate remembrance of her first husband and their children, we probably owe the erection of the elegant tomb. It has been fully described by Sir Samuel Meyrick in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, where the recumbent figure is engraved. Drawings by Grimm of tomb and figure are also in the Burrell MSS. (No. 5673). It is only necessary to add that portions of the workmanship of the ample camail may still be traced, and that under the arms there are remains of colours. The workmanship of the tomb seems to me to be foreign: the only stone of a like character in the neighbourhood is the Reigate fire-stone; and the whole appears to be very similar to the Arundel tomb in Chichester Cathedral.

LADY HERON was the only daughter of WILLIAM SAY, who married BEATRIX DE BRAOSE, sister of Thomas de Brewose, on whom the inquisition was taken.⁶ She married first, at the early age of sixteen, Sir John de Falvesle, Knt.; and on 13th September, 1389, they made a feoffment of Buxted manor (which she had derived from her brother John Say on his death, *S.P.*) to Thomas Brewes, Knt., Thomas Sackville, Knt., Walter Dalyngrugge, and others.⁷ After the death of Falvesle

⁵ Pardon of alienation for Margaret Berkeley, Rot. Pat., 20th Nov., 24 Hen. VI (1445), part 1, m. 28; not in printed calendar. She married secondly Sir William Burcestre, by whom she also had

children, but none by Sir J. Berkeley.

⁶ Inq. p.m. Surrey and Sussex, 19 Rich. II, m. 8 and 9.

⁷ Add. MSS. 5705, p. 160. See also Horsfield's Lewes, vol. ii, p. 45.

(*circa* 1392), she remarried Sir William Heron. She did not long keep the Chesworth and Surrey property thus acquired; for she died without issue, on July 8, 1399 (23 Rich. II), *æt.* thirty-two, only four years after her cousins. It seems, from her second husband's will, that she had settled the property of her mother's family (after Heron's death) on the heir of Braose, and died seized to herself and her right heirs, the Says, in Sussex only of the Say manors of Hames (holden of the Earl of Arundel by the service of a knight's fee, and named from her family Ham-say), Bockstede, and Streate, by virtue of a fine levied to her use. Her second husband entered and held these lands till he died October 31, 1404. On two inquisitions in Sussex, taken at Steyning on February 28, 1405, and at Ditchening on March 28 following,⁸ her heirs were found to be,—1, William de Clinton, chev., son of William de Clinton, chev., son of John de Clinton, Knight, and Idonea his wife, aunt of the said Elizabeth; 2, Maria, the wife of Otho de Worthington, *æt.* thirty-four, and Matilda her sister, *æt.* twenty-eight, daughters of Thomas de Aldon, Knight, and Elizabeth his wife, second aunt of the said Elizabeth; and 3, Roger de Fienles, who would be twenty years of age on the feast of the Exaltation of the Cross then next (September 14), son of William de Fienles, son of William de Fienles and Joan his wife, third aunt of the said Elizabeth, and on September 20, 6 Henry IV, the custody of his lands in Sussex, &c., was consigned to Sir John Pelham.⁹

GEORGE BREWES or BREWSE was in possession of Chesworth, and the other property late of Thomas de Braose, in 1411-12 (13 Hen. IV), when the subsidy of 6s. 8d. in the pound on all who had above £20 a year in land was collected.¹⁰ He died without issue, on Innocents' day, December 28, 1418,¹¹ seized of the manor of Bromley, Surrey, by the service of a knight's fee; and Countershall, which he held for life by the service of a rose; and he held jointly with his wife Elizabeth, and their heirs, Little Bockham, and also the Sussex manors;¹² and it was thereupon found that Hugh

⁸ Inq. p. m. 6 Henry IV, on Elizabeth Heron, and also on Sir W. Heron. Carl. Ho. Ride MSS.

⁹ Add. MSS. 5485, fol. 70.

¹⁰ Subsidy Roll Carl. Ho. Ride MSS. Chesworth and Sedgwick were both worth 100s. a year. In the same roll, John

Brewse held Westneston, worth £20 a year; Manselyn, worth £10; and Hyen, worth £6. 13s. 4d.

¹¹ Inq. at Southwark, 18th February, 6 Henry V, Carl. Ho. Ride MSS.

¹² Inq. Suss.

Cokese, son and heir of Walter Cokese, was his cousin and next heir:¹³ being son of Walter, son of Isabel, who was wife of Walter Cokese, daughter of Agnes, wife of Urianus de St. Pierre, sister of the said George Brewse, who in the pardon of alienation of Tettebury¹⁴ in 1445, is further described as son of John Brewes, a brother of Thomas Brewes, who died in 1361, the father of Thomas Brewes, whose widow had remarried Sir John Berkeley. Elizabeth, the widow of George Brewes, had an assignment of dower out of his lands in Horsham, Crawley, Roughey, and Notehurst, Sussex, and also in Bromley, Surrey,¹⁵ and having married Thomas Slyfeld, she died August 24, 1433.¹⁶

The property of Chesworth, Seggewick, and Bydlington, in Sussex, passed from this HUGH COKESEY to Sir John Greville, son of his sister Joice (who had married John Greville of Campden); he died 24th August 1480,¹⁷ leaving an only son, Thomas Greville alias Cokese, then of the age of twenty-eight years, but who died without issue on the 14th June 1498.

On the death of this SIR THOMAS GREVILLE, Thomas Earl of Surrey, and Sir Maurice Berkeley (brother and heir of William, late Marquis of Berkeley), on the 18th June 1498, as cousins and heirs of George Brewse (the brother of Agnes), had special livery of these estates, which thereupon became reunited to the estates of the Braose family.¹⁸ It is stated in Collins that the estates were in the following Easter term divided between the families; but a diligent search at Westminster has failed to find the document referred to by Collins.

These estates, on the death of the great heiress, Ann Mowbray, had come to the BERKELEYS, who had married Isabel, and the HOWARDS, who had married Margaret, daughters and ultimately coheirs of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, of the family of Mowbray.

¹³ He was then living, but ob. 9 Henry V, 1421. Inq. Bucks and Beds; his wife was dead.

¹⁴ On November 20, 1445 (24 Hen. VI), there was a pardon for alienation of Tettebury, Gloucestershire, granted to Margaret Berkeley, who, it is stated, had it by the endowment of Sir Thomas Brewes, Knight, her late first husband, to whom it came by inheritance from Sir Hugh Cokese, Knight, the kinsman and heir of the said Sir Thomas, viz. the son of

Walter Cokese, the son of Isabel, the daughter of Agnes, the sister of George, the son of John, the brother of Thomas, the father of the said Thomas Brewes. Rot. Pat. 24 Hen. VI, part 1, m. 28.

¹⁵ Inq. 10 Hen. V to 2 Hen. VI, Carl. Ho. Ride.

¹⁶ Inq. p. m. 12th Nov., 11 Hen. VI, Carl. Ho. Ride.

¹⁷ Inq. taken at Kingston, 20 Edw. IV.

¹⁸ Coll. Top. and Gen., vol. vi, p. 74.



JOHN DE BRAOSE,
Lord of Bramber and Gower;
ob. 16 Hen. III, by fall from horse.
See *Sussex Arch. Coll.*,
vol. v, pp. 5, 152.

MARGARET,
da. of Llewelyn ap Jor.
Prince of North Wales.
remar.
Sir William Cliffor

Isabel,
da. of Gilbert
de Clare,
E. of Glouc.
1st wife.

William de Braose;
buried at
Findon, 1290.

Agnes,
da. of
Nicholas
de Moels
2d wife.

Elizabeth, = William
da. & h. of de Braose;
Raymond ob. 1326.
de Sully.
2d wife.

Alice,
da. of
Thomas de
Multon.
1st wife.

Beatrix
da. & heiress
of John de
St. Eloria.
1st wife.

Sir Giles
de Braose;
ob. 1305.

Maud,
da. of
Eustace
de Witney.
2d wife.

Richard de Braose,
owned Findon
ob. before
22 Edw. I. S.

Aliva de
Braose;
mar. 1298,
John de
Mowbray;
remar.
Richard de
Peshale:
coheiress.

Joan de
Braose;
mar.
James de
Bohun:
coheiress.

Lucy, sole
da. and
heiress
of her
mother;
mar. Rob.
Maltravers.

John de
Braose,
Lord of
Buckingham,
son and
heir; æt.
3 years,
33 Edw. I.

Maud,
sister &
heiress,
mar.
Wm.
Frome,
of
Wood-
lands,
Dorset.

Thomas de
Braose;
owner of
Chesworth,
&c.; æt. 18 at
father's death;
sum. to Parl.
1343 to 1354:
ob. 1361.

Beatrix
da. of Ro-
bert Mortim-
er, Earl of M-
arsh and wife
of Edward
Plantagenet;
ob. 7 Ric-
ard I.

John, = Eliza-
æt. 22 beth,
at da. of
father's Edward
death; de
ob. Mon-
3 Feb. tagu.
1368.
S.P.

Thomas de
Brewes, Kt.
æt. 15 at
death of
brother;
ob. 2 Sept.
1395, æt.
42; bu. at
Horsham.

Margaret,
da. of
remar. Sir Wm.
Burcestre,²⁰
& then Sir John
Berkeley, of Be-
verstone, Glouc.;
and ob. 1445.²¹

Peter,
Eliza-
beth,
Joan,
all ob.
S.P.
before
1395.

Beatrix de Braose, =
heiress of her
brother and his
children, who
died 1395.
Inq. p. m.
19 Ric. II,
Sur. and Suss.
m. 8 & 9.

William
Lord Say

Thomas de Braose,
or Brewes;
7 days old
at father's death:
ob. 7 Oct. 1395,
an infant.

Joan de Braose,
or Brewes;
æt. 2½ years
at father's death:
ob. 10 Oct. 1395,
an infant.

John,
Lord
Say;
ob.
S.P.
1383,
in his
minority.

John de =
Falvesle,
Lord
Say,
1st
husband.
ob. (circa)
1392;
bu. in
Priory,
Lewes.

Elizabeth,²² =
æt. 16
on death of
her brother;
heiress,
as well of
Thomas
de Braose
as of his two
children.
Ob. 8th July,
1399. S.P.

William
Lord Say
husband
of
Elizabeth
de Braose
1399.

¹⁹ Cantreseif was a lordship, belonging to the Prince of Wales.

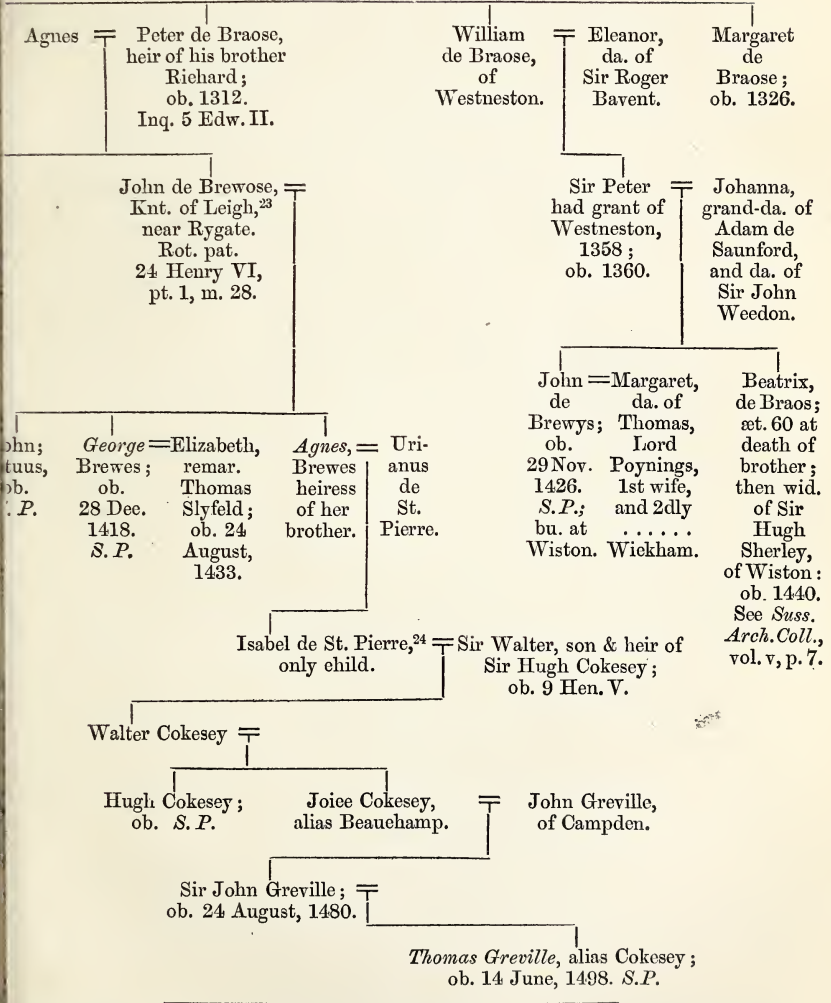
²⁰ See Notice of the last Thomas Hoo, p. 123.

²¹ The name of her father is not given in the MS. Pedigrees in Coll. of Arms. In John Smythe's MS. Lives of the Berkeleys, in Coll. of Arms (vol. ii, p. 371), Sir John Berkeley is described as of Beverston Castle, and as having married, thirdly, Margaret, the

widow of Sir Thomas Breouse, of Tetbury, who survived him 17 years, and by whom he had no issue.

²² Both husbands of this Elizabeth were summoned "jure uxoris," as Lord Say. On the death of Sir William Heron Lord Say Roger, son and heir of William de Fiennee was one heir. See Dug. Bar. vol. i, pp. 512-730; vol. ii, p. 173.

ary, da. of William de Roos,
ar. 1st, Thomas de Brotherton,
Earl of Norfolk;
remar. 2ndly,
Ralph de Cobham.
3rd wife.



²³ This John is erroneously described as son of William of Westneston, or Wiston, in the MSS., Coll. of Arms, Vincent's Chaos, p. 225, and Glover's Quatrefoil, p. 42, where, however, in a later hand, this John is correctly stated to be the son of Peter, who

died 1312. The mode in which Chesworth, &c. passed, confirms the Pedigree printed above; as do also the Inquisitions P.M., on the Braos and the Grevilles, and the Tettebury Pardon, Rot. Pat. 24 Hen. VI, part 1, m. 28.

²⁴ See Philpot's Δ MS., Coll. Arms, pp. 70-75, for Pedigrees of St. Pierre and Cokesey.

HOO.

THE family of Hoo had a Saxon origin, and was settled in Kent. In the *Textus Roffensis*, a MS. written *temp.* Hen. I, there is a Saxon will of Brightricus and Ælswithe his wife, from which it appears that one Edrich de Ho was living in Kent in the time of Odo the Archbishop, and several of the name were donors to the Church of St. Andrew.¹

They spread over many counties. At the end of the reign of King John, or at the commencement of that of Henry III, they were seated in Bedfordshire; and they were early found also at Munastoke, in Hampshire. Peter Le Neve, in a MS. note in Chauncy's *Hertfordshire*, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, p. 510, is of opinion that the upper part of the pedigree down to Robert, who married Fitzwaryn, has no authority; but the first seal, now engraved, gives an authority for the marriage of his father with a daughter of Alexander Earl of Andeville; and I print the pedigree entire from Harl. MS. 381, p. 75, collated with Vincent, B. ii (p. 186), among the MSS. in the College of Arms. The Hertfordshire branch, which merged into the Keates, is descended, according to Philpot, from Eleanor Wingfield, the second wife of Sir William Hoo, whilst Clutterbuck, vol. iii, p. 73, incorrectly makes the descent from the first wife, Alice St. Omer; this could not have been according to the Bedfordshire Inquisition, 2 Hen. VII, No. 48, which I now give for the first time. Blomefield, in his *Norfolk*, vol. x, p. 40, makes William Hoo of Wisset, Norfolk, and Richard Hoo of Blyburgh, younger sons of Sir William and his wife Alice, and brothers by the whole blood of Lord Hoo. This also is incorrect; the Hoos of Scarning, Norfolk, were descended from Robert Hoo, who in 1418 (6 Henry V), purchased Maltlaster, Norfolk.²

In the year 1292, ROBERT DE HOO, who married Beatrix de Andeville, obtained a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in Knebworth and Harpenden, Herts, together with a fair of three days, and a weekly market, in Knebworth; and also free warren in Hartford-Hoo, Stopesley, and Malden, Beds; Clopton, Camb.; and Livethorpe, Oxon.³ It would

¹ MSS. of Sir Symonds D'Ewes; Harl. MS. 381, p. 77.

² Hoo deeds in box at Chapter House,

Westminster.

³ Clutterbuck's *Herts*, vol. i, p. 306, and vol. ii, p. 373.

seem certain, therefore, that he had no demesne lands in Sussex; nor have I been able to find any trace in our county of his son Robert, who married Hawise Fitzwarren, and died in 1340.

The earliest notice I have discovered of the name in Sussex is in 1324 (18 Edward II), when WILLIAM atte Hoo owned the manor of Woolbeeding.⁴

SIR THOMAS DE HOO, Knt., son of the last-mentioned Robert, married Isabel, only child and heiress of John de St. Leger, who died in 1326, seized of large estates in Sussex, Northamptonshire, and Herts. She was born on 25th May 1319, at Holcot, in Northamptonshire, and there baptized.⁵ Her father died when she was only seven years of age,⁶ leaving her his great estates in Northamptonshire, Herts, and Sussex. Her wardship had been granted to Roger Mortimer Earl of March, and was by him demised to Richard St. Leger.⁷ When she was only twelve years of age, an inquisition was taken to know whether she was of full age; and when she was only fifteen (9th Edw. III)⁸ she was already the wife of Thomas de Hoo. Two years afterwards her husband obtained grants of free warren, not only in his own patrimonial lordships of Hoo, Stopesley, and Wheathamstead, Herts,⁹ but also grants, in respect of his wife's Sussex estates, of a yearly fair, and weekly market on Tuesdays, in the manor of Wartling, and also fairs of three days each in the manors of Buckstepe and Dallington; and in 1356 (30 Edw. III), a grant of free warren in all his manors in this county.¹⁰ He was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex for six years, viz. 1348, 9, and 50, and again in 1356, 7, and 8; he was also escheator for both these counties,¹¹ and represented the county of Bedford in Parliament.¹² He had also land at Hoo, in this county; for on 6th May 1372, by a feoffment there dated, he and his wife made a grant to William Nott of a messuage and three acres of land called Not-

⁴ Cal. Inq. ad Quod Dam. p. 280.

⁵ Rot. Pat. Inq. taken at Towcester, 20 June, 7 Edw. III. The popular pronunciation of the name was, and in Yorkshire still is, "Sellinger," hence the title of the old country dance tune of "Sellinger's Round," given in W. Chappell's "Popular Music of the Olden Time," p. 69.

⁶ Rot. Pat. Inq. taken at Offley, 23 Sept., 20 Edw. II, No. 23.

⁷ Inq. 9 Edw. III, No. 21.

⁸ Rot. Pat. Inq. taken at Towcester, 9 Edward III, No. 21; writ dated from York, 31st May, to the sheriff of Northampton, to deliver over the estates, she being then the wife of T. Hoo.

⁹ Clutterbuck, vol. i, p. 306.

¹⁰ Cal. Rot. Pat., p. 221.

¹¹ Carl. Ho. Ride MSS.

¹² Willis, Not. Parl.

tyslond in Hoo.¹³ He died 18th Sept. 1380, and was buried at St. Albans, leaving his wife surviving: who died 2nd July 1393, and was buried with her husband; having obtained in 1390 (14 Rich. II) a confirmation of the grants of fairs, free warren, &c. in the Sussex lands to herself and her heirs.¹⁴ They had two sons—

JOHN HOO of Knebworth, who died *S.P.*, and

SIR WILLIAM HOO, Knt., who was a man of considerable importance during the reigns of Edward III, Richard II, and Henry IV. He was a legatee under the will of Sir Thomas Wingfield (of the Suffolk family), bearing date 17th July 1378;¹⁵ but the first notice I find of his public services was in the year 1370, on the 18th of May, in which year (44 Edward III) he had an allowance of £40 for his wages whilst he was in the king's service at Calais.¹⁶ In 1387, he assisted Michael de la Pole Earl of Suffolk to escape in the disguise of a "Flemish poulterer," with his beard shaved, and to reach Calais on his flight from the imminent danger then threatening him from those in opposition to the Court.¹⁷ In the same year, Hoo was made keeper or captain of the castle of Oye, in the marches of Picardy; and on 1st October 1387, being about to proceed to the Holy City of Jerusalem, and possibly absent for two years, he obtained the king's license to appoint his son William, or his brother,



or any other sufficient person, as his deputy keeper during his absence.¹⁸ He seems to have been continued in his keeper-

¹³ Battle Abbey Records, p. 82.

¹⁴ Cal. Rot. Pat., p. 221.

¹⁵ Anstis, Order of the Garter, vol. i, p. 223.

¹⁶ Brantingham Issue Roll, p. 136.

¹⁷ Vita Ricardi II (Ed. Hearne) p. 96.

¹⁸ Rym. Fœd., vol. iii, part 4, p. 16.

ship of Oye during the remainder of the reign of Richard, being yearly reappointed: the counterpart of the indenture, dated 16th Nov. 1392 (16th Rich. II), states his reappointment from the following July, with a garrison of ten men-at-arms, each paid 8*d.* a day for wages; and 30 archers on foot, paid 6*d.* a day each: his own salary being £10 a quarter, by the king's favour;¹⁹ and to this indenture is appended the seal we engrave.

In February 1398, he was in England, and appeared before a jury summoned at Westham, to inquire into the non-repair of the banks in the marsh from Borham-bridge, through those lands of Sir William Hoo which were situated between the lands of the Abbot of Begeham near the bridge, and the lands of Stephen Plasted,²⁰ the bank having gone to decay through the neglect of the owners of the property.²¹

The appointment in Picardy was not renewed on the accession of Henry IV; for among the proceedings of the Privy Council in May 1402 (3 Hen. IV) is a memorandum to speak to the king for Sir William Hoo "touching the restitution of the castle of Oye."²² He was nevertheless occupied by his new sovereign in state matters of great trust. On 12th March 1405 (6th Henry IV) he was one of the ambassadors from England to treat with those of Margaret Duchess of Burgundy relative to the affairs of the Low Countries, and a treaty of merchandise with Flanders.²³ On 3d July in the next year he was appointed, with Sir Wm. Aston, lieutenant of Calais, and five others, to treat with the agents of John Duke of Burgundy for a general abstinence from war, and for a treaty to regulate the merchandise and fishing between the two countries.²⁴ And on 5th October following he was one of the persons appointed to negotiate with France a treaty to secure the free passage of the sea²⁵ being at that time serving in the garrison of Calais under John Earl of Somerset, the captain there. On 8th May 1407, he was appointed, with three others, to treat on behalf of Henry with the deputies of the Duke of

¹⁹ Harl. Charter, 51 G. 8.

²⁰ Dugd. Embanking, pp. 92, 94.

²¹ In 1399 he was patron of the church of Wiston.

²² Nicolas, Proc. of Privy Council, vol. i, p. 183.

²³ Rym. Fœd., vol. iv, pt. 1, p. 79.

²⁴ *Ib.*, p. 99; and Nicolas, Proceedings of Privy Council, vol. i, p. 292, where the instructions are printed.

²⁵ Rym. Fœd., vol. iv, part 1. p. 102.

Burgundy concerning the publication of the treaty of merchants concluded between the two countries;²⁶ and the letter from the four English deputies, with their seals affixed, to the deputies of the duke, dated 14th June 1407, is preserved among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.²⁷ Three years later he was appointed on another commission of a like character; but having been delayed in England, another person was on 12th May 1410,²⁸ appointed in his place. His strength was failing him, and the knight, who for forty years had faithfully served three sovereigns, died on the 22d Nov. 1410, at the ripe age of seventy-five years. He was twice married: the first wife being Alice, daughter and coheir of Thomas de St. Omer, and on the side of her mother, Petronilla, coheiress of Nicholas Lord de Malmaynes, who brought him the property of Mulkeberton, or Mulbarton, in Norfolk, and by whom he had Thomas, mentioned below; John, who in 1428 joined with his nephew, Thomas, in releasing lands at Wartling, sold by his brother, Sir Thomas, to Sir Roger Fynes, Knt. (*Rot. Claus.* 6th Henry VI, m. 8), and died *S.P.*; possibly a William, who must also have died *S.P.*²⁹; and one daughter, Margaret, who married the wealthy Thomas St. Clere, from which marriage the family of Gage is descended.³⁰ The second wife was Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Wingfield; and by her he had another son, Thomas, from whom the Hertfordshire branch is stated to have been descended: she survived her husband, and when the subsidy of 6s. 8d. in the pound on every person having £20 a year in land was collected in 13th Henry IV, 1411-12, she held the manor of Wartling,

²⁶ *Rym. Fœd.* vol. iv, pt. 1, p. 113.

²⁷ No. 14,820, e. iv.

²⁸ *Rym. Fœd.*, vol. iv, part 1, p. 169.

²⁹ *Rym. Fœd.* vol. iii, part 4, p. 16. As the descendants of the daughter Margaret were ultimately the heirs of Thomas Hoo, who died in 1486, there can be no foundation for the descent of the Hoo family of Scarning in Norfolk from another son, Richard Hoo, 1440, as stated in the pedigree published by Parkin, in his continuation of Blomefield's Norfolk (vol. v, p. 1055). There is no evidence to connect the Scarning family with the Sussex. The deeds relating to the Hoos of Scarning

and Burnham in the Chapter House, Westminster, make it appear that their ancestor was a Robert Hoo, the purchaser, in 6th Henry V, of the estate at Maltaster in Norfolk.

³⁰ Sir John Gage married Eleanor, one of the daughters and coheiresses. Thomas St. Clere died seized of lands in Suffolk, Cambridge, Leicestershire, Bucks, Oxon, and Surrey, and of lands in Heighton, Tarring, Guevington, Excete, Lampham, Newenham, Brambletay, Notebern, and Brighthelmston, in Sussex. Vincent's *Suss.*; MSS. Coll. of Arms, p. 99.

and rents, lands, and tenements in Warbulton and Bockstepe, worth £60 per annum.³¹

The arms on the escutcheons and on the seal of Sir William Hoo now engraved, are :—

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| Dexter | { | 1. Or, a fesse azure, for <i>Andeville</i> . |
| | | 2. Azure a fesse between six cross crosslets or, for <i>St. Omer</i> . |
| Sinister | { | 3. Azure a fret argent, a chief gu., for <i>St. Leger</i> . |
| | | 4. Azure three dexter hands 2 & 1 or (they should be sinister, but are reversed on the seal), for <i>Malmaynes</i> . |

In the centre are—

The *Arms* of Hoo—quarterly Sa and ar., and the *Crest* a griffin crowned with wings displayed.

The motto “*Bien aqiert*” (well-gotten), an early instance of a punning motto; and between the arms of St. Leger and Malmaynes is an Old English *Æ*, surmounted by a crown.

Sir William Hoo presented to the living of Mulbarton in 1367, and rebuilt the church and tower. In the chancel of this church he and his first wife were buried. He had adorned the windows with portraits of himself, of his wife Alice, and of her family, and their arms. Blomefield,³² writing in 1769, says, that till lately one of the north windows had in it the picture of Sir Thomas de St. Omer on his knees, in armour, with his sword on his side and his arms on his surcoat, and his lady in the same posture behind him, with the arms of St. Omer and Malmains; and his daughter Alice behind them. Opposite was Sir William Hoo and his wife Alice, in the same posture. Over the former were the arms of Malmains; over the latter were St. Omer's arms; at the top of the window were the arms of Hoo, and at the bottom this inscription :—

*Priez pour lez almez Monsieur Thomas Sentomicris
et Dame Perinelle sa Femme.*

The son, THOMAS HOO, by Alice St. Omer, was knighted in 1405 (6 Henry IV), in his father's lifetime, and was present

³¹ Subsidy Roll for Sussex, Carlt. Ho. Ride.

³² Norfolk, vol. iii, p. 51.

and fought at the battle of Agincourt, on St. Crispin's day, 25th October 1415, being the only knight in the retinue of Thomas Lord Camoys, who commanded the left wing of the army on that memorable day; and whose retinue was composed entirely of Sussex men.³³ In the enrolment of his account in the Pipe Series among the Carlton House Ride MSS., the return is distinctly marked Sussex, and the names of the whole retinue are given. Lord Camoys' wages were 4*s.* a day for himself; 2*s.* a day for his knight, Sir Thomas Hoo; 27 men-at-arms at 12*d.* a day; and 60 archers at 6*d.* a day: the whole sum payable to Camoys from the Exchequer for wages being £362. 8*s.* 4*d.*, and a further sum of £16. 3*s.* 4*d.* for a third part of the redemption of divers prisoners. On 25th June 1420 (8th Henry V), Sir Thomas Hoo was appointed, with Hugh Halsham and Robert Lord Poynings, by the king's council, for the safe and secure conduct of the Duke of Bourbon, the king's prisoner, from the seaport, where he should be received on board ship, to be taken to France into the king's presence, Sir Thomas having with him nineteen men-at-arms and forty archers.³⁴ He died 23d August 1420, having, like his father, married two wives, by each of whom he had also a son Thomas, a circumstance which has created most of the difficulty in tracing the family history. The first wife was daughter and heir of Thomas Felton of the county of Huntingdon,³⁵ who died in 1400; and his second, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William de Echingham,³⁶ who survived her husband, and remarried Sir Thomas Lewknor.

THOMAS (afterwards Lord) Hoo was the son by the first wife. Camden calls him "the noble Baron Hoo," and he rendered very eminent services to his sovereign, alike as a soldier and a lawyer. In early life he was esquire of the chamber to Thomas Duke of Exeter, in whose retinue he probably went into France in 1419, and who, by his will dated 29th December 1426, left him one of his (the duke's) "coursers, called Dunne."³⁷ In 1431, Hoo was one of the feoffees of the large estates of William de la Pole Earl of Suffolk,³⁸ with

³³ In Nicolas' Agincourt, p. 342, the county of Lancaster is wrongly placed against Lord Camoys' retinue.

³⁴ Devon's Pell Roll, p. 363.

³⁵ Dugdale has called her, in error, the first wife of her son Thomas.

³⁶ Harl. MS. 381, p. 75.

³⁷ Test. Vet. p. 210.

³⁸ Cotton Charters, xxix, 32.

whom he acted in all public matters ; but of the earlier life I have found no notice ; nor can I find any record of the services which, immediately after the death of the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, led to the appointment of Thomas Hoo, on 1st October 1435, as Keeper of the Seals, and his subsequent elevation, on 15th December 1436, to the dignity of Chancellor of France,³⁹ which he continued to fill, with some intermissions, till Oct. 1, 1449. The Chancellor of France in 1435 was Louis de Luxembourg, Bishop of Therouenne in France, and afterwards of Ely in England ; and the policy of this appointment of Hoo has been strongly questioned in a work of authority attributed to Lord Brougham,⁴⁰ wherein he describes the Duke of York as wholly devoid of the prudence and wary circumspection which, joined to his singular firmness, had enabled his predecessor (Bedford) to maintain a hold over the conquered country when surrounded by such complicated difficulties, and says, that while the distracted councils of the English regency, and the official forms of completing his appointment, detained him above half a year, he committed the great indiscretion of removing the Chancellor Therouenne to make way for an "English favourite," and thus "alienated the House of Luxembourg at a time when the loss of all other support made its countenance of peculiar importance." If however the date of Hoo's first appointment as Keeper given by Du Chesne be correct, it could scarcely have been the sole act of York, for the Parliament which named him Regent did not meet till 10th October, and the evidence of Luxembourg's disgust is not very clear. During the Duke of York's delay in England, the Chancellor (Luxembourg), with Lord Willoughby, tried to appease the people of Paris ; failing in which, they retired to the Bastile of St. Anthony, which they defended for ten days with their small company, till, finding no aid arrive, they, on the 13th April 1436, yielded it up on the terms that they and theirs, with their baggage, should return to Rouen, then the seat of government.⁴¹ It is probable that the absence of the Chancellor at Paris led to the necessity of appointing a keeper at Rouen. In the year 1436, Luxembourg was made

³⁹ Du Chesne, *Histoire des Chanceliers*, p. 448.

⁴⁰ *England and France under the House of Lancaster*, p. 320.

⁴¹ Holinshed, p. 613.

Archbishop of Rouen, receiving a cardinal's hat in 1439. Occasionally, during the time of Hoo's occupation elsewhere, Luxembourg still acted as Chancellor. Writs dated 6th and 18th February 1436, in reference to the affairs of his relative, Jacqueline, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford, were addressed to him as still Chancellor.⁴² In 1438 also, he was made Bishop of Ely, and in the same year he acted as Chancellor in France. Moreover, in the patent of the king, dated from Eltham, 9th September 1442, authorizing the Duke of York and others to negotiate a peace, not only is Luxembourg styled "our Chancellor in France," but he is associated in the embassy with Thomas Hoo,⁴³ and he made his will by the title of Chancellor,⁴⁴ on 15th September 1438, being then at Rouen, though he subsequently retired to the episcopal palace at Hatfield, Herts, where he died.⁴⁵ There seems also good reason to be found for the appointment of a soldier rather than an ecclesiastic, in the disturbed state of the country; nor have the occupations of the bench and the camp been found, even in present times, wholly incompatible. In the time of the late war, Erskine was colonel of a volunteer regiment of lawyers, and the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and more than one of "her Majesty's counsel learned in the law," have served in the army,—whilst another Queen's counsel, and late Attorney-General, once served as a midshipman.

But whatever may have led to the appointment of Hoo, it is certain that his military services were called into requisition, and were successful. Notwithstanding the recently signed treaty of Arras, the Normans of the country of Caux, being, according to Hall's *Chronicle*,⁴⁶ "somewhat heartened by the death of the Duke of Bedford, began a new rebellion, and slew divers Englishmen, and robbed many pretty towns, which were of King Henry's fashion and part; and took the town of Harfleur by assault, and divers other towns. The Lord Talbot, being advertised of this rebellion, sent for the Lord Scales, Sir Thomas Kiriell, and the Lord Hoo, which afflicted and plagued the people of Caux, that they slew above

⁴² Rym. Fœd. vol. v, pp. 25, 26.

⁴³ *Ibid.* p. 115.

⁴⁴ Du Chesne, p. 446, where a copy of the will is given. He directed his body to be buried in the cathedral of Notre

Dame, at Rouen, if he died there.

⁴⁵ He died 11th September 1443, and was buried at Ely.

⁴⁶ Hall, 13 Hen. VI, fol. 48 a, l. 27.

five thousand persons, and burnt all the towns and villages in the country not being walled, so that in that part was neither habitation nor tillage, for all the people fled into Brittany, and all the beasts of the country were brought to Caudebec, where a good sheep was sold for an English penny, and a cow for twelve pence." According to Carte,⁴⁷ 20,000 peasants committed horrible ravages, till the country was so wasted that they could not subsist, and were forced to disband and seek for bread in other provinces by like depredations.

The expenses paid out of the English Exchequer in maintaining the forces in Normandy were very considerable. On 24th May 1436, £100 were paid to the Chancellor of the king "in his kingdom of France," in part of 1500 nobles which the king directed to be given him, "by the advice and assent of his council, in part payment of the fees and rewards of 300 men-at-arms and 900 archers lately in the service of the king in his kingdom of France," for the term of St. John the Baptist in the preceding year: on the same day, the further sum of £170. 16s. 8d. was delivered to the same Chancellor in part payment of the fees and rewards of 200 men-at-arms and 600 archers, lately retained for the custody of the kingdom of France, for the same term of St. John the Baptist; and also the sum of £129. 12s. in payment of the like number of men-at-arms and archers for Michaelmas term, of the 14th year of Henry VI.⁴⁸ To the Chancellor also was paid on 25th September 1436, the large sum of £666. 13s. 4d. on the seizure and recovery of St. Valery.⁴⁹

During the whole period of Hoo's chancellorship, the toils of war contended with the labours of the bench. The ruling powers in England were not slow in granting full rewards for these public services. In 1439, a grant was made to him of the fee of the castle, and the lordship, barony, and honour of Hastings. The reward proved an incitement to renewed exertions. In the spring of that year, a large expedition was fitted out in England under Richard Duke of York, John Lord Sondes, and John Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury. The forces of Talbot were embarked at Winchelsea. After they

⁴⁷ Book xii, p. 712.

⁴⁸ Issue Roll, Rolls House MSS. (Easter)
14 Hen. VI.

⁴⁹ Ibid. The Chancellor to whom these payments were made was Luxembourg; Hoo being only as yet keeper.

had landed, Sir Thomas Hoo was sent by Talbot to the Captain of Mantes, and to the Lieutenant at Pontoise, to increase the garrison of Vernon;⁵⁰ and in 1440 and 1441, Sir Thomas was himself Bailiff and Captain of Mantes, receiving on 13th July 1440 a sum of 16 liv. 9 sols. tournois;⁵¹ and on 13th October 1441, he had the further sum of 106 liv. 2 sols. 1 den. tourn., being then late Captain and Bailiff there.⁵² he had been transferred to the command of Vernueil to succeed Neville Lord Falconbridge, who, on 13th Nov. 1441, received pay for 20 mounted men-at-arms and 60 archers under his command there, until the new Captain (Sir T. Hoo) took possession.⁵³ Sir Thomas was at the same time Master of Ostel. He was knighted in this year, and received from the crown a grant of £40 a year out of the revenues of Norfolk for life for his large expenses and special services in the king's wars.⁵⁴ It appears by the King's Letters Patent, dated from Rouen, 26th January 1442,⁵⁵ that he was not long in winning his spurs, or rather wearing them like a knight; for he had gone to Rouen with Sir Francis de Surienne, Knight of the Garter, called "the Arragonian," and described by Monstrelet as "a great captain of the King of England in those parts of France under his dominion," though he had in 1438 surrendered Montargis for a consideration.⁵⁶ These two knights proposed to the Duke of York a scheme for taking the town and fortress of Galardon on the terms that the two knights should have charge of the place, if taken, and pay for the men-at-arms and archers: the booty to be divided between the two knights; Sir Thomas to be reimbursed his expenses; but the two to find always 250 men for the king's service. The scheme was approved and adopted; the treasurers were ordered to cause the receiver-general to pay for the force accordingly. Success attended the enterprise, and on 24th July 1442 the treasurers directed the receiver to pay Surienne his half of the expense of 120 men-at-arms and 380 archers "retained for the safeguard of the

⁵⁰ Additional Charters, Brit. Mus. No. 445, by which it appears that he received 30 sols for the journey.

⁵¹ *Ib.*, No. 1189.

⁵² *Ib.*, No. 581. Du Chesne is in error in stating that Hoo was appointed to be Governor of Mantes, when he ceased to be

Chancellor in October 1449. That town had fallen before Hoo ceased to be Chancellor.

⁵³ Add. Charters, No. 1203.

⁵⁴ Dug. Bar.

⁵⁵ Additional Charters, No. 463.

⁵⁶ Carte, Book xii.

town and fortress of Galardon, reduced to the king's obedience," commencing from the day of the surrender of the place up to Michaelmas then next, and thence quarterly.⁵⁷

Diplomatic services were now required of Sir Thomas; and, on 9th September 1442, he who had been successful as a soldier, was appointed one of the commissioners, at whose head was the Duke of York, and among them Luxembourg, again styled Chancellor of France, to treat of peace with the commissioners of Charles of France;⁵⁸ and, at a court holden at Eltham on 9th October, the commission was confirmed. A truce of several months was the result. Sir Thomas was in the renewed commission under his friend the Earl of Suffolk, appointed on 11th Feb. 1444, to renew the attempt, under the mediation of the Duchess of Burgundy, to complete a truce or treaty of peace,⁵⁹ which ended in the treaty for a truce for twenty-two months, agreed to at Tours on 25th May, ratified on 27th June 1444, and continued till 1st April 1450.⁶⁰ The payments to Sir Thomas Hoo on this embassy are among the Issue Rolls of the Exchequer. He embarked on 22d April on board the ship of Walter Philpot, called the *Mary*, of Southampton, and returned by the ship of Robert Dolling called the *Mary*, of Cherbourg, each of whom received £15.⁶¹ Sir Thomas received 20s. a day for his fees from 22d April to 27th June, and his costs and expenses, amounting to £134.⁶² It was during these negotiations that Suffolk arranged the marriage between Henry and Margaret of Anjou; and in August, Sir Thomas Hoo was sent with Robert Lord Roos and Garter King at Arms from the King to "his most dear consort" Margaret,⁶³ proving how much Hoo was in the confidence of Suffolk and of the Cardinal of Winchester. The appointment was dated 6th July 1444, and Hoo (having on 23d July drawn a sum of £91, paid by the hands of Stephen Kyrkby, his chaplain, in advance of his wages of 40s. a day, being a knight,⁶⁴ and the further sum of £26. 13s. 4d. on account of his expenses),⁶⁵

⁵⁷ Add. Charters, No. 467.

⁵⁸ Rym. Fœd., vol. v, part 1, p. 115.

⁵⁹ *Ib.*, p. 133.

⁶⁰ Carte, Book xii, p. 724.

⁶¹ Issue Roll, Rolls House MSS., 30th September (Easter) 23 Hen. VI.

⁶² *Ib.* (Easter), 16th July, 22 Hen. VI, and (Easter) 20th July, 23 Hen. VI.

⁶³ Anstis, vol. i, p. 338.

⁶⁴ MSS. Carl. Ho. Ride, Nuncius. The Earl of Suffolk's pay was £3. 6s. 8d. a day; other earls, and a bishop employed in embassies in the same reign, had similar sums, whilst a doctor of laws had but 20s. a day.

⁶⁵ Issue Roll MS. (Easter) 22 Hen. VI.

started on his embassy on 22d August, and remained in attendance on Margaret until the landing in England, 11th April 1445, being a period of half a year and fifty-one days, for which he received in the whole the sum of £466 as his wages alone.⁶⁶ On the 5th November 1444, the Earl and Countess (afterwards Duke and Duchess) of Suffolk started from England; and in the same month the duke, as proxy of the king, espoused Margaret at Tours, and five months afterwards escorted the future Queen to our shores. They were absent for 157 days.⁶⁷

The unhappy and unfortunate marriage was solemnized at Tichfield on 22d April 1445, and immediately afterwards Sir Thomas Hoo received from his sovereign the fullest reward for his delicate services, for the king endeavoured by a new grant to confirm to him the lordship of Hastings, about which there had been and continued to be a dispute with the Pelhams.⁶⁸ On 11th July 1445, according to the Black Book, Sir Thomas was elected into the noble Order of the Garter, at a Chapter said to have been holden at the Lion at Brentford;⁶⁹ and he was undoubtedly placed in his stall on 16th August 1446;⁷⁰ and finally he was created a baron on 6th June 1448, with remainder to his heirs male, by the title of *BARON HOO*, of Hoo, in the county of Bedford, and of *HASTINGS*, in the county of Sussex.⁷¹

In the mean time he had resumed the governorship of Mantes, receiving in that capacity on 4th April 1445 the sum of 200 livres tournois,⁷² and being directed to receive subsequently 3400 livres tournois due to him as such bailiff and captain, out of 80,000 granted to the king by the estates of Normandy.⁷³ On 5th December 1446, he was named by the king to treat again with the ambassadors of Charles VII for a further truce; and in the agreement made between the ambassadors of the two kings at the Priory of St. Jullier's, between Mantes and Meulent, on the 15th of the same month, Sir Thomas, then styled Chancellor of France, was the ambas-

⁶⁶ Carl. Ho. Ride MS.

⁶⁷ The pay of the Earl and Countess together was £4. 10s. a day, and the whole sum payable to them was £1408. Issue Roll MS., 20th July (Easter), 23 Hen. VI.

⁶⁸ Cal. Rot. Pat., 23 Hen. VI, p. 288.

Sussex Arch. Collections, vol. II, p. 162; vol. IV, p. 151.

⁶⁹ Anstis, *Introd.*, p. 38.

⁷⁰ *Ib.*, vol. ii, p. 131.

⁷¹ Additional MSS., No. 6298, p. 309.

⁷² Additional Charters.

⁷³ *Ib.*, No. 553.

sador for the King of England, whilst the Count de Dunois and Simon Charles, "President en la Chambre des Comptes," acted for Charles.⁷⁴ Sir Thomas was absent, attending to his official duties in Normandy, by the king's command, on St. George's eve, in both the years 1448 and 1449; and in the latter year he was still governor of Mantes, though not actually in the town when it fell into the hands of Charles in his campaign against the English. Monstrelet⁷⁵ says, that during the time of the truce, the English garrisons of Mantes, Vernueil, and Larging had gone on the high road between Orleans and Paris, and had robbed and murdered all passengers and merchants that fell in their way. On 26th August 1449, the King, Charles, left Chartres, and summoned Mantes to surrender; and the Counts Dunois and St. Pol, arriving with 500 or 600 men the same day, summoned the inhabitants to return to their obedience. They at first refused for fear of the garrison; and the Lieutenant-General having ordered preparations for an immediate attack, "the inhabitants noticed this, but were fearful that the English garrison, amounting to 260 men, under Sir Thomas Hoo, Knt., and Chancellor of the King of England in these parts, would make a defence: he was not indeed in the town; but his Lieutenant, Thomas de St. Barbe, bailiff of the place, was present;" and the inhabitants, having seized a portion of the town called Port au Saint, forced him to accept a capitulation.

The affairs of the King of England on the Continent were indeed in a gloomy state. The truce of Tours was allowed to expire without any of those preparations on the part of the English which the French had been making: nearly all the towns in Normandy fell or were surrendered to the French king. Before the expiration however of the truce, the then Regent Somerset in 1449 sent over the Abbot of Gloucester, and Lord Hastings, the Chancellor, with a credence to the Government and Parliament of England to let the king know of the "doubtful and dangerous disposition of France." The abbot opened the matter of the credence to Parliament, but no efficient steps were taken.⁷⁶

On 1st October 1449, Lord Hoo and Hastings ceased to be

⁷⁴ Du Chesne, p. 448.

⁷⁶ Rot. Parl. vol. v, p. 147.

⁷⁵ Johnes' Edit., ix, p. 18.

Chancellor in France. He returned to England, and was regularly summoned to Parliament from this date, 27th Hen. VI, till his death. Dugdale gives 31st Hen. VI (1453) as the last summons; but in the proceedings of the Privy Council on 24th May 1454, he was one of the peers who pleaded that they were so sick and feeble, that they would not attend the Parliament which had met at Reading and been adjourned to Westminster; and the council, having found his allegation to be proved, fined him £20, being only half the amount he would otherwise have been liable to.⁷⁷ His patron and friend had been killed; and Lord Hoo does not seem to have had much heart to support the then dominant authorities, who had taken the government out of the king's hands, and had named the Duke of York as Regent; for on 24th July 1454, his lordship was charged with having once more absented himself when the Parliament had met again (on 25th June), and he was commanded to attend in the following October.⁷⁸

He might indeed have had on the second occasion as valid an excuse as on the first, for he happily did not survive to witness the defeat of his royal master at the battle of St. Albans in May 1455, having died on 13th February 1455.⁷⁹

He also, like his father and grandfather, married twice, but had no male issue by either wife. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Wychingham, by whom he had an only child:—

ANNA, aged thirty years at her father's death, and then married to Sir Geoffrey BULLEYN,⁸⁰ who was ancestor of Queen Elizabeth. Lady Bulleyn, the daughter, died 2 Rich. III, and was buried at Norwich.

The second wife, who survived Lord Hoo, and remarried James Lawrence, was a daughter and heiress of Lionel Lord Welles, by whom he left three daughters; viz. :—

1, Another ANNA, æt. seven at her father's death, afterwards the wife of Sir Roger COPLEY,⁸¹ of Roughey.

⁷⁷ Nicolas, Acts and Proceedings of Privy Council, vol. vi, p. 181.

⁷⁸ *Ib.*, 216.

⁷⁹ *Inq.* p. m. 33 Hen. VI, Sussex.

⁸⁰ Sir William Hoo seems to have had a sister Ann, not mentioned in the pedi-

grees, for in the will of Sir Geoffrey Bulleyn, 14 June, 1463, a legacy is given "to Dame Ann Hoo, my cousin, a nun, at Berking."—*Test. Vet.*, p. 300.

⁸¹ It is worthy of note, that the only legal work published by John Singleton

2, ELEANOR, æt. five at her father's death, who married first, Thomas ECHINGHAM, and he dying *S.P.*, she remarried Sir James CAREW, of Beddington, and

3, ELIZABETH, æt. four at her father's death, who married first, Thomas MASSINGBERG, citizen and mercer of London, and secondly John DEVENISH, of Hellingly.⁸²

All these four daughters left male issue.

On the day preceding his death, Lord Hoo made his will under his seal, copious extracts from which exist among the MSS. at the College of Arms,⁸³ and are printed with some omissions and errors in Nicolas' *Test. Vetust.*;⁸⁴ but there are evidently several parts of the will left out in the MS., including the important point—the appointment of the executors.

THE TESTAMENT OF THE LORD HOO.—I, THOMAS HOO, *Knyght*, LORD of HOO, and of HASTINGS, the xijth daye of february the yere of King Henry the sixt the xxxiiij, beyng in good mynde make this my wyll and ordenaunce after the fourme that folowith: ffyrst y will that myne ffeoffys and myn executors ordeyn xx^{ti} marks wourth lond of yerely vallue, theye to geve it In to mortmayn to the abbot and covent of batail and to their successors or to geueue theym money as myne executors can agree w^t theym, they to fynd two monkes synggyng Imperpetuite at saint Benyngnys⁸⁵ awtyr In the sayd Abbey for me and myn awncetours, and for such personnes as myne executors wyll ordeyne.—ITEM, I wyll that my feoffys of the reuersion of the maners of Warteling, bukstepe (Waldron), and brokesmayle (Burwash), which my lady lewkenore my mother in lawe hath terme of her lyffe that my ffeofys make or do to be made a sufficient and a sure estate of percell of the sayd maners londs and tenements to the yerely value aboue all charges of xx^{ti} to my brother Thomas Hoo and to his Eyrys male of his body lawfully begotten, the remaynder therof to my right heyres. And yf hit so be that myn Eyres can agree, my sayd brother with other londys to the value of xx^{ti} li yerely aboue all

Copley (Lord Lyndhurst) was the "Case of a Double Return for the Borough of Horsham," 1806, when Viscount Palmerston was a candidate and unseated.

⁸² Inq. p. m. Sussex, 33 Hen. VI, and Harl. MS. 381.

⁸³ MS. J, vij, fol. 61.

⁸⁴ Vol. 1, p. 272.

⁸⁵ St. Benignus was the apostle of Burgundy, where the Hoo's skill in diplomacy had been exercised. The principal feast was 24th November.

chargys to hym and to his Eyres male, that then the sayd xx^{ti} li wourth londe of the sayd maners of Wertlyng, Bukstepe, and Brokesmayle, be to my right eyres; and also I wyll that the overpluce of the sayd maners of wertlyng, bukstepe, and brokesmayll, after the decese of my lady my mother be kept styll In ffeoffys hondes into the tyme my dettes be payed and my wyll and ordenance be fully perfourmed; And that thaune Dame Alianor my wyff have hit terme of her lyffe, the remaynder therof to my right eyres. ITEM, I wyll as for hastings rape that hit be sold by my ffeoffys, and the money therof to be dysposed by myn executours to the mariage of my daughters, and that my brother bye hit afore any other man yf hym *lyst*.⁸⁶

ITEM, I wyll that myn executours paye to my lord Welles, my wyves father, *viiij*^e markes, with that he make or doo to be made a sufficient and a sure astate of maners, londes, and tenements to the yerely vallu of c marks above all charges to Alyenor my wyffe, terme of her lyff; and yf hit so be that the sayd Lord Welles will not make a suer and a sufficient astate of the sayd maners, londes, and tenements, to the yerely vallu of c marks to the sayd Alianor, that then I wyll my brother Thomas Hoo sue a statute of the stapill⁸⁷ of *a m^e li* ageynst the sayd Lord Welles; and that the sayd money therof commyng be disposed by my wyffe and my said brother. ITEM, I wyll that Anne my daughter Alyanor, and Elyzabeth,⁸⁸ have to their marraige a m^e marks, and that they be rulyd, gouvernyd, and maryed by the discrecion of my wyffe and Thomas Hoo my brother, and that the sayd m^e marks be divided betwixt my sayd daughters by the discrecion of my wyffe and of my sayd brother. ITEM, I wyll that Johnne⁸⁹ have to her maryage, yf she be rulyd after myn executours, xx^{li}, and my wyffe to fynd her til she be maryed. ITEM, I wyll that Bellamy Goodes and Margarete his wyff xl^s of annuite, terme of lyff, out of the maner of *Cokerno*.⁹⁰ ITEM, I wyll that Hue Flynt have xx^s of annuyte, terme of his lyffe,

⁸⁶ The portions printed in italics are either omitted or misprinted in the Test. Vetust.

⁸⁷ The statute of 27 Edward III, c. 9, which enabled lands to be seized till the rents had satisfied debts acknowledged to be due.

⁸⁸ These were the three daughters by the second wife; the daughter by the first was already married.

⁸⁹ Probably a servant, mistaken for the first daughter of deceased wife, by Dugdale.

⁹⁰ Cockerne-Hoo, Herts.

out of the maner of Offley.⁹¹ ITEM, I wyll that Richard Goodyenne have xx^s of annuite, terme of his lyff, out of the maner of Mulberton.⁹² ITEM, I wyll that robert *Stanys* have xx^s of annuite, terme of his lyffe, out of the maner of Hoo.⁹³ ITEM, I wyll that Willm Collyn have xx^s of annuite, terme of his lyffe, out of the maner of Offley. ITEM, *I wyll that John Secok have xx^s of annuite, terme of his lyffe, out of the maner of Hoo.* ITEM, I wyll that John Hardy have his fyndyng during his lyff by the discrecion of my wyffe. I wyll that Jane the norice be rewarded by my wyffs discrecion. ITEM, I wyll that John *Jaquemyne* have IN WYTTENESSE wherof to this my present Wyll Indented I have put to my seale of myn armes, wrytten the daye and yere above sayd.

The executors named in the will were his wife Eleanor, and his half-brother, Thomas Hoo; but they renounced, and letters of administration with the will annexed were granted at Lambeth on 7th December 1455, to Richard Lewknor, as appears by an entry in the register of Archbishop Thomas Bourchier (fol. 39), but there is no copy of the will.⁹⁴

Owing probably to the disturbed state of the country, the arrangement with Battle Abbey was not carried out till 1480, twenty-five years after the death; but the option suggested in the will as to discharging the lands in Sussex from the entail on the brother Thomas and his heirs, was adopted when the youngest daughter Elizabeth came of age; and accordingly, by a feoffment dated 10th December, 13th Edward IV (1473), the manors of Offley and Cockern-hoo (Herts), and the manor of Hoo in Luton (Beds), holden of William Stanley, Knt., were settled upon Thomas Hoo and his heirs male, and in default thereof on his niece, Anne, the wife of Geoffry Bulleyn, and her heirs male.⁹⁵ The manor of Wartling in Sussex, thereupon came in the division of the estates after the death of the widow, to Eleanor, the wife of Sir James Carew.⁹⁶ It was however forfeited to the crown on the attainder of his

⁹¹ Offley St. Leger, Herts.

⁹² Norfolk.

⁹³ Luton, Beds.

⁹⁴ Among the registers of this Archbishop there are copies of many wills of persons who died in the diocese of Norwich, whilst that see was vacant; but I could find no others entered at length.

⁹⁵ Inq. 2 Hen. VII, Beds, No. 48, and Herts, No. 5.

⁹⁶ Sir James was second son, and ultimately heir of Nicholas Carew, of Beddington; and in 1715 the papers of the Hoo family were among those of the Carew family, seen by Peter Le Neve.

grandson Sir Nicholas Carew, and in 1543 was purchased by James Gage,⁹⁷ of Bentley, the great-grandson of Margaret, the daughter of Sir William Hoo, who married Thomas St. Clere.⁹⁸

The rape of Hastings was not purchased by Thomas Hoo, the half-brother, but was sold⁹⁹ by him, Nicholas Hussee, and the other feoffees, in 1461 (1st Edward IV), to William, Lord Hastings, as being held of the gift of Sir John Pelham. It was found on the inquisition taken at Battle¹⁰⁰ on 28th April 1455, after Lord Hoo's and Hastings' death, that he did not hold any land of the crown in Sussex, but that Sir John Pelham, Knt., had by his charter given to William Pole Marquess of Suffolk, Sir Thomas Lewknor, Knt., Thomas Hoo, and others, the rape of Hastings, of which they were seized in demesne as of fee; and by another inquisition taken before the sheriff at Lewes on 10th April 1458¹⁰¹ (36 Henry VI) it was found that this lordship of Hastings, &c. of which Sir John Pelham, Knt. died seized, was held of the king in chief by the service of two knights' fees and a half, and was worth 100 marks yearly.

The usual bearing of Lord Hoo and Hastings was *Hoo* and *St. Omer* quarterly, with *St. Leger* on an escutcheon of pretence, which were on his plate as Knight of the Garter. *Impaling*: Erm. on a chief sa. three crosses patée ar., for *Wythingham*, the first wife; and afterwards: Or, a lion rampant sa. (it should have been with a double tail) for *Welles*. He did not wear the griffin as it appears on his grandfather's and his half-brother's seals as a crest, but a bull statant quarterly sa. and ar. horned or.¹⁰² The Hertfordshire branch of the family bore for their crest: a maiden's head ppr. hair or. banded gu.¹⁰³

The half-brother THOMAS HOO married early, Alice, daughter of Nicholas Urrey, of Rusper in Sussex, who was burgess for Horsham in 1415, and of his wife Wilhelmina, daughter, and one of the three children of Sir Thomas Burcestre, by Margaret,

⁹⁷ Application of Gage to purchase; Inv. in Augmentation Office, 21 April, 34 Hen. VIII.

⁹⁸ Inq. p.m. Beds, 2 Hen. VII, No. 48.

⁹⁹ Rot. Cl. 1 Edw. IV., *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. II, p. 163.

¹⁰⁰ Inq. p.m. Suss. 33 Hen. VI.

¹⁰¹ Carl. Ho. Ride MSS.

¹⁰² Vincent's Knights of the Garter, MSS. Coll. of Arms. The arms of the wives of the Hoos, from the Griffiths to the Wichinghams, are emblazoned in Harl. MS. 181, f. 78.

¹⁰³ Philpot's Herts; MSS, Coll. of Arms.

the widow of the Sir Thomas Brewese, whose tomb is on the opposite side of the chancel in Horsham church: and thus the families of Braose and of Hoo, united in life, are not in death or memorials parted.

In 1427, a fine was levied by John Michelgrove and others, by which Roughey was settled on Thomas Hoo and his wife; and in 1428, they had conveyed to them lands in Horsham and Itchingfield, on which Godfrey Bolleyn and Thomas Bolleyn, clerk, had levied a fine.

In 1446 and 1448, Thomas Hoo represented the county of Sussex in Parliament; in 1454, he was one of the commissioners, together with Richard, abbot of Battle, and others, to repair the banks of Pevensey Marsh¹⁰⁴; and on 14th May 1455, immediately after his brother's death, he was appointed one of the seven commissioners in Sussex to raise money for the defence of Calais.¹⁰⁵

Thomas Hoo showed as much devoted attachment to his sovereign and Queen Margaret as had been displayed by his noble brother. The rude, undisciplined, and plundering, yet bold and venturous, northern army, under the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Clifford, in company with Margaret and the prince, her son, flushed by their recent success at Wakefield, advanced to the abbey and town of St. Albans, and on Shrove Tuesday, 17th Feb. 1461, attacked the forces of Warwick and Norfolk, who had brought the king with their army. The northerns at once forced their way to the Market Cross, and after a temporary repulse they rallied for a greater conflict in St. Peter's-street, and then, having driven the southern men before them out of the town, they renewed the fierce conflict in the plain called Barnet Heath, thoroughly repulsed the southerners, and, killing 2500, turned the flight of 20,000 men into a complete rout, till the pursuit was stopped only by the sudden darkness of night. The southern chiefs, who had been with the king (finding that he had no spirit, nor determination, nor countenance, nor address, to put life and animation into the people on his side, but rather that his heart was on the other side, and leant towards the queen, his wife) "providing prematurely for their own escape," withdrew them-

¹⁰⁴ Dugd. Emb., p. 101.

¹⁰⁵ Nicolas, Proc. of Privy Council, vol. vi, p. 240.

selves from their sovereign, leaving him almost defenceless. When all this had happened, there went to the king, says the chronicler, John de Whethamstede,¹⁰⁵ an esquire learned in the law, and sufficiently eloquent, "*satis facundus*," called Thomas Hoo by name. He suggested to his royal master, that, considering the position in which he stood (how indeed he stood almost alone, without leaders, without commanders, without standard-bearers, or fighting men, and even without any other men-at-arms adhering to his side sufficient for the safe custody of his person), he should send some fit man to the army of the north, and to the lords in command of it, to signify to them, not only for the causes before mentioned, but also because he now knew better their good will towards him, that he was willing to associate himself in one common cause with them, and was ready to come to them, and to remain with them, as he had previously remained under the control of the southern lords. The advice was adopted. Thomas Hoo himself was sent on the mission; and going to the Earl of Northumberland, to whom he was best known, and opening the royal pleasure to him, the earl brought to him several other lords, who soon conducted the king himself to the nearest tent, which was Lord Clifford's, and then, going out for the Queen and the Prince, led them both into the king's presence. Henry displayed unaffected joy at the meeting; he embraced them in his arms, returning thanks to God for allowing his wife to escape all dangers and all enemies, and to have thus gained a happy triumph: and, the king having knighted the young prince, the royal party set out for the abbey of St. Albans, where the abbot and monks received them with all honour, and led them amidst hymns and chants to the high altar, and the shrine containing the holy relics (*feretrum*), and thence to their apartments. Lingard thinks that if Henry could have advanced directly upon London, his throne might have been saved. But he was powerless over the northern men. Notwithstanding the king's proclamation, published at the instance of the abbot, the northern lords were unable to restrain their border followers from repeating the rapine, plundering, and excesses which had characterised their march this side of the Trent, and were ultimately obliged to withdraw again to

¹⁰⁶ Whetham: p. 500.

the north, where the last three days of March saw the arms of Edward completely successful; and the battle of Towton deprived Hoo of further opportunity to serve Henry.

For some years Hoo seems to have retired from public life, but returned to it in 1472, when he represented Horsham.

Eight years afterwards, he carried out the directions in his brother's will, in the arrangements with the abbot and convent of Battle; and accordingly, by deed of gift dated 21st September 1480, he granted to John, abbot of the monastery of Battle, and the convent thereof, yearly rents of twenty marks, arising from lands, tenements, &c., in the manor of Rowghey, in the parish of Horsham and Rowspar, and lands called Malerbys, Hurstlonds, Gevelotts, and Fosters, in Rowspar, which manor was late Walter Urrey's, Esquire; from land, messuages, &c., in Horsham; a messuage and ten acres called Edwardes', purchased of Thomas Hortle and John Cloterwyn; from lands called Mastots, purchased of William Cloterwyn; from lands called Gawtron, purchased of John Gawtron; from lands, &c., purchased of William Waller, James Bonewike, and John Mighell; from land purchased of the feoffees of John à Deane; from meadow-land, comprising seven acres, called Turnoures and Aylewins, purchased of William Miller the elder, and William Waller the younger; from lands and tenements, near Rowghey, purchased of the feoffees and executors of the will of Henry Boteler, that is to say, the meadow of ten acres called Elliotis, twelve acres called Cokhuntisgrove, lands, wood, &c.; forty acres called Hothlands; five acres called Segrymes; a messuage and garden, purchased of Robert Stanys;¹⁰⁷ other messuages and gardens, called Old Cloterwyns, purchased of Thos. Hortle; lands purchased of William Lower, son of Walter Lower; lands and tenements, purchased of Alicia Reyner; lands, &c. called Langherst, purchased of George Brykis; six acres called Redynsmore and Brynchelersmede; the lands and tenements called the Old Park and the Home Park; lands, tenements, and manors, purchased of John (Mowbray) Duke of Norfolk, then held by fine in the Court of the King, comprising one hundred acres called Goldstaple, eight acres called Alkesbornfelde, near Roughey; and of the manors of Shapwic Egle, Compton, and Westmarden, in Sussex; lands called Croftes-

¹⁰⁷ The person to whom an annuity was given by Lord Hoo's will. See ante, p. 121.

lond in the parish of Bosegrove ; lands called Wattislonds, in the parish of Farlegh, &c. :—for the maintaining of two monks within the monastery of Battle, to celebrate at the obsequies, and to all future times, in the church of the said monastery, to pray for the salvation of the soul of Sir Thomas Hoo, Knt., late lord of Hoo, and of Hastings, deceased ; for the good state and the health of the souls of the donor, and of Alicia his wife ; and of the souls of Walter Urey, Esquire, father of the said Alicia, and “Willme,” mother of the said Alicia, then deceased ; as also of all parents, friends, benefactors, and kin, of the said Thomas Hoo, Esquire, and Alicia his wife.¹⁰⁸

The greatest portion of the property thus settled had not belonged to Lord Hoo ; and from this circumstance, together with the long interval which had elapsed, it may be presumed that there had been much trouble in obeying the pious intention of the noble baron.

On 22nd January 1481 (20 Edward IV), Thomas Hoo made a feoffment of all his share in the manor of Wartling, and of Frenchcourt, Farlegh, Pytte, Hoseland, Stobeynes, and Catesfeilde, in Sussex, and of all other his lands in the rapes of Hastings and Pevensey, to Edward (Storey) Bishop of Chichester ; John (Morton) Bishop of Ely ; Thomas Arundel, Knt., Lord Mautravers, Thomas Vaughan, Thomas St. Leger, Knt., and several others ;¹⁰⁹ to this feoffment is affixed his seal,



and from a pen-and-ink sketch in the MSS. of the College of Arms the accompanying facsimile is made.

¹⁰⁸ Batt. Abb. Records, p. 123.

¹⁰⁹ MSS. Coll. of Arms, Nich. Charles, Lanc. fol. 35.

The supporters are two harpies. The same seal, says Le Neve, was appended to a testification made by Thomas Hoo of his pedigree from Sir Robert Hoo and Hawise Fitzwaryn.

The family *temp.* Rich. II (1379) were lords of the manor and patrons of the church of Ockley in Surrey,¹¹⁰ which in the time of Edward I had belonged to Nicholas de Malmaynes; and in 1480, these were held by Thomas Hoo.¹¹¹ On 10th Feb. 1483, he was also found to be surviving trustee of Sir Henry Percy.¹¹² He was of sufficient eminence to be in all the commissions of the peace, and of Oyer and Terminer, issued for Sussex by Richard III, by whom he was also made one of the commissioners of array in this county for the defence of the kingdom "against the rebels," and of the sea-coast against anticipated foreign invasions.¹¹³ He died, without leaving any issue, on 8th October 1486;¹¹⁴ and by the inquisitions taken in November following at Hertford, and at Dunstable for the county of Beds, it was found that on his death his cousin, Sir William Bulleyn, then of the age of 36 years, had entered upon the manors of Offley, Cokern-hoo, and Hoo, in Luton, under the feoffment of 10th December 1473; and the Bedfordshire jury find that his coheirs were—

1. His cousin, ELIZABETH LEWKNOR, the wife of Richard Lewknor, daughter of MARGARET St. Clere, sister of Thomas Hoo, Knt., father of the said Thomas Hoo, then aged 50 years and upwards.

2. WILLIAM GAGE, aged 40, son of ALIANOR, another daughter of the said Margaret St. Clere; and

3. MILES HARCOURT, age 18 years, son of EDITH, the wife of Richard Harcourt, another daughter of the said Margaret.¹¹⁵

From the Sussex inquisition, taken at Lindfield, on the 28th October 1487, Thomas Hoo seems to have been a troublesome friend of the Browns: for John Brown, Henry Ashbourne,

¹¹⁰ Manning and Bray, vol. ii, p. 165-6.

¹¹¹ Cal. Inq. p.m., p. 476.

¹¹² Manning and Bray, vol. iii, p. 118.

¹¹³ 9th Report of Keeper of Records, pp. 17, &c. 46 and 104.

¹¹⁴ Writs for inquisitions were sent into Beds, Herts, and Sussex, all dated 17 Oct. 2 Hen. VII; and it is therefore evident that

the date of the death in the Sussex finding, 23d Nov., is an error, as is also the finding that Sir William Bulleyn was his heir; that finding, indeed, is written on an erasure.

¹¹⁵ This Margaret is not noticed in any of the printed pedigrees of Hoo, nor are her children.

and others, being feoffees to the use of George Brown and Elizabeth his wife, of Shapwick-Eagle, Compton, holden of the Earl of Arundel, and West Marden (all of which had been included by Thomas Hoo in his grant to Battle Abbey), and of the park of Fittleworth in Sussex, had been disseized by Thomas Hoo: George Brown having died, his widow had re-entered a portion of the estates; but the Browns had been effectually disseized of Grovelescient, otherwise Wynd, in Hastings, and thirty messuages in Winchelsea, Pett, and Rye by Thomas Hoo.

It is stated by Philpot that a William Hoo, Esq., died 2 Sept. 1465, and had a slab under the communion table in Horsham Church, with the arms of Hoo *impaling* a fesse. He may have been a son of Thomas, dying in his father's lifetime; although I have found no evidence to identify him.

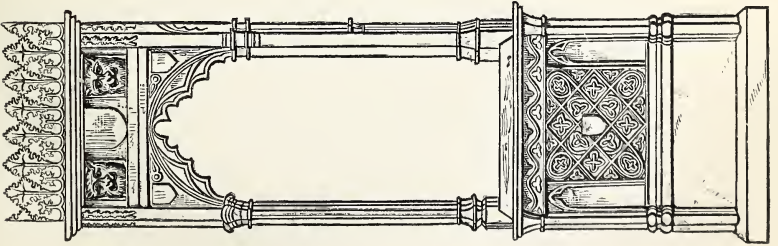
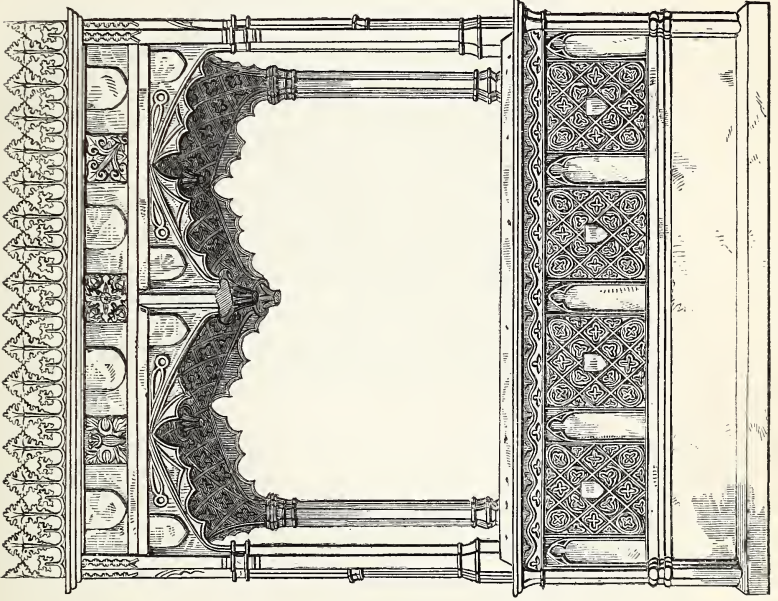
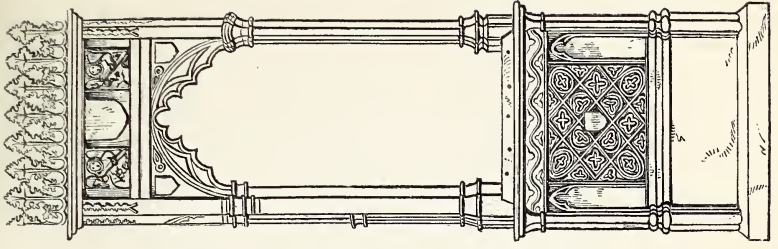
With Thomas Hoo therefore expired the last of the male line of the Hoo family in Sussex.

The title of Lord Hastings, which had been borne by the Hoos, was conferred by Edward IV as one of his first acts after he had assumed the throne in 1461, upon his Chamberlain, William Hastings, who, as we have seen, immediately purchased of the former Lord Hastings' feoffees the castle and rape from which his title was derived.

The male lines of the Boleyns, the Copleys, the Carews (the name has been assumed by the Throgmortons), and the Devenishes, who married the four daughters and coheiresse of Lord Hoo, have also become extinct.

The chief seat of the Hoos was in the parish of Paul's Walden, Herts: of their residence close by Wartling Wood in Sussex, I can trace no remains.

The tomb, which is engraved from a drawing made in 1781 by Grimm, for Sir William Burrell, is situated on the south side of the Roughey chantry, which it separates from the chancel. It is an altar tomb of Purbeck marble; the slab at the top is plain, and has never had any inscription or brass; a brass inscription ran round the edge and within spandrels similar to those in the seal of Sir William; on each side of the base of the tomb were brass shields of arms; but the escutcheons



HOO TOMB.



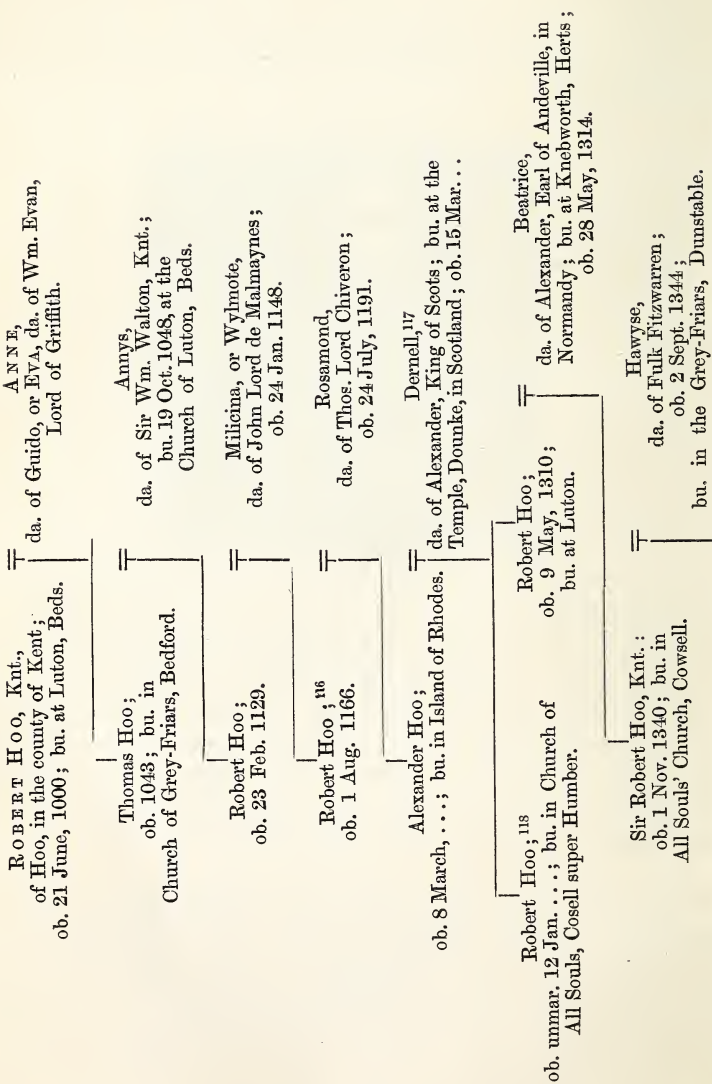
and inscriptions had been taken away before the visitation of Philpot and Owen in 1634. The testern is groined, and is supported by four marble pillars; at each corner of the cornice on the eastern end is a lion's head: they seem to be originals, and are still in good preservation. The other portions of the cornice are debased Gothic, very rudely carved. In the centre on the south side is a boss with the figure of a woman playing on the virginals.



In other bosses are oak-leaves in a circle, with acorns at the four corners; three lilies, emblematical of the Annunciation, or three poppies, emblematical of Death; at the west end are the figures of men holding scrolls: all of these appear to be of later date than the main part of the tomb—as late indeed as the time of Elizabeth, apparently confirming the tradition that the tomb of her relative was repaired by the order of the queen after one of her Sussex journeys.

These monuments are strong illustrations of the truth of quaint Sir Thomas Browne's words, that "Gravestones tell truth scarce 40 years; generations pass whilst some trees stand; and old families last not three oaks." The Braose and the Hoo are gone, and, in the words of our last and greatest Sussex poet,—

"Oblivion will steal silently
The remnant of their fame."



Thomas Hoo, of Herts; ob. 1480. (Clutterback makes him son of Alice, and gives the descendants till the heires mar. Sir Jon. Keate, vol. iii, p. 73.)

Elizabeth, da. and heiress of Thomas Felton, of co. Huntingdon; ¹²¹ ob. 8 Aug. 1400. 1st wife.

Elizabeth, da. and coheires of Wm. de Echingham. Re-mar. Sir Thos. Lewknor, of Bradhurst. 2d wife.

John; living 1428; ob. S.P.

Margaret; Thomas St. Clere; ¹²² ob. 6 May, 13 Hen. VI.

Elizabeth, d. of created Lord Hoo and Nicholas Hastings, Kt. of Garter; he ob. 13 Feb. 1455; Inq. p. m., 33 Hen. VI. ham; Inq. 33 Sussex and Suffolk. H. VI. 1st wife.

Thomas Hoo, da. and heiress of Lionel, Lord Welles; Inq. 33 H. VI. She remar. Jas. Lawrence, and then, 3dly, Hugh Hastings. 2d wife.

Thomas Hoo; ob. 28 Oct. 1486. S.P. Inq. p. m. Herts & Beds. Nov., 2 Hen. VII, leaving the descendants of his aunt Margaret his heirs.

William Elizabeth; Lovell. et. 50 at death of Thomas husband. Inq. Bedf. in 1486.

Richard Eleanor; Lewknor. ob. ante 2d husband. Oct. 1486. ob. 30 Sept. 1486.

Anne; et. 30 years at her father's death, and had then married Sir Geoffry Bulleyn, Knt., ancestor of Lord Hunsdon and Queen Elizabeth. She ob. 2 Rich. III.

Anna; et. 7 at her father's death; mar. Sir Roger Copley, of Roughay. ¹²³ Eleanor; et. 5 at her father's death; mar. Thos. Echingham, who died S.P., and she remar. Sir James Carew, of Beddington.

Elizabeth; mar. first, Sir Thos. Mas-singberg, Citizen and Mercer, of London, who ob. S.P., and she remar. John Devenish, of Hellingly.

William Gage; et. 40 at death of Thomas Hoo, in 1486.

Edith Richard Harcourt.

Miles Harcourt.

Miles Harcourt;

at 18 years at death of Thos. Hoo, in 1486.

¹¹⁵ Elsewhere called Roger; there are several charters of Roger Hoo: Harl. MSS. See also Chron. Joc. de Brakelond, pp. 88, 135; anno 1200. ¹¹⁷ Darvogilda.—Vincent, B. 2, p. 186.

¹¹⁹ He had a brother, whose name is not given, and by Rymen is said to have had a son, William, living 1388 (Rym. Feod. vol. iii, pt. 4, p. 16); who must have died S.P. See Inq. Bedf. on "Thomas Hoo," 2 Hen. VII.

¹²⁰ Proved in Archd. Court of Norwich, Regist. Haydone, fol. 5.

¹²¹ Dugdale, in error, makes her the 1st wife of her son, who had only 2 wives.

¹²² Inq. on Tho. Hoo, 2 H. VII; and Vincent's Sus., MSS., Coll. Arms, p. 99.

¹²³ Called Jane by Dugdale: both Inq. are Anna. In a MS. Pedigree among the Twysden MSS., Dugdale makes Eleanor the eldest daughter.

EXTRACTS FROM THE STEYNING CHURCH-BOOK.

BY THE REV. THOMAS MEDLAND.

READ AT HORSHAM, JULY 12, 1855.

THE following extracts are made from an old book which is kept in the church chest at Steyning, and is still in use for entering the yearly accounts of the churchwardens, and any other important matters connected with the church. Some extracts from the parish records, relating to the demolition of the church, have been given in a former volume (V, p. 121), and it has been thought that additional extracts might now prove interesting, as they refer to some obsolete customs of the olden time.

The first entry, which is still legible, is the following, and it stands on a page by itself:—

“THE RENTALL OF LANDS PERTEYNYNG TO THE CHURCH.

| | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| R ^d . of thomas benett of chancton for a gate place | iii | iii |
| It. for the lampe lands ¹ | vi | viii |
| It. of Mr. Sherley for ii shoppes | viii | |
| It. of thomas parson's shoppe | vi | |
| It. of ii shoppes in the hands of peter peto | iii | iii |
| It. of John Lock's hous | ii | |
| It. of Peter Farnfold for iiiii acres of pastur ground, and ii acres of arable ground ² | viii | |
| It. of my lady of Sion ³ | xiii | iv |
| It. of Wylem Pellett for a shoppe | vi | ” |

¹ These lands were in the parish of West Grinstead, and it is probable that the wax lights afterwards named were provided, in part at least, from this rental. They are now alienated from the parish, as are all the shops and houses here enumerated.

² This land still belongs to the parish,

and the pasture land is let for more than £4 per acre. During the time of the great Rebellion it was appropriated by one of the Farnfold family; but a commission was issued from the Court of Chancery, in the reign of Charles II, which obliged him to restore it.

³ After the suppression of the alien

After this there commences the regular entry of the church accounts; but the entries are comparatively of little interest after the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, except that in the time of Charles I, there is entered at full length, "The solemn League and Covenant," to which are affixed the names of seventy-eight of the inhabitants, and the marks of sixty others. This appears a large number of male adults for a place like Steyning, but it is impossible now to ascertain what proportion it bore to the whole population.

"COMPUTUS ECCLESIE DE STEYNYNG.

"A.D. 1519. The accompte of Jamys Pellett and Willyam Parson, late wardens of the church of Stenyng, made the yere of our Lorde m. iiii. xix., the xiii day of the monethe of may byfore the curett and the churchwardens then beyng, and all things accomptyd and allowyd, ther remaynythe clerely to the sayd church xxvs. vi*l.*, and soo the sayde Jamys and Willyam to be clerely dischargyd and acquitt.

"The same day and yere come Rychard Pellett and Willyam Gardener, lat wardens of the kyng play,⁴ and in lyk manner made ther accompt for the time of ii yere, and all thyngs ac-

priories, the large property at Steyning, which had belonged to the Normau abbey of Fecamp, was granted to the abbey of Sion, and the amount here stated appears to have been the yearly sum paid by the abbes towards the support of the church.

⁴ This "kyng-play" appears to have belonged to the popular sports of the time, and to have been conducted by some leader appointed for the occasion, and honoured for the nonce with the title of king. There were, for instance, the King of May, the King of the Bean, the Lord of Misrule, &c. There were also the three *Kings* of Cologne, by which title were designated the three wise men, or *magi*, whom the superstitious reverence of the middle ages had promoted to this rank. This subject is treated of in Sir H. Ellis's edition of Brand's Popular Antiquities (London, 1813, pp. 212, 213), and extracts are given from the churchwardens' accounts of Kingston-upon-Thames. The costs of the kyngham (or kyng-game) and Robin Hode are given in one entry (24 Henry VII), thus showing a connection between the two. In Coates's History of Reading (1802, 4to) we find also

the following notices in churchwardens' accounts, in illustration of this subject:—

"p. 214, St. Lawrence parish.

1499. It. rec^d of the gaderyng of Robyn Hod, xix s.

It. rec^d of the gaderyng of the stage play, xvii s.

It. pay^d for horsemete to the horsys for the Kyngs of Colen on May-day, vii *d.*

p. 378, St. Giles's parish.

1535. Of the kyng-play at Whitsuntide, 36s. 8*d.*"

It would appear that this kyng-play was got up at considerable expense, and the profits derived from it paid by wardens appointed for this purpose into the treasury of the church.

Nares's Glossary represents the king-game as exhibiting the pageant of the Three Kings of Cologne.

Similar games were also exhibited in monasteries. In the accounts of the priory of Finehall, county of Durham, appears, in 1488, this entry, "iii ludis Domini Prioris xxxv s. viii*d.*" Again, in 1489, "iiii ludis domini Prioris xxxiis."—Dr. Raine's ed., p. ccii.

comptyd and allowyd, ther remaynythe clerely to the sayd church*e* *iii*/*li*. *viii*. *iiii*/*d*., and so the said Richard and Willyam to be clerely dischargyd and acquitt.

“The same day and yere came thomas Gooffe and Wyllyâm patchyng, wardens of the lygt⁵ of the salutacyon of our lady, and have delyveryd unto y^c church*e* boxe clerely, ther lygt dyschargyd, *iis*.”

“A.D. 1520. The syxt day of the monethe of february the yere of our Lord *m*.*iiii*.*xx*^{ti} came John tornar, and delyvered of suche mony as he had in hys handys of the church*e* of Stenyng *xxs*., and so the sayd John torner to be clerely dyschargyd.

“The same day and yere came Anne benett, the lone⁶ of robertt benett, and delyvryd of suche mony as she hadd yn hyr handys of the sayd church*e* *iiiiis*., and so the sayd Anne benett to be clerely dyschargyd.

“The same day and yere came John Spensar glover, and delyvryd soche mony as he hadd yn hys handys of sent crystofer’s lygt—*xxiis*. *iiii*/*d*., and so the sayd John Spensar to be clerely dischargyd.

“The same day and yere came Jamis Pellett and John Goff, and delyvryd the mony of the kyng ale⁷ in to the church*e* box, *xxxiiiiis*. *vi*/*d*., and so the said jamis and john to be clerely dischargyd.”

⁵ The light of the Salutation of our Lady, and afterwards the lights of St. Christopher and St. Peter, appear to have been wax tapers, provided either from the church funds, or from some pious bequest or subscription, and lighted before the altars of the Virgin and the respective saints, either on their particular feast-days or for a greater length of time. It would appear however, from its being termed the “light of the Salutation,” that this particular light was kept burning only on the day set apart for this festival; and this was probably the case also with the lights of the saints. These lights appear to have been placed under the charge of wardens appointed for this purpose, who received the offerings made, and afterwards paid the amount into the church box. In the churchwardens’ accounts of the parish of Cowfold, by the Venerable Archdeacon Otter (*Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. II, p. 317), are entries of cows belonging to that parish, to supply tapers

in honour of St. Catherine, St. Anthony, and our Lady; and there are various entries of money paid for wax to make such tapers.

⁶ Widow; or it may refer to money bequeathed for a “loan.” See an entry in A.D. 1546, at p. 136.

⁷ The king-ale does not appear to have been connected with the king-play, but to have been ale brewed for the feast of the Epiphany. We see afterwards four torches accounted for by the wardens of the king-ale, on the eve of the Epiphany, which were probably bought for the due celebration of the feast. Two young men of the parish were “yearly chosen by their last foregoers to be wardens, who, dividing the task, make collection among the parishioners of whatsoever provision it pleaseth them voluntarily to bestow.”—Carey’s *Survey of Cornwall*, p. 68, in Nares’ Glossary, *Church-ale*.

The following satirical extract from an old author of the time of Elizabeth,

“A.D. 1521. The yere of our lorde m.iiii.xxi^{ti} the xith day of february came in John Galosher and Robertt butt, wardens of the lyght of Sent Peter, and made ther accompt of the seyde ygt and all thyngs accomtyd and alowyd ther remaynyth clerely in the hondys of the seyde John and robert viis. viii^d.”

“The same day and yere came yn Roger burdfold, John bode the you^r, and wylliam pike, wardens of the kyng ale, and have delyvryd ynto the churche boxe all things accomptyd and allowyd clerely xxxiiiiis. x^d., and so the seyde Rog^r, john, and wyllym to be clerely dyschargyd for the fyrst yere, the w^h mony was delyvryd unto the brethren wardens, thā beyng wylliam pellett and john godfrey.”

“A.D. 1522. The v day of January the yere of our Lord m.iiii.xxii, came john bode the yong^r and wylliam pike wardens of the kyng ale, and have made accompt for iiiii torches bogt with the mony savyd the second yere to y^e sum of xixs., and so the seyde john and wylliam to be clerely dischargyd for the second yere.”

“A.D. 1541. The vi daye of Januari in the xxxii yere off the rayne of kyng henry the viii, came John Hylton and John turner, wardens off the churche of Stenyng, and hathe made ther accomptes, and so the sayde wardens be clerely dischargyd.

“The same daye and yere came Ryc^d. farnfold the yonger and payd to the churche wardens for iiiii acres off lond lyng upon the howe ivs. viii^d., and for ii acres lyng in perate’s forlong iis. iiiii^d.”

“A.D. 1545. Memorandum. The vth day of Apryll in the xxxvith yere of the rayne of our Soverayne Lord Henry the

quoted in Strutt’s *Sports and Pastimes of the People of England* (4to edition, 1810, p. 325), will explain for what purpose the ale was brewed:—

“In certain townes where drunken Bacchus bears swaie, against Christmass and Easter, Whitsunday, or some other time, the churchwardens, for so they call them, of every parish, with the consent of the whole parish, provide half a score or twentie quarters of mault, whereof some they buy of the churche stocke, and some is given to them of the parishioners themselves, every one conferring somewhat, according to his ability; which mault being made into very strong ale or beer,

is set to sale either in the church or in some other place assigned to that purpose. Then, when this nippitation, this huffecappe, as they call it, this nectar of life, is set abroach, well is he that can get the soonest to it, and spends the most at it, for he is counted the godliest man of all the rest, and most in God’s favour, because it is spent upon the church forsooth. If all be true, which they say, they bestow that money which is got thereby for the repaire of their churches and chapels; they buy bookes for the service, cupps for the celebration of the sacrament, surplusses for Sir John, and such other necessaries,” &c.

Eighte, by the grace of God of Englonde, ffrance, and of Irelande Kyng, Deffender of the ffaithe, and in righte supreme hedde of the Church of Englonde and Iretonde, came Thomas Parson and Thomas Goff, wardens of the Church of Steynyng and hath made their accompts, and so the saide wardens hath brought clerely into the church boxe savyd by the church ale⁸ xxxs. *id.*, and so the saide wardens be clerely dischargyd from all reckonyng, and so remainyth at this day viii*li*. iiijs. *ijd.* whereof deliveryd the same daye to James Pellett and Edward Parson, churchwardens, xxvis. viii*d.*

“It. The saide James Pellett owyth to the Church vii bushelles of lyme, and Wylliam Pellett the yonger owyth a carten of horsham stone.”

“A.D. 1546. M^d. The xii daye of Januarii in the xxxviith yere of the rayne of Soverayne lord kyng Henri the viiith, by the grace of God of yngland, franse, and Yerland, defender of the faythe and of the church of yngland and also Yerland, suprem hede, came James Pellett and Edward Parson, wardens of the church of Steynyng, and hathe made ther accompts, and so the said wardens hathe brothe clerely in to the church boxe savyd by the church ale xxixs. *vd.*, and so the sayd wardens be clerely dyschargyd for all rekynyng, and so ther remainyth at thys daye viii*li*. xs. *id.* in the church boxe.

“M^d. Matthew Curtmell owyth for wylliam gravisend buryng for y^e church vis. viii*d.*; also y^e vicar owyth xxxviis.

“M^d. Ye same daye and yere came John Bennet, and payd to the churchwardens for his father’s bequethe iijs. viii*d.*”

“A.D. 1547. M^d. the xvth day of Apryll in the ffyrst yere of the raigne of our Soverayn Lord Kynge Edward the VI, came Thomas Holland and James Porys, wardens of the church of Steynyng for the yere past, and so the said wardens brought clerely in to the church boxe for the church ale xxxis. iii*d*. *oq.*, and so ther remaineth at this daye in the church boxe lijs. viii*d*. *oq.*, and so the said wardens be dischargyd.

⁸ We may here trace the gradual progress of the Reformation. The king-ale is now termed the church-ale, and the custom seems to have been shortly discontinued altogether. It was, in fact, absolutely forbidden in 1603, together with other profane and superstitious practices, by the 88th Canon:—

“The churchwardens or questmen, and their assistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, *church-ales*, drinkings, temporal courts or leets, lay-juries, or any other profane usage, to be kept in the church, chapel, or churchyard,” &c. &c.

“M^d. that John Gravesdon oweth to the church boxe that he receyved to by a newe cross, 8s.⁹

“M^d. that Matthewe Curtmyll owethe to the church for the burying of Wylliam Gravisend, vis. viiij*l*.

“M^d. that John Wardyn and Jane hys wyff hathe gyven and delyveryd unto the wardens aforesaid to the use of the church all particulars as hereafter followeth:—

Imprimis a chrismatory.¹⁰

It. iii alter clothes of drap.¹¹

It. a howselyng towell of drap.¹²

It. ii gret candelstyks and ii small of Latyn.

It. xiii wpyng napkyns.

“It. a Brydepaist, which is in the custody of her Brother Rychard Ffarnffold, to the intent that the said Richard ffold hath of them that boroweth it for the reparacions of the church, viiij*l*., and he to accompt yerely at the church reckenyng.

“M^d. the same yere John Marnett of London gave the same yere ii desk clothes for the chancell.

“It. Sir¹³ Owen, Chauntry prest, hathe gyven to the church the same yere a stole.”

With respect to the “Bryde-paist” mentioned above, some

⁹ Here again we may observe the progress of the reformed doctrines and practices. The cross that was to have been purchased is no longer needed.

¹⁰ Chrismatory. “A vessel where the chrim is kept,” Baillie. The chrim was a mixture of oil and balsam, consecrated by the bishop on Easter eve, for the ensuing year, and used at baptism, confirmation, extreme unction, &c.

¹¹ Drap. “Cloth, woollen cloth,” Baillie.

¹² The “howselyng towell” was used for covering the consecrated elements, called the “housel.” Thus, in Elfric’s Homily for Easter Sunday, it is said, “His (Xt’s) spiritual body, which we call the *housel*, is gathered of many corns, without blood and bone, without limb,” &c. Bede, Hist. Eccl. notis Wheeloci, p. 402.

So communicants were called *howselynge people*. Thus, in the Certificate of Survey of St. Beryan, in Cornwall, 2 Edward VI (Augmentation Office), there is a memorandum “that there is within ye saide parishe church of *howselynge people*

the nombre of xi hundred.” *Monasticon Diocesis Eximensis*, by G. Oliver, D.D., p. 13, Exeter, 1846, folio.

“Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother’s hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once despatch’d :

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhouse’l’d, disappointed, unanel’d.”

SHAKESPEARE, *Hamlet*, Act i, sc. 5.

In Leland’s *Collectanea*, vol. ii, is a paper, by J. Lewis, minister, of Margate, on the different articles of furniture in the Roman Catholic churches, and among them are enumerated, “2. Towels, called housling towels. Of these there were three. Thus the rubric upon the mass-book appoints, ‘*Hoc altare operiatur tribus mappis seu toualeis mundis*,’ viz. the upper one oblong, and reaching to the ground; the other two shorter, or one of them doubled. These were all to be blessed by the bishop, or by some one who had power to do so.”

¹³ An instance of the title “Sir,” given to the priests, as “Sir Hugh,” in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

observations may be required in explanation.—Dr. Rock, in his *Church of our Fathers*, vol. iii, p. 2, 174, on the Bridal Mass, quotes the following :—“Thre ornements longe principally to a wyfe—a rynge on her finger, a broche on her breste, and a garlonde on her hede: the garlonde betokenethe gladnesse and the dignitie of the sacrament of wedloke.” Thus Chaucer describes Grisilde when adorned as a bride—

“A coronne on hire hed they have ydressed,
And sette hire full of nouches gret and smal.”

Clarke's Tale, v, 8257.

It was in pursuance of this ancient custom that parishes at this period kept ornaments for a bride, to be let out at weddings; but the word “bryde-paist” is not often to be met with, and the custom does not appear to have continued long. In the roll of expenses on the marriage of Sir Gervas Clifton of Clifton, Notts, in 1530 (printed at the end of the *Forme of Cury*, p. 166), the bride was provided with “black velvet bonnits, every bonnit 17s., and three boxes to carry them in, and three *pastes* 9d.” In Coates' *History of Reading*, p. 225, in the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of St. Lawrence in 1561, an entry occurs :—“*Bryde Past*. Item, received of John Radleye vis. viiid.” In the inventory of the church property of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1540, occurs, “Paid to a goldsmith's wife of London for a cerclett to marry maydens in, *iiii*l. xs. ;” and in 1564, “Cerclet for brydes. Item, one *past* for brydes set with perle and stone.” (See Brand's *Popular Antiq.*) In Machyn's *Diary* (published by the Camden Society), p. 240, it is recorded, “1560, the 13 day of July was mared in Sant Mary Wolmar's in Lumbard Street, *iii* dowthers of Master Atkynson the skrevener in ther here and goodly *pastes* with chaines and perle and stones;” and in the Glossarial Index, p. 463 of the same volume, is a quotation from Palsgrave's *Eclaircissement de la Langue Francaise* (1530), “*Paste* for a lady or woman, unes paces.” With the same meaning, Richelet's *Dictionary* (1759) gives “*Passe* (cincinnus) terme de faiseuse de bonnets—c'est un devant de bonnet de femme.”

The term “*paste*” has been overlooked by glossarists, but it seems to have an affinity with “*passemant*,” lace, and to be derived, like it, from “*passer*, to draw or strain through,”

descriptive of the process of making the thin plates or threads of gold or other metal necessary for lace or tinsel. Embroiderers to this day use the terms "plate," "pearl," and "passings," for their materials. Sir Thomas More, in his *Supplicacion of Sowlys*, made anno 1529 (p. 288 of his works, folio, 1557), mentions "*pastes*" among other ornaments of female attire:—"With gay gownys and gay kyrtels, and much waste in apparell, rynges and owchis, with partelettes and *pastis* garnished with perle."

To check this "waste in apparell" a remarkable sumptuary law was passed by Parliament in 1541-2 (stat. 33 Hen. VIII, c. 5), professing in its preamble to be "for the brede and encrease of horses for the defence of this realme," and enacting that a certain number of horses, "three years old and in heyght 14 handfalls," should be compulsorily kept by various persons according to their rank and means. An archbishop or duke was to keep seven, and other peers and bishops in proportion. After which occurs this clause: "And all and every person temporall not afore mencyoned, whos wiff shall ware any gown of sylke, or whos wiff shall ware any Frenche hood or bonnet of velvet with any habiliment, *past*, or egg of gold, perle, or stone, or any chayne of gold about ther nekks or in ther partletts, or in any apparell of ther bodie, shall after the Feast of St. Michael, 1555, have, fynde, kepe, susteyne, and maynteyne, one trotting horse for the saddle upon pain of £10 forfeit." The result of this law would therefore be, that if a lady were fortunate enough to have a "*past*" to wear, her husband was compelled to keep a riding-horse for her.

A striking instance of a "*paste*" being worn by ladies of high degree, as well as by brides in country parishes, may be seen in the account of Lady Jane Grey's execution (*Chronicle of Queen Jane*, edited by J. G. Nichols, Esq., for the Camden Society, p. 58):—"Then she stode up and gave mistris Tylney her gloves and handkercher, and her book to maister Bruges, the Lyvetenante's brother; forthwith she untyed her gown. The hangman went to her to help her of therewith; then she desyred him to let her alone, turning towardes her two gentlewomen, who helped her off therewith, and also with her *frose paast* and neckercher, giving to her a fayre handkercher to knytte about her eyes."

Sir Harris Nicolas, in a note on this passage (p. xci), is

inclined to interpret "froze paast" as "fronts-piece;" and Mr. Nichols, finding the words altered by Foxe (*Acts and Monuments*) into "frowes past," considers them to mean "a matronly head-dress." An ornament however of frosted silver or tinsel may not improbably be intended, "froze" being used in the sense of what is now termed "frosted."

"A.D. 1548. M^d. The xiii daye of Februarii in the second yere of the rayne of our Sovrane Lord Kyng Edward the VI, came Rich^d. Farnfold and Wylli^m Pellet the ch^h. wardens of the churche of Stenyng for the yere past, and so the said wardens broghte clerely to the churche boxe for the churche ale xxvis., and so ther remayneth in the churche boxe at this daye £vi. vs. viii^d., and so the sayd wardens be clerely dyschargyd.

"M^d. That Rychard Farnfold broght to the churche box, and payd for the bryd past the same yere vs. iiij^d."

"A.D. 1549. On the vith day of Marche in the thyrde yere of the raigne of our Sovrayne Lord Kynge Edward the VIth, came Thomas Booker, one of the churchwardens of Stenyng for the yere past, and brought clerely to the churche boxe for the churche ale xxs., and so ther remaynith in the churche boxe at this day vi angells of golde, and in silver xxviii^s. iv^d., and so the said wardens be discharged."

"May 1, 1553. The same day and yere came the sayd Rychard Farnfold, and brought in for the bryde past xii^d."

On a sheet in the middle of the book, which has been bound up out of its proper place, is an account of the letting of the churche lands by feoffees on the 10th September, in the 30th year of Henry VIII (A.D. 1538); but the only entry which has in it anything peculiar is the following:—

"Also the same daye and yeare before written the said feoffees have granted to Mr. Richard Farnfold of Gatewaycke two crofts, called George's Crofts, for the space and time of viii yeares, conditionally that he should kepe yearly from Maii day till Michaelmas day xii kine for the poore occupiers of Stenyng, they payinge to him xii^d. a peace every yeare for every cowe. And the saide Richard covenantyth to breake up all the sayde George's Crofts withyn the space of the sayde eighte yeres."

NOTICES OF THE ABBEY OF ROBERTSBRIDGE.

BY THE REV. GEORGE MILES COOPER.



Boss from the Chapel Roof.

IN my examination of the records belonging to this monastery, I have derived assistance from the previous inquiries of the Rev. E. Venables, who having undertaken to be its historian, but being unfortunately prevented from completing his design, has allowed me to benefit by the result of his labours. A supply of matter, not hitherto made public, has also been very obligingly placed in my hands by the Rev. G. R. Boissier, consisting of nearly two hundred deeds of conveyance and other documents relating to the abbey, accidentally discovered, a few years since, as that gentleman was passing through a neglected room in Penshurst Castle. A seal protruding itself from a heap of rubbish, led to an investigation which brought to light a large number of parchments and papers, whose existence had been for a long time unknown or forgotten. Mr. Boissier subsequently cleaned and arranged them for the late Lord De Lisle, the noble owner of the castle, and has permitted me to use his transcripts for the purposes of the present essay, of which indeed they will be found to furnish the principal materials. These deeds, there

can be no doubt, had been in the possession of the Sidney family from an early date after the dissolution; for in the 32 Henry VIII, the site of the abbey, with other lands, was granted to Sir William Sydney and his wife Agnes, in exchange for the manor of Kingston-upon-Hull, the manor of Myton, and certain other property in York and Lincoln. They are all of parchment, excepting the grants and licenses of the three Edwards, which are on paper; and the seals of the parties concerned remain for the most part tolerably entire. It will readily be supposed that many of these deeds, establishing the title of the abbey to lands and tenements, of which the names are not mentioned or no longer known, contain in them little to excite a present interest. I propose only to select such as appear most worthy of remark from the nature of the gift or the name of the giver.

The Abbey of Robertsbridge belonged to the Cistercians, a branch of the Benedictines which took its name from Cistercium, or Cisteaux, in Burgundy, where it began A.D. 1098. Stephen Harding, an Englishman, the third abbot of Cisteaux, is thought to have introduced the Order into this country about A.D. 1128; their monasteries, generally built in solitary and uncultivated places, were reckoned in 26 Henry VIII to be seventy-five in number, exclusive of twenty-six Cistercian Nunneries.

The house at Robertsbridge, on the banks of the Rother, was founded in the year 1176 (22 Henry III) by *Robert de Sancto Martino*, according to the Chronicle of the church of Rochester; but the confirmatory charter of 10 Richard I, a better authority, makes the founder to be *Alured* (or Alfred) of St. Martin. From the earlier documents it appears likely that Robert was the originator of the institution, afterwards so confirmed and enlarged by Alured as to procure him the title and honour of founder; an occurrence by no means singular in the establishment of such houses. In this very instance, Alicia, the *wife* of Alured, because a principal benefactrix, is in one charter termed the "Foundress." Foundations, like inventions, are often difficult to trace up with certainty to the first author. This Robert in all probability built the bridge at this place, which gave name first to the hamlet and then to the abbey: for, although some authorities contend that the

name is properly "Rotherbridge," yet the Latin of the early charters and of the convent seal¹—"de Ponte Roberti"—



Common Seal of Robertsbridge Abbey.



Counter Seal of Robertsbridge Abbey.

¹ The common-seal, of red wax, is attached to the Surrender, dated April 16, 1538 (29 Hen. VIII), and preserved in the Augmentation Office. The legend is, "Sigillum commune Abbatis et Conventus

de Ponte Roberti;" that of the counter-seal, "Hec presens cella Domus est de Matre Puella." The Cistercian houses were all dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

seems decisive against this opinion, which indeed is scarcely tenable on other grounds. Unless a river be crossed by one bridge only, there is nothing distinctive in a name derived from the stream itself. London-bridge and Westminster-bridge are intelligible terms; but Thames-bridge would be a vague designation, applicable with equal propriety to either, or to any other bridge over that renowned river. Sir William Burrell,² while admitting "Robertsbridge" to be the oldest form of the name extant, still inclines to think that the original was "Rotherbridge:"—not indeed from the river, which in the *Saxon Chronicle* is called "Limene," but from the cattle that passed over it, viz., oxen, cows, steers, and heifers, which were anciently called Rother beasts.³

He quotes however a passage from Guil. Pictaviensis (in his *Gesta Guillelmi Ducis*, p. 199), as possibly relating to a person who gave name to the bridge and hamlet. It is to the effect, that while Duke William lay at Hastings, he received a message from a man of good substance, who was settled in those parts, but by birth a Norman,⁴ *Robert*, son of a noble woman named Guimare, and the duke's kinsman, warning him to be upon his guard, and not rashly encounter Harold and his numerous forces, but rather to remain for a time within his entrenchments.

The hamlet of Robertsbridge lies in the parish of Salehurst, where several small streams uniting flow on towards the beautiful ruins of Bodiam Castle, about four miles below. Formerly, this river had its outlet between Lydd and Romney, until the great storm in 1287, mentioned by Camden, which drove the sea over the marshes of that district and caused a vast destruction both of life and property, altogether diverted the latter part of its course, stopping up its old mouth and forcing it to find a new and more direct passage into the sea at Rye.

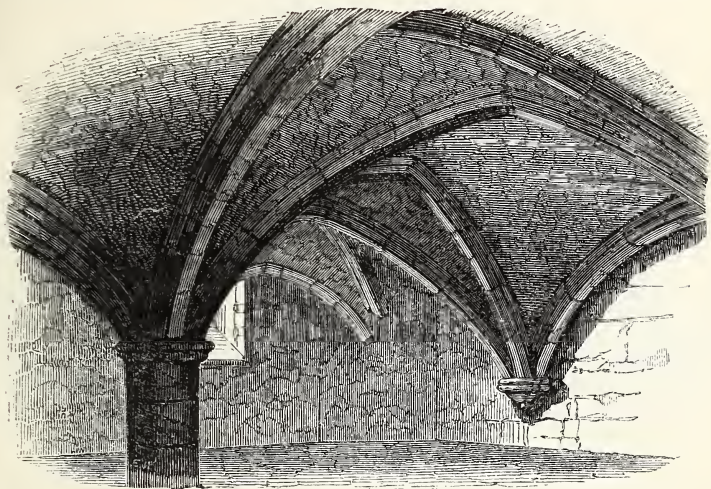
A little to the east of the hamlet, about a stone's cast from the south bank of the river, stand the remains of our venerable abbey, whose situation must originally have resembled that of another Cistercian house, the Abbey of Stoneley, in

² Add. MSS. 6344, fols. 529 and 747.

³ *Sussex Arch. Collections*, VII, 225, n. 20.

⁴ "Finium illorum inquilinus, natione Normannus."

Warwickshire, which Sir William Dugdale describes as selected by the monks because it was remote from public roads, with a thick wood on the north, and almost environed by a river.⁵ After the common fate of such buildings, it is now converted into a farm-house, having the crypt nearly perfect,



Crypt.

but little else of which the form or use can clearly be discerned. Great part of the old structure has been destroyed from the foundation; a small portion of broken walls, belonging to the chapel and unapplied to any modern purpose, still totters to its fall; whilst an adjoining fragment, which displays some remains of the cloister arches, is converted into an oast-house; but such a disconnection of parts prevails as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to form any precise notion of what the house was in the days of its prosperity. Of these last-mentioned portions a sufficient impression may be conveyed by the accompanying sketch, which I owe to my friend, J. S. Raven, Esq., of St. Leonard's-on-Sea. The sparrow, who has asserted from the days of David an hereditary claim for shelter in sacred edifices, has found, it will be seen, a place where she may lay her young in the conical

⁵ Hist. of Warwickshire, p. 176.

thatched roof, so picturesque, albeit so incongruously united with the broken relics of Gothic architecture.



South-East View of Robertsbridge Abbey.

Views of the exterior (p. 148) of the chapel and of the refectory (p. 164), after drawings by Grimm taken in 1783, exhibiting much more of the buildings than now exists, have been kindly contributed by Mrs. Blaauw; while for original drawings of the interior of the chapel as it now appears (p. 153), of two bosses which formerly ornamented the chapel roof (pp. 141, 176), of the arches of the crypt (p. 145), of a recess in the refectory (p. 166), and an armorial tile (p. 173), I am indebted to the obliging courtesy of Mrs. Wrench: these will be found dispersed through my essay. Dr. Wrench has also favoured me with a very exact ground-plan, showing accurately the relative position and distances of such parts of the buildings as are still left, with certain dotted foundations; anything further would be mere conjecture. A fragment of carved stone, once forming apparently the central capital from which two noble arches sprang, now laid on its side, discharges the inglorious office of a flower-pot in the farm-house garden.

CEMETERY

CLUSTERS



CRYPT



CHAPEL

0 20 40 60 FEET

SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE
5 FEET HIGH

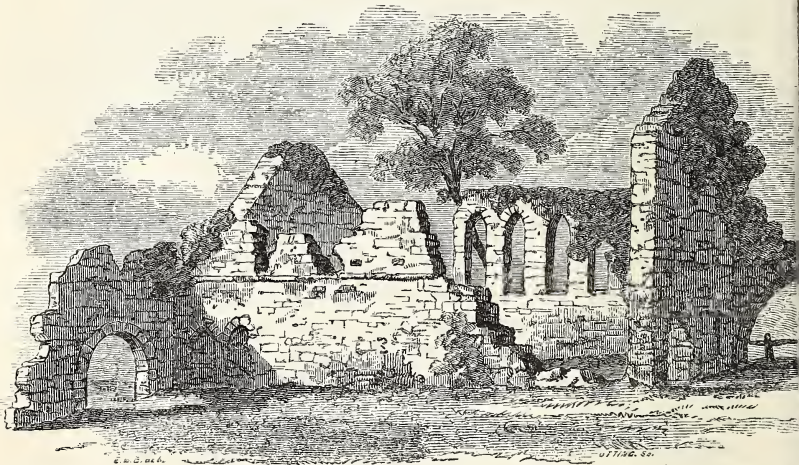
Ground-Plan of Robertsbridge Abbey.

The original endowment consisted of all the lands, tenements, men, and services, which the founder held of Geffrey de St. Martin and his heirs in the rape of Hastings. To these were soon added other lands and manors, given by various benefactors or purchased by the monks themselves, in the neighbouring parishes of "Pette," "Gestal" (Guestling), "Heikelshom," Playdon, and Iden. One of the earliest benefactors was Alicia Countess of Eu (Augi), daughter of Adeliza, Queen of Henry I, who, after the death of that monarch, married, secondly, William de Albini, thereby conveying to him the earldom of Arundel, which had been settled upon her in dower.⁶ Alicia, the offspring of this union, became the wife of John Count of Eu, in Normandy; and, being left a widow, was married again to Alured de St. Martin, the founder of our abbey: this explains the interest she took in its welfare. This lady, for the soul's health of her father and mother, her deceased first husband, her brother and sisters, gave to the abbey Sneling of Snergate (Snargate in Kent)

⁶ Cartwright, Rape of Arundel, pp. 117-18.

and his family, with his tenement of Snergate and its appurtenances, which formed part of her free dowry,⁷ and was therefore at her disposal; with other lands belonging to her, for the maintenance of hospitality. Among the witnesses to this deed of gift are Henry Earl of Eu (her son), Robert his brother, Alured de St. Martin (her husband), Sanson of Gestling, and Stephen de St. Martin.

This Henry Earl of Eu gave to the monastery Werth (Wertham), with the valley (Combam) adjoining to his forest of Brightling (Bristlinga), elsewhere described as “Cumdenne;”⁸ and confirms an agreement respecting these lands made between the monks and Ringer of Northiam (*Ringerium de Nordiá*). By another charter he concedes, as an hereditary possession, the whole feoff of Fodilande, which the



Exterior of Chapel, Robertsbridge.

monks had purchased of Reginald de Meinys and Matilda his wife, and of Ingeran de Fressenville. In the *Monasticon*, “Fudlandes” are said to be in Selsecombe and Ewhurst: I find them subsequently stated to contain together 244 acres. It appears incidentally from another document, that the earl added to these gifts a prebend in the Church of St. Mary, of Hastings. In consequence of this beneficence, which was

⁷ “De libero mariagio meo.”

⁸ There are in Brightling two farms, now called Great and Little Worge—anciently Upper and Nether Werthe. Combe

contained (*circa* A.D. 1580) about thirty-two acres of wood; it still retains the name of Coombden.

the more acceptable because their "abbey was built in a sterile place"—which, by the way, seems a common complaint on the part of the "religious"—the brethren, with Dionysius their abbot, by a formal deed, concede to him, as well in life as in death, all the benefits of their prayers, and full participation in all their services by which he could be profited, either here or in purgatory hereafter, and farther engage that the illustrious countess, his mother, "the foundress of their abbey," should also participate in all their orisons and services for ever.

John Earl of Eu, another son of Alicia, confirms them (*circ.* A.D. 1195) in quiet possession of all grants made to them by his predecessors, and other estates previously acquired in his barony by gift or purchase; among which are mentioned tenements in Pett, Setelscombe, "Farlega" (Fairlight), Kattesfeld, Bromhelle, and Dallington. Among the witnesses to this charter is "Amfredus (Humphrey) de Dene," another member of the family noticed in the *Sussex Arch. Collections*, III, 22, as being connected with West Dean and Icklesham.

One of these parishes, Bromhill, anciently of considerable population, has almost ceased to exist, from damages sustained by repeated inroads of the sea. It was situated between Rye and Lydd, partly in Kent and partly in Sussex, the church being in the latter county; and contained several portions of marshland belonging to our monastery; but the great storm of 1287 submerged its lands, sweeping away both men and cattle, and destroying its church, of which the site is at present marked by a heap of boulders and a few fragments of cut stone. What remains in Sussex of this unfortunate parish consists only of a small quantity of pasture land, and the whole population is reduced to about eighty.

This John dying without issue, his niece Alicia, daughter and heir of Earl Henry, and wife of Ralph de Yssodun, or Osyndon,⁹ became Countess of Eu. In 1215, Ralph granted the monks a deed of confirmation, in which Alured de St. Martino is called the founder. From this deed it appears that the land at Farlega was bought of Thomas de St. Leger; that at Seddlescombe, of Gilbert, son of Genceline; and that Werth, Combe, Ruwindene, (also belonging to the monastery,

⁹ The manor of "Osynden" was in Kent, and comprehended a good deal of property in the "denne" of Osynden, in the parish of Sandhurst, and in various

other dennes lying in the parishes of Rolvenden, Hawkhurst, and Stone in the Isle of Oxney.

and otherwise spelt Rówenden or Rundean), were all in the parish of Brightling.¹⁰

Another deed of the same Ralph assigns them free pasturage in his forest of Werth for their bullocks, sheep, and hogs. The seal is a mounted knight, sword in hand—the common device of all seals till about A.D. 1218,—with the legend SIGILL. RADULFI DE ISSONDUN COMITIS D'EO. Reverse, the arms—a shield, barry of five.

After the death of her husband, this second Countess Alicia (A.D. 1225) gave to the abbey the right of pasturage in her forest of Burgherse (Burwash) for 20 oxen, as many cows with their calves, and mares with their foals. By a second deed in 1241, she added the mill of Winham with the mill-pond and all things appertaining thereunto: this seems to have been in Brightling.¹¹

Other members of the founder's family were also benefactors: William de St. Martin, who gave lands and rents; Walter—who speaks of himself as the son of Geffrey, who parted with his feoff of “Walilond”¹² to Alured, in exchange for certain lands in Normandy—confirms Alured's grant of it to the monks; and Roger gives his confirmation to an agreement which they had made with one Randulph de Ethend.

The family of St. Leodegarius, who were settled at Fairlight and Dallington, held under the Countess Alicia three knights' fees and a half, and had a charter of free warren. Thomas and Geffrey St. Leger appear in the list of benefactors: the former giving “all his pasture of Farleghe which he held in his possession on the day in which the monastery was finished, A.D. 1176,” for a quit-rent of half a mark of silver; the latter, grandson of Thomas, all his marsh-land in the feoff of Soker-nesse in the bog below Rye (*in morá subter Riam*), lying between the land of Robert de Crevequer¹³ and Winchelse,

¹⁰ Rounden contained (A.D. 1580) 79 acres of wood and 5 of pasture. “Rounden wood” still exists in Brightling, on the confines of Burwash.

¹¹ Vide Monasticon, No. 10.

¹² This appears afterwards as “Waland Merse,” in the parish of Ivychurch.

¹³ This was the grandson of Robert de Crevequer, a benefactor of Lewes Priory, A.D. 1119. His son Hamon, joining in

the rebellion against John towards the end of that king's reign, incurred the forfeiture of his estates; but, being afterwards restored to favour, he married Maude, daughter of William de Abrincis (or de Averanches, in Normandy)—a family to be mentioned hereafter in connection with this abbey. (See Dugdale's Baronage, i, 591.)

and between the great flete¹⁴ (*fletum*) which reaches as far as Rye and the water of Chene. Hendeart, the widow of John de St. Leger, and mother of Geffrey, "being moved to please the monks of Robertsbridge touching her dowry in the feoff of Farleia," renounces all claim thereto, and resigns it to them in peace and without cavil for three marks and a half of silver.

Socknirsh is still the name of a farm in Brightling. Roger de Sokenerse, or Swokenerse, appears as a grantor in two and as a witness in five deeds; William de Sokenerse as witness in nine. The former describes himself as son of William de *St. Leger*. Before the adoption of surnames, when individuals were designated from their properties or places of residence, relationships are sometimes difficult to perceive. Thus Ralph de Ickelsham was brother to Robert de Dene,¹⁵ and (as we shall presently see) William de Monceux was son of Waleran de Herste. The Sokenerses held the manor of Snaven under the Abbot of St. Augustine, in Canterbury.

A good husband, one Alan Pollard, sells to the monks a piece of land called Legingett for five marks and *two golden albes for his wife*: the albe being a vestment of fine white linen, worn by officiating priests and women of quality, which had tight sleeves, and was sometimes embroidered with gold, or otherwise decorated.

Another Sussex family of note, the Lunsfords, who derived their name from a property so called in the parish of Echingham, have their signatures added as witnesses to no fewer than twenty-nine of these deeds; and they make many concessions to the abbot and monks. Hugo gives one acre of his meadow at Lundresford, at the dedication of their church and towards its endowment, near the fountain in the said meadow and on its south side. Matilda, his daughter and heir, in her widowhood, grants another acre lying north of the pool and alder-bed adjacent to the acre given by her father, with right of way through the land called Posterneham, near "the guildhouse of Lundresford." By another deed she adds a tenement in Henherst, near the forest of the Earl of Eu, over against Blakebroc,¹⁶ for a quit-rent of 6*d.*, to be "paid yearly

¹⁴ *Fleet* is the name still given, in the Isle of Sheppy and elsewhere, to extensive pieces of shallow brackish water near the sea.

¹⁵ *Sussex Arch. Collections*, III, 22.

¹⁶ This Blackbrook was in Brightling. Land of the same name was also in Westfield, of which certain brookland, called

at the abbey-gate on Michaelmas day." John de Lunsford guarantees the above two acres of meadow given by his uncle Hugh and cousin Matilda; and gives two acres and a quarter adjoining. Lastly, Adelia, formerly wife of Richard, son of Hugo de Lunsford, resigns in perpetuity all her tenement of Holbem,¹⁷ reserving to herself a life interest.

Several deeds relate to the manor of Possingworth, in Waldron, by one of which it is conveyed by John, son of Lawrence de "Possyngewerse," the last owner of the family named after the estate, to Sir William Harengaud¹⁸ and Margery his wife; by whom it is afterwards given to their daughter Margery and her heirs, with remainder to Alicia (another daughter) and her heirs. Margery afterwards (A.D. 1333, 6 Edw. III) conveys it to Wm. Stamynden of Lamberherst, and Roger Laket of Blechynton, near Sefford; which conveyance was confirmed by Thomas, son and heir of Sir John Harengaud. In 1334, Stamynden surrendered to Laket all right and title to the estate; and in 1336, Laket assigned it to the Abbey of Robertsbridge, together with a rent of iv shillings and v pence farthing, which John de Maryham paid for another tenement in Waldron, called "Atte Watere."¹⁹

The name of Walilond appears in twenty-six deeds relating to small pieces of property made over to the monastery; and Ralph de Hechindenne confirms to the monks the possession of Cnoke in Oxenelle, of Wokele, Fuggelbroc, and Ydenne, with certain lands which "Gilbertus Cinerarius"²⁰ held in his lordship.

Several members of the Hertsmonceux family appear as principals or witnesses in these documents. In one of them, Idonia de Herste gives a formal acknowledgment that she had received from Alured de St. Martin "all her rent for Promhelle (Bromhill)—to wit 6*d.* stirling, which Alured used to pay her annually—for xiiij years together, reckoning from

"Kyrbyes," was sometime parcel. Henhurst, from its proximity, must have been either in Brightling or Burwash; though the Den so called was in Staplehurst, the ancient seat of a family named from it, who had also another estate in Woodchurch.

¹⁷ Yeomen of this name, otherwise Holben and Holborne, lived in Wilmington

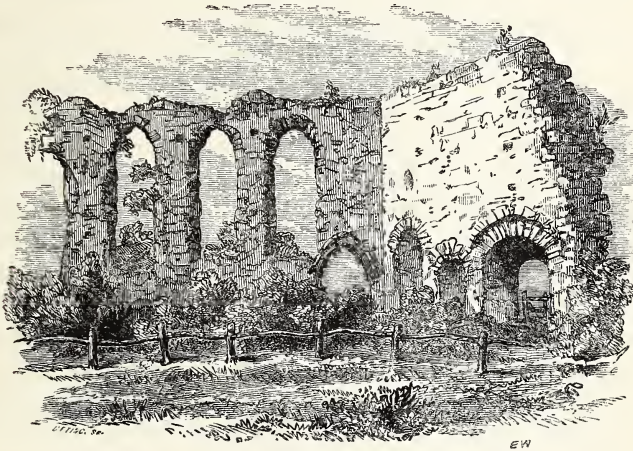
early in the seventeenth century; at present it is unknown.

¹⁸ The Heringauds were connected with the family of de Dene, and succeeded to their property; they were settled at West Dean and Icklesham.

¹⁹ Possingworth now belongs to Morgan Thomas, Esq.

²⁰ The Latinized form of the name "Ashburner."

the first feast of St. Michael after the coronation of King Richard." As Richard I was crowned Sept, 3, 1189, the date of this acquittance must have been A.D. 1202. This tenement of Promhelle, with its villains, rents, and appurtenances, she, about the same time, conferred upon our abbot and convent, as appears from the original charter in the British Museum, for the same quit-rent of sixpence; and we have here a confirmation of his mother's grant by her son, William de Herste, with a stipulation that "for this grant and confirmation the said monks should concede to him a common beneficial interest in the house, and a participation in all the prayers which they should make in their house for ever."



Interior of Chapel, Robertsbridge.

The grant is again confirmed by his son, William de Monceux, about the time when one of the two, probably in consequence of some intermarriage between the families of Herst and Monceux, gave to their seat the compound name of Herstmonceux, which it has ever since retained.

Walter de Scotni, one of a family residing at Scotney Castle, in the parish of Lamberhurst, confirms in two deeds certain lands²¹ in his feoff bought by the monks of Gilbert, the son of Genceline, and of Reginald de Mainers and Matilda his wife ;

²¹ Probably in Lydd or Bromhill, where the Scotneys had a manor, now called

Bletching Court, comprising parts of both those parishes.

which confirmation is repeated by Peter de Scotni almost in the same words. This Walter was accused of giving poison to Richard Earl of Gloucester, and his brother, William de Clare, from the effects of which William died: being tried and found guilty upon this accusation, he was executed at Winchester A.D. 1259.²²

Robert de Clotingeham²³ assigns a rent of two shillings paid by William the Collier (le Coliere) for a tenement called Curtinghope, in which we may perhaps see the source from whence the highly-respected Sussex family of Courthope have derived their name.

The Alards of Winchelsea, an opulent family whose beautiful monuments in the church of St. Thomas were viewed with so much admiration at the anniversary meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society in the summer of 1854, occur in these documents. James, son and heir of Gervase Alard²⁴ (A.D. 1339), appoints Robert Marchant, of Rye, his attorney for putting the abbot and convent of Robertsbridge into seisin of certain land, agreeably to a charter in their possession; and John, Abbot of Robertsbridge, &c., grants to Robert Alard, son of Robert Alard, of Wynchelse, a lease of this land dated "from our Abbey of Robertsbridge on the day of the blessed Martyr Wangcliffe"²⁵ in the xiv year of the reign of Edward III (1341); Thomas atte Nassa, the mayor of Rye, Robert Marchant, and six others being witnesses.

We have also a lease to Geoffrey *Cade* for forty years of a tenement belonging to the abbot and convent in the town of Rye, with a quay (caya) attached to it, at an annual rent of x shillings; Geoffrey engaging to keep the tenement in good repair, and "the religious" to do the same to the quay, and to defend him against all charges that might be made against him by the people of the town.

Renger de Watlingetune gives the monks seven perches of land in width and twelve in length, to enlarge their *vineyard*

²² See Matt. Westm., pp. 280 and 282; also Dugdale's Baronage, p. 676.

²³ A Sir Robert de Clotingham was a benefactor to the Knights Templars at some time antecedent to the year 1434.

²⁴ The Alards held the manor of Snar-gate: this Gervase Alard was "Admiral of

the Western Seas," 34 Edw. I (A.D. 1306).

²⁵ There is manifestly some error in the transcript of this name, as there is no such Saint found in any calendar, and there is no opportunity now to refer to the original MS. St. *Wenceslaus'* day was the 28th September.

at Fudilande (in Ewhurst) and make an outer ditch thereto. Petronella *Telfish* releases to them a field called Fairfield,²⁶ in the village of Robertsbridge.

It appears from a confirmatory charter of Edward III, that Cecilia de Albrincis in her widowhood, with the consent of her son William, assigned to our abbey her capital messuage and manor of Sutton, near Seaford, though the deed and conveyance is not in the Sidney Collection. There is however one wherein this William de Averanchis (as his name is spelt on the seal) gives other lands to one Lacford (*hod.* Latchford) at the same Sutton, for the yearly rent of j lb. of cumin, and 1-20th part of a knight's fee. This nobleman, being involved in the disputes between King John and his barons, was imprisoned, and only obtained his liberty by selling some of his property.²⁷ An original deed of William de Averanchis, confirming his mother's grant to the monks—and adding to it “Dennam que vocatur ‘omble’” (Low Dean?)—is in the British Museum,²⁸ to which several names of note are attached in witness, as William Earl of Warren, William Earl of Sussex, Gilbert de Aquila, Simon of Echingham and William his brother, William de Munceaus, Richard de Cumbe, Walter de Dene, and others.

It would seem that the abbey property at Sutton was in some danger of forfeiture from this baron's proceedings; for early in the next reign (1221) the monks were confirmed in their possession of the manor and its appurtenances by Henry the Third.²⁹

The above are some of the most remarkable among the title-deeds discovered at Penshurst.

In the collection of charters, relating to many different individuals and monastic bodies, presented to the British Museum by Lord Frederick Campbell, are seventy-nine which relate to Robertsbridge, chiefly conveyances of property in

²⁶ In a MS. rental (*circ.* A. D. 1580), this entry occurs: “The proffytt of the ffayre holden in two severall ffeldes, called the ffayrefeldes, yearly, at the ffaste of the Hollywood (Holy Cross, Sept. 14), communibus annis, ys worthe p^r ann^m vii^s viij^d.”

²⁷ Dugd. Baronage, i, 467.

²⁸ Lord F. Campbell's MSS., iv. 2.—

A letter from the vendors, earnestly asking the three first of these personages to be witnesses to their deeds of conveyance, may be seen in the *Sussex Arch. Collections*, VI, 111.

²⁹ The expression “Sutton juxta Se-fordiam” proves that this was not Sutton in the rape of Arundel, as supposed by Cartwright, p. 245.

“Promehill.” One of them (xxii, 5) gives the consent and ratification of Henry Earl of Eu and Alured de St. Martin to a composition between the Prior of Christ’s Church, Canterbury, and the Abbot of Robertsbridge, about a piece of marshland between the embankment (Wallam) belonging to the monks and Oxney (Oxeneiam): it has the seals of the earl and our founder³⁰ annexed to it, and in tolerable preservation.



Founder's Seal.

Another is a grant by Mariota, relict of John Reynald, of Wynchelse, of her right (by reason of dower) in four semes (quarters) of wheat and one of oats, arising annually out of a mill at “Promhulle,” A.D. 1335 (8 Edward III).

Some of the impressions of seals in this collection are remarkably well defined and beautiful; particularly that of Ydonea de Herste—a full-length female figure with hanging sleeves, having a bird in her left hand, and in her right the device



In later documents I find mention of “Blackstocke,” in Hellingly, a farm belonging to the monastery, and rented (9 Eliz.) at £3. 6s. 8d. by Thomas Taylour: it is now the property of the Earl of Chichester, and bears the same name. There occur also several names indicative of former monastic tenure,—as “Conventlands” at Holmysherst, in Burwash;

³⁰ Obligingly copied for me by Mr. Ade, of Milton Court.

“fryer Lande,” in the parishes of Orlastone, Snave, and Ivychurch, in “Rompneymershe;” and “Abbotsbroke,” in Salehurst. The manor of Maplesden, in the parish of “Benyn-den” and den of Maplesden, was also part of their possessions—with a family of that name among the copyholders; and likewise the manor of Lamberhurst.

This abbey appears to have had its full share of litigation arising out of disputed rights and dubious claims, there being among the Penshurst MSS. many compromises and legal decisions for the settlement of such disputes.

In one case (A.D. 1273) the convent comes off with great triumph, for their opponent is reduced to make the following abject submission:—“To all the faithful in Christ, &c. You will understand that I, William Godfrey (Godefridus), raised a very unjust suit against the Abbot and Convent of Robertsbridge concerning a right of way to a certain marsh in the parish of Stane.³¹ Moved at length with compunction for my offence and my very grievous crime, I have withdrawn the action, acknowledging for myself and my heirs that I had no just ground for it; and, while touching the sacred scriptures, I have sworn that never by me or any one appointed by me, nor by any counsel or help of mine, shall any controversy be again raised on this subject.” Generally, however, these contests ended in an agreement that one party should hold the lands or tenements in question, subject to such a payment as was considered to be a fair equivalent for the right possessed in them by the other.

One of the most lengthy suits mentioned was carried on for eight years with the abbey by Herbert de Burgherse (Burwash), and afterwards by his son Reginald, about 100 acres of land in Burwash; beginning in 34 Hen. III (A.D. 1250), it was not finished till the parties met before the Queen at Westminster, and a compromise was made; “and thus peace was established in the presence of our Lady the Queen on the morning following Advent Sunday, and in the 42d year of the reign of King Henry.³²

³¹ Stone, in the hundred of Oxney, Kent. Probably the same marsh was the subject of the agreement just mentioned as ratified by the Earl of Eu and Alured St. Martin. This marsh was let by the abbot and convent (26 Hen. VIII) for £3

a year to Walter Osborne.—Hasted's *Kent*, iii, 540.

³² “In presentia domine Regine.” Queen Eleanor had the custody of the Great Seal in 1253-4, during the king's absence in Gascony, being the only female to whom

In 1327, the abbot brought his action against Ralph de Camoys, for seizing and carrying off, at a place called "Sabine-land," in the parish of Chiddingleghe,³³ *three heifers*—which the defendant alleged were justly distrained upon for homage due to him from the abbot, but not rendered. This Rape of the Sabines was tried "at the court held at the Castle-gate of Pevense," but was not decided till ten years later; when at the same court, and at the command of Robert de Sassi, constable of the said castle—sitting and administering justice in his gate like the judges of old time—it was decreed that the abbot should hold of the said Ralph his messuage and land by feoffment and suit at the Court of "Foxhunte,³⁴ *de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas,*"³⁵ but by no other service or payment as claimed. This being agreed to by the said Ralph and his attorney, it was then farther decreed that Ralph should reimburse the abbot for the injury done him, besides paying all the costs of the suit.

Sometimes it would look as if the abbot were the aggressor, for in the Hayley Papers³⁶ is preserved a presentment of John Godewyn, abbot (*circ.* A.D. 1507), William Brykenden, William Austen, William Pypesden, monks of Robertsbridge, and five yeomen of the same place,³⁷ charging them with having gathered together³⁸ divers malefactors and disturbers

it was ever officially entrusted. The Lady Keeper presided personally as judge in the Aula Regia, though (according to Lord Campbell) no record of her judicial decisions is known to exist. The date of this document seems to show that she occasionally took part in the administration of justice after her resignation of the "Clavis Regni."

³³ I cannot find any traces of "Sabine-land." The convent had in Waldron and Chiddingly, two farms, called East and West *Derne*, a name of woodland origin; for our Saxon ancestors called "Deorne" or "Derne" places frequented by the wild denizens of the forest, "Deor" being their word for a creature *feræ naturæ*; whence our "deer." As such creatures prefer lonely and retired spots, "derne" came in Old English to signify "occultus," "secretus." (*Jun. Etym. Mag.*) *Walderne* itself plainly derives its name from the same source, and is even now wild and

silvan in its aspect beyond most places in the neighbourhood. "Kiteneste," the appellation of another small portion of lands, savours in like manner of the forest.

³⁴ The small manor of Foxhunt is in the parish of Waldron.

³⁵ This seems to be the technical expression for the customary service due from the villain to his lord of attendance at his court held every three weeks, for the purposes of justice.

³⁶ Add. MSS. 6351, f. 75.

³⁷ The names of these champions of the church, who may perhaps have descendants living at Robertsbridge, were Thomas Mesthall, John Goodgroom, Woodward Sharpe, John Motes, and Robert Tayler.

³⁸ "Aggregatis illis quampluribus malefactoribus et pacis dni Regis perturbatoribus rittiose modo guerrino arraiaque, videlicet gladiis baculis cultellis et aliis armis," &c. &c.

of the king's peace, and riotously and in warlike manner and array, to wit, with swords, staves, knives, and other arms, forcibly entered the house of one Godard Oxenbrigg³⁹ at Northbridge, in the parish of Salehurst, on the 6th day of August, in the 13th year of the king's reign (Henry VII or Henry VIII, I think the former) and then and there dug and obstructed the course of a rivulet called Lyme, and given it another direction.

In these acts of violence, however, the abbot was outdone by his neighbours, both lay and clerical, whose oppressions had been carried so far as to render an early appeal to Pope Honorius III necessary for his protection. The papal decree issued in consequence is dated at Viterbo, in the fourth year of his pontificate (A.D. 1220, or 4 Henry III), and addressed to the dignitaries of the English Church. This decree is recited in two of the Penshurst MSS. ; and one instance is recorded in which it was put in force. The Abbot of Lesnes⁴⁰ and the Prior of Rochester, acting under the pope's mandate, called before them a laick, William de Pertlington, in 1223, and "having summoned a jury of prudent men," condemned him in the parish church of Derteford to pay the monks x marks damages, with L shillings expenses, and XL shillings for their loss of time.

It might perhaps be owing rather to internal dishonesty than to external violence, but, if we may judge from one instance upon record, the abbey books shared the fate of the abbey lands ; at the same time, this instance curiously shows how well the monks had attained their object of secluding themselves and their house from the observation of the world. In the Bodleian Library may still be seen a MS. volume bearing this inscription :—"This book belongs to St. Mary of Robertsbridge : whosoever shall steal it, or sell it, or in any way

³⁹ There is a farmhouse still called Oxenbridge, in the parish of Iden, which gave name to this family, whose principal residence was at Brede, where some of their monuments remain.—Horsfield, i, pp. 504 and 515.

⁴⁰ The abbey of Westwood in Lesnes, in the parish of Erith, near Dartford, was

founded by Richard de Lucy, A.D. 1178, and belonged to the Austin Canons. It was one of the minor houses granted to Wolsey, 17 Hen. VIII; and its estates now form part of the endowment of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield. *Monast.* vi, 456.

alienate it from this house, or mutilate it, let him be anathema maranatha." A subsequent possessor (*circ.* 1327), alarmed at this formidable curse, relieves his conscience by inserting as follows:—"I, John, Bishop of Exeter, *know not where the aforesaid house is*, nor did I steal this book, but acquired it in a lawful way."⁴¹

That our abbey did not escape the common exaction of forced loans, we have certain evidence. In 1315 (8 Edw. II) it appears in Rymer⁴² as one of a long list of religious houses from which various sums were required to aid the king in a war with Scotland—Robertsbridge having to furnish £40. During the reign of Henry IV (A.D. 1399-1413), a similar demand was made, as we gather from a supplicatory letter written by the abbot to the king's council, in answer to one which he had received from Simon Blakebourne, Serjeant-at-Arms, conveying the king's commands.⁴³ The sum demanded is not mentioned; but the abbot strenuously pleads extreme poverty on behalf of himself and his brethren,⁴⁴ which rendered them utterly unable out of their own resources to satisfy the royal demands. He promises however to do his best to raise the money among his foreign friends, so far as his credit could go,⁴⁵ and transmit it for the king's use.

A royal pardon of 14 Henry VI (July 17, 1436) acquits the abbot not only of all infringements of the statute law of which an upright man might unintentionally be guilty, but of other gross crimes which we cannot suppose that he had committed, but which were then, I presume, included as words of course in instruments of this nature. "All kinds of robberies, murders, rapes of women, rebellions, insurrections, felonies, conspiracies," &c., are among the offences condoned,

⁴¹ Maitland's *Dark Ages*, p. 270. Mr. Blaauw has already introduced this anecdote to the notice of *Sussex Archæologists*; but I cannot refrain from mentioning it here in connection with our "terra incognita."

⁴² *Fœdera*, iii, 513.

⁴³ This is a paper document, No. 3871, in the Chapter House, communicated by Mr. Blaauw. It is without date of year; but, as Blackburn's name occurs in other dated documents of similar charac-

ter in the reign of Henry IV, it must have been written during the period above assigned.

⁴⁴ He speaks of them as "anentis, arreres, et impoveris," "par les grants et importables costages" they had been put to.

⁴⁵ "Selonc le poair de mon *chevy sance*." For this word see Jacob in verb. and *Sussex Arch. Collections*, VII, p. 66, n. 2.

“ provided they were committed prior to September 2, in the tenth year ” of this king’s reign.

Several licenses occur, granted (probably with more reason) by Edw. II in 1309, and by Edward III in 1332, for infractions of the law of mortmain, and authorising the convent to acquire lands and tenements to the value of £100 a year, in consideration of the great losses it had sustained by inundations of the sea in the marsh-lands of Rie, Wynchelse, and Bromhill; and specially allowing them to become possessed, through the gift of William de Echingham,⁴⁶ of the churches of Salherst, Odymer, and Mundefeld, then valued at fifty marks annually, in part satisfaction of the £100 land and rents above allowed.

These churches, with two carucates of land called Badilond in Yweherste, were attached to the prebend of Salehurst in the collegiate church of St. Mary at Hastings, founded by Henry Earl of Eu, in the reign of Henry the First. The college consisted of a dean or warden, and several secular canons. Being at first in the patronage of the Earls of Eu, it fell into the king’s hands with the barony of Hastings, and was thenceforth considered as a royal free chapel, in which the canons were appointed by the crown. Sir William of Echingham’s grant occasioned at first some collision of interests between the abbot and the prebendary for the time being; and one Vincentius, who appears to have held the stall of Salehurst, formally agrees to relinquish his claim to the lands “ called Badilond in Yweherste,” which formed the body of his prebend, upon certain conditions. To remove difficulties, several royal mandates of Edward II and Edward III were issued, and covenants were made between the college and the abbot.

At chapters held by Walter de Lindregges in 1337, and afterwards by John Wade (in 1344), his successor in the wardenship, these mandates were read and acquiesced in;

⁴⁶ This man’s son and heir, Simon de Echingham, granted to the monks of Robertsbridge all that watercourse between his fee of Salehurst and Ocham, and a property which had been granted to them by an ancestor of his of the same

name (*temp.* Hen. III), but had since been in dispute (see Dugd. Baronage, ii, 60); and also the fishery (*piscariam*) which they held of the heirs of Robert de Ruenden at the yearly rent of three pence. (Hayley Collections, f. 74.)

and it was finally resolved that the Abbot of Robertsbridge and his successors should have, as the king required, a stall as canon in the choir of their church, and a place in their chapter, in virtue of his prebend of Salehurst. At the same time, provision was made for the payment of vicars for the several churches annexed to the prebends, out of a common fund appropriated for that purpose. It is not without interest to know that *Thomas à Beckett* was once dean or warden of this college at Hastings. The chapel appears to have stood within the precincts of the castle, where some small remains of it may yet be seen.

Notwithstanding its early losses, the revenue of our monastery was not inconsiderable. Pope Nicholas' Taxation (A.D. 1291) shows it to have then been estimated at £109. 4*s.* 2*d.*; and four years before it was surrendered to the king (30 Hen. VIII), it was found to be £272. 9*s.*

In the interim we have, among the documents preserved at Penshurst, a complete account of receipts and expenditure for the year ending 25th March 1418 (5 & 6 Hen. V), as rendered in quarterly periods by John Othewy (Ottaway), the convent bursar. From this we find that the actual receipts for that year were £108. 13*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*, whilst the expenses amounted to £122. 10*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, showing an excess of expenditure above income of £13. 16*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* But, as in the preceding year he had left a balance in hand of £11. 13*s.* 11*d.*, we must not conclude that this unfavourable financial statement conveys a fair impression of the bursar's management. It will be observed that the income in 1418, contrary to one's natural expectation, falls a little short of what it was in 1291, notwithstanding any acquisitions of property in the intervening period. This no doubt must be explained by the repeated damages sustained by its lands near the seacoast. In the estimate for Pope Nicholas' Taxation it may also have happened that sufficient allowance was not made for the real detriment occasioned by the storm of 1287.

From this statement of accounts I will only give one quarter's receipts complete, as showing the sources of the conventual revenue; and a selection from the expenditure of such items as are curious, either as indicating the prices of com-

modities in those days, or throwing light upon the habits of the times.

From Christmas-day 1417, to Lady-day 1418, the receipts were as follows :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|-----------------|
| From Lamberherst (rent of land and mills) | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Woderove ⁴⁷ a quarter's rent | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| „ Madresham (in Beckley) ditto | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| „ Werthe (in Brightling) ditto | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| „ Possyngwerthe (in Waldron) ditto | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| „ Odyham ditto | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| „ Fother (<i>alias</i> Fothermershe, in Beckley) ditto | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| „ The Park Tannery (Tannaria de Park) ditto | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| „ Popeshurst (in Salehurst and Mountfield) ditto | 0 | 9 | 7 |
| „ Wynhamforde (<i>alias</i> Winham, in Brightling) ditto | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| „ Odymer (Uddimer) ditto | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Peplisham (in Bexhill) do. & 6s. 8d. arrears | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| „ Mondefeld (Mountfield) ditto | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| „ rent of house-tenants at Woderove | 0 | 3 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| „ Master William the priest, ⁴⁸ for his table between the Nativity of our Lord and the end of Easter | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £21 | 5 | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Besides their rents, certain casual sources of income are inserted in these accounts, of which the last item above is an instance. Other instances are—

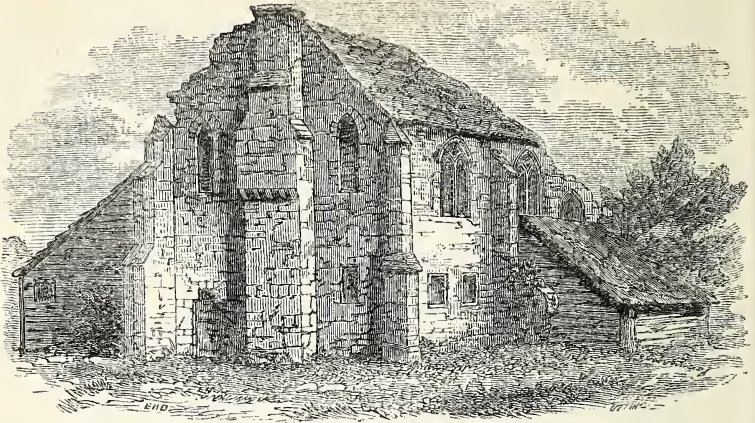
| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|----|----|
| From Sir Roger ffenys (Fiennes) for ij quarters of wheat | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| „ sale of two horses | 1 | 13 | 4 |
| „ the Lady of Bodyham, for the piece of land called freymed (friar's mead) | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| „ Master peter leverych, rector of Adelborg, ⁴⁸ for one month, and his servants | 1 | 6 | 8 |

with various other sums for copsewood, timber, pasturage, &c. sold to different individuals. For this reason, and because some of the rents were paid half-yearly and others quarterly, the quarter's income varies considerably in amount.

⁴⁷ Woodrove is in the parish of Ebenev, Oxney hundred: next to Robertsbridge, it was their most valuable manor. In 26 Henry VIII, the abbot and convent demised this manor with its appurtenances and royalties, including the swans and cygnets on its waters, to Edward Godfrey of Apuldore, for thirty years, at a yearly rent of £5. 13s. 4d., 10 qrs. of

wheat, 10 qrs. of barley, 2 bushels of mustard-seed, 1200 reeds, and the keeping of three horses from the feast of St. George (April 23) to that of All Saints (Nov. 1). After the Sidneys, it passed through various hands, till it came to the Lords Le Despenser.

⁴⁸ These appear to have been sojourners at the abbey, who paid for their board.



Refectory, Robertsbridge.

Among the items of expenditure, the following are some of the most remarkable :—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Provision for the common table and for hospitality, "In companagio conventus et hospitii" (the regular charge for each quarter) | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| For clothing of eight monks for the year [this occurs half-yearly, in two sums of £2. 8s. 4d. and £2. 12s.] | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Given to the servant of the Abbot of Stratforde, and to the king's valets (valettis domini regis). | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| For one spectacle, with ij wax-lights (ceris) | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| The expenses of Brother John Ottewy (the bursar) to Wynchelse | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| The pay of Wm. Byche (Bish?) apparently a labourer, for iij days | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Pension paid to the castle of Hastings (half-yearly) | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| For pewter vessells ("pewt wessell") bought of John Beert | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| One horse bought of John Anerty for the abbot | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| The abbot's expenses to Chichester and Smalyde ⁴⁹ | 1 | 8 | 11 |
| Given to the poor brethren of Christ (pauperibus Xti) | 0 | 3 | 8 |
| [This charge occurs in every quarter; in each of the other three it is 1s.] | | | |
| For ij pipes of wine | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| A brief procured for the rector of Warbylton | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Given to his clerk, the king's messenger, and others | 0 | 9 | 10 |
| To the reapers of the manor | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Repaid to the sub-cellarer for bacon sold ("pro bacon vendito") | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| "In rata" of our Lord the Pope, for ij years | 0 | 14 | 4 |

⁴⁹ Smallhyth, a hamlet belonging to Tenterden, where is a passage over the

Rother into the Isle of Oxney.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|----|-----------------|
| Fourteen yards of "blanket" bought for the abbot | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Seven yards of "faldyng" bought for ditto | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Green cloth bought by the Rector of hawkherst | 1 | 10 | 6 |
| 1 lb. of cinnamon and "galunga" (some kind of Indian spice) | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Wm. Sneppe (Snape) for covering the well of the causeway ("calceti") | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| For bell-clappers ⁵⁰ and other iron implements ("plectris et aliis ferramentis") | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| One bushel of mustard-seed (1 bz de semine Cenapij) | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Given to the Rector of Ywhurst | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| A horse bought of John Corsle | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Pay of shepherd ("opilionis") at Tysehurste, with repairs of the fold there | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| Mending saddles and bridles, with new stirrups ⁵¹ (stygerophis) | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| "Sinsia" ⁵² bought for my Lord Archbishop and other guests | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Given to the Ld. Archbishop's cooks | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| The abbot's expenses to Woderove and Boxley | 0 | 12 | 4 |
| Mending barn at Madresham | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Paid off from the account of John Whiton, ⁵³ cellarer, anno 3 Hen. V | 8 | 17 | 8 |
| Ditto from the account of Wm. Batayle, bursar | 1 | 0 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Ditto ditto of Thos. Stone, sub-cellarer | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| Gilbert hammes' pension (for a half year) | 0 | 6 | 8 |
| Shoes ⁵⁴ bought for gifts, and for the abbot | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| For making towells ⁵⁵ | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Paper bought for the audit (p temp' compti) | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Wine and "sinsia" bought for Shrove-tide, ⁵⁶ and for guests | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| Necessaries for my lord Abbot | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Given to the brethren of Rye, the servants of Sir John Pelham, and other visitors | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| Expenses of Henry Wybble (hod. "Whibbly") and Thos. Stokker to Wynchelse and Odymer at different times | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Mending messuages at Bokard | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| One empty pipe (pipa) bought of Thos. Ketyl | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Collecting rods and "wythys" | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Serge (or coarse cloth) for the hall ⁵⁷ | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Paid the subcellarer for the table of Master William the priest | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Stipend of Stephen Ion, shepherd at Tysehurste | 0 | 10 | 0 |

⁵⁰ The glossarial meaning of "plectrum," viz. a *cockspur*, hardly consists with the gravity of ecclesiastics. I have therefore preferred to translate it as above.

⁵¹ From the Saxon "stigan," to mount, and "rap," a rope. (*Vide Junius, Etym. Angl. v. "stirrop."*) Our Sussex *rapes* are conjectured to have derived their name from a rough mode of measuring land by ropes, as now by chains.

⁵² This delicacy I cannot identify. It is charged also in the next quarter on a feast-day. It may be a misreading from a contraction of *servisia*, *cervisia*, beer— or perhaps it was ginger.

⁵³ "Solutum de pede compti," apparently the balance of an outstanding account.

⁵⁴ "In calcellis emptis ad dona et pro abbate"—probably for "calceolis," or "calceamentis."

⁵⁵ "In manut'gijis fact"—Manutergium—*togilla cum qua tergitur manus.*—*Vet. Gloss.*

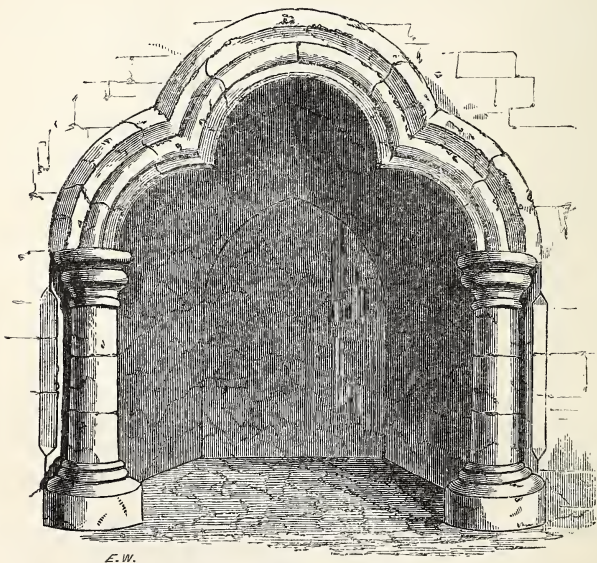
⁵⁶ "Carniprivium"—Shrove-Tuesday, the last day on which flesh might be eaten—observed as a festival.

⁵⁷ "In sagis emptis pro aula."

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|----|-----------------|
| Repairing the mills at Lamberherst | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Expenses of William Curteys to Winchilse | 0 | 1 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Paid to our Lord the King for Rotherlonde | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Given to Robert Oxenbregge | 0 | 6 | 8 |

The figures belonging to the following items are obliterated :—

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Repairing the houses of the park tannery | | | |
| Two torches (ij torchis) made for the abbot's chamber | | | |
| A pillion (pilion) bought for the abbot in London | | | |
| For a fine at Sandore ("in comune fine ap ^d Sandore") ⁵⁸ | | | |
| For pay of the soldiers at that place | | | |
| For guarding the sea-side there (in custodia super mare ibidem) | | | |
| For hire of cows of Thos. pyryman (Perriman?) | | | |
| Expenses of Thos. frend to London | | | |
| Half a lb. of pepper (<i>piperis</i>) bought for the abbot | | | |
| Expenses of John Stable (Stapley?) to Boxley, and Henry Wybble to Woderove | | | |
| Given to the brethren of Aylsforde, a minstrel (ministrall), and others | | | |



Recess in Refectory, Robertsbridge.

⁵⁸ Sandore-Sutton—the ancient appellation of their manor near Seaford, where it appears they contributed to keep watch

and ward against the inroads of foreign invaders by sea.

There is also among these ancient records what purports to be a "Rental of the abbot and convent of Robertsbridge, renewed in the 49th year of the reign of King Henry VI, and of his age, and in the first year of his restoration to his royal power."⁵⁹ As Henry was only nine months old when his father died, the first year of his reign was also the first of his age; and the date of this document is A.D. 1470, the year in which that weak monarch was liberated from the Tower, after Edward IV's expulsion from the kingdom, and restored to his throne by the famous Earl of Warwick. It is, in fact, nothing more than a list of persons who paid quit-rents to the abbey for free or copyhold tenements in the manor of Robertsbridge, giving their names in full, and the small payments due from each; but the tenements in respect of which they were payable are either not specified by name, or, as is common in such rolls, designated merely by that of some preceding occupier.

The manor is divided into its five boroughs, viz.,

1. The "Borowe" of Robertsbridge itself.
2. That of Farlegh, or "ffarelyghe," including parts of the parishes of Fairlight, Guestling, and Westfield.
3. Hodlegh, lying in Dallington, Brightling, Burwash, Ticehurst, and Mayfield.
4. Peryfelde, in Northiam.
5. Stretfelde, comprising parts of Ewhurst, Northiam, Seddlescomb, Whatlington, Brede, and Pleyden.

The list is very long; but the amount of these common rents, which were usually collected by one of the tenants in each borough and handed over to the bedell of Robertsbridge, was only £36. 6s. 7d.

I find however, from another source, that the borowe of Peplysham, in "Bexley *alias* Bexhill," was considered parcel of Robertsbridge; but this manor, with its appurtenances, is stated to be held freely by Herbert Pelham, Esq., at the annual rent of four pounds.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ It is entitled, "Rental Abbatis et Conventus de Ponte Roberti renovata anno regni Regis Henrici sexti et ætatis sue xlix^o, et readeptionis regie sue potestatis anno primo."

⁶⁰ This gentleman also possessed the

manors of Michelham and Whatlington. (Horsf. i, p. 527. See *Sussex Arch. Collections*, VI, 160.) One of this family held a farm in the borowe, called Park Farm, where perhaps was the tannery mentioned at p. 163.

According to the same authority, "Glassye borowe," in the parishes of Beckley and Peasmarsh, was parcel of the manor of Robertsbridge; as also Holmesherst in Burwash, containing eleven tenements.

In tracing the property of this abbey, I have received much aid from a MS. account of the estate of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of the Garter and Lord President of Wales in the time of Queen Elizabeth. As it is noted in a memorandum afterwards made, that Sir Henry died in 1590, the date of this MS. is probably a few years earlier. His daughter Mary was married to Henry Earl of Pembroke, a lady rendered famous by the "Arcadia," which her brother Sir Philip wrote for her amusement at Wilton, during his compulsory seclusion at that seat of his brother-in-law, the penalty of his challenge to Lord Oxford. Being corrected by his sister, it acquired the title of "The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia." But, however famous in its day, that work will scarcely now confer upon her so much celebrity as she has permanently gained by Ben Jonson's noble epitaph, with which her fame is imperishably united.⁶¹ This MS. commences with a schedule of lands appropriated by Sir Henry for his daughter's jointure, and contains a very exact and detailed account of many portions of his estate. A doubt has been entertained whether that portion which formerly belonged to the abbey of Robertsbridge was or was not included in this jointure. If it were so, the circumstance would be singular; for in my notice of Michelham Priory I had occasion to record that the endowments of that ancient foundation, about a century later, formed part of the jointure of another Countess of Pembroke, Anne Clifford, a woman scarcely less celebrated, and perhaps personally more remarkable, than Mary Sidney.⁶² Be this however as it may, as a minute and faithful record of

⁶¹ Though so well known, yet, since it is also as universally and deservedly admired, the gentler members of our Society at least will perhaps forgive me for bringing it once more to their recollection:—

Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse,

Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother.
Death! ere thou hast slain another,
Learned, fair, and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

⁶² *Sussex Arch. Collections*, VI, 161.

the abbey property at no great distance of time from its suppression, it is a relic of considerable interest. Fairly written, and in excellent condition, it has fortunately fallen into the hands of Mr. Lower, a gentleman who well knows how to appreciate its worth and ensure its preservation. Other manors and tenements than those of our abbey are mentioned in it, one of which, "Hyalden,"⁶³ a capital mansion "containing within the mote ij acres," deserves perhaps a passing remark as involving a reminiscence of the hero of Zutphen. The tenant, William Blount, holds the game, mill, and herbage of the park of Halden, which park is inclosed with pale, and contains five ponds, viz. :—

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| My ladye's ponde, next to the mylne | ijj acres |
| My lorde's ponde, next the same | iiij acres |
| Mr. Phillip's ponde, next the same | j acre |
| Mr. Robert's | $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre |
| Mr. Thomas', next the same | $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre |

In connection with the large ponds common in these parts of Kent and Sussex, I find French names both of persons and lands, indicating the fact of artificers of that nation having taken part in the manufacture of iron, for which the weald was once so famous.⁶⁴ The following reservation, appended to a list of "demeane lands of Robertsbridge" let to various tenants, touches upon the same subject :—"The lorde of the saide manor holdith in his owne handes The Yron fforge with certein of the demeanes called the ffurnace ponds conteyning xiiij acres overflowed, the fforg-pond conteyning ix acres overflowed, with the profytt and ffelling of all the wood lyable to the same." So in a lease of the demesne lands of the manor of Lamberhurst, a like reservation is made of the woods, underwoods, and trees, with liberty (for the lord) to fell, *cole*, and carry away the same, the lessee being allowed to "take sufficient housbote, plowbote, waynebote,

⁶³ This must not be confounded with High Halden, being a manor in the parish of Rolvenden. The house and grounds were once in the occupation of King Henry VIII, who made Sir John Baker, his Attorney-General, keeper of his park, garden, waters, fisheries, &c. It was

afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Sidney. Halden-place has long since been disparked, and is now nothing more than a large farmhouse.

⁶⁴ Vide *Sussex Arch. Collections*, II, p. 183, &c.

and hedgbote," *i. e.* wood enough for his hearth, ploughs, waggons, and hedges.

The families of Allfrey and Stonestreet, now nearly related, and the former owning the site and manor, appear as tenants in this record. Rycharde Allfray has three distinct copyholds, and William Stonestrete ten. The former also is said to "hold in fferme, by indenture dated in the 10th yeere of Elizabeth, certeyne demeane landes," at the annual rent of vij pounds; and the latter held in like manner "the glene" (glen) and other parts of the demesnes at a rent of *vj*l*. xiijs. iiij*d*.*

That part of the abbey property which passed to the Sidneys appears from these papers to have been retained by them till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it was purchased by a Mr. Sambrooke. Its rental in 1684 is represented to have been £965. 11*s.* 4*d.* By Mr. Sambrooke it was afterwards sold to Sir Godfrey Webster. The site and lands adjacent are now the property of Edward Allfrey, Esq.

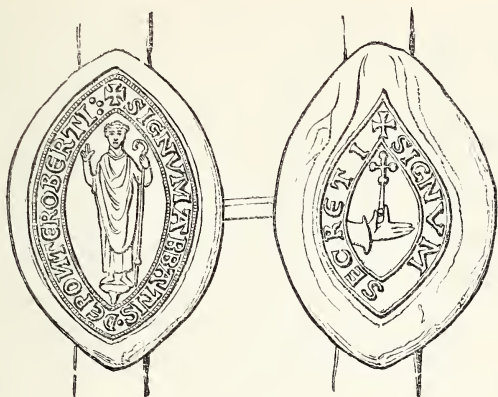
From the deeds subjected to my inspection, and a few other sources, I have been enabled to glean the names of nine abbots, in addition to the five (marked *) which are given in the *Monasticon*.

ABBOTS OF ROBERTSBRIDGE.

| | A. D. |
|---|------------|
| Dionysius—probably the first abbot | about 1184 |
| *William—mentioned also in the Penshurst MSS. | 1197 |
| John—afterwards prior of Boxley (Mon. v, 460) | in 1216 |
| Walter | 1261 |
| Thomas (Plac. de Quo War. 354, 21 Edw. I). | 1293 |
| Robert | about 1300 |
| Nicholas | 1320 |
| *Alan | 1327 |
| John | 1340 |
| *Dionysius | 1400 |
| John | 1410 |
| John—not the same, for in 1417-18 the abbot is spoken of as "nuper defuncti" | 1436 |
| *John Goodwin | 1507 |
| Thomas Tayler | 1534 |

By the kindness of Mr. Bellingham I am able to exhibit the Abbot's "Privy Seal." It is engraved from a drawing by Howlett, taken in 1835, from a seal of green wax attached to

a dateless deed of the fourteenth century. Of the seal the legend, is "Signum Abbatis De Ponte Roberti;" of the re-



seal, "Signum Secreti." The use of "Signum" for "Sigillum" is noticeable as unusual, though not without other examples: hence our word "Signet."

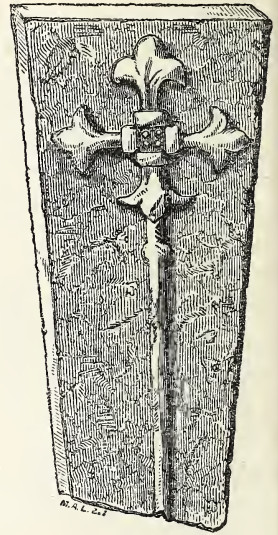
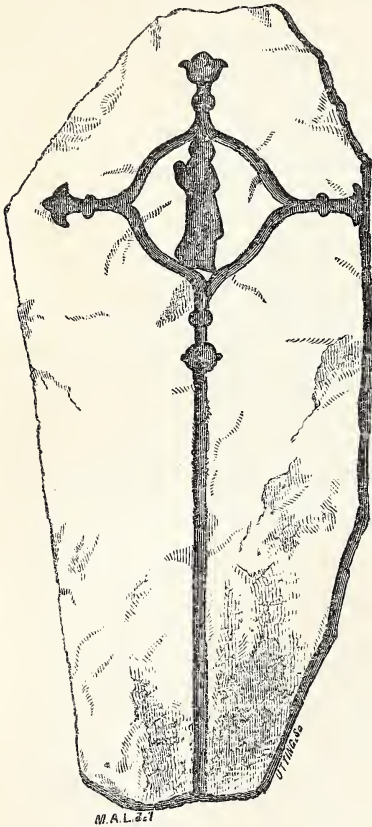
Thomas Tayler, the last abbot, surrendered his abbey to the king on the 6th of April 1539, when there was granted to him a pension of £50 a year, with small annual allowances to the monks, varying, it would seem, according to their offices and seniority.⁶⁵ The latter are said to have been eight in number at the dissolution, although Bishop Turner, upon the authority of a MS. in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, alleges that there were twelve. We have seen that in 1417 there were eight, and the probability is that this was the ordinary number.

A few years ago there were several monumental remains lying about, which have since been unfortunately lost or destroyed. For drawings, preserving the forms of these, I have to thank the zeal and kindness of Mr. Lower. The woodcuts exhibit a fleuried cross raised on a slab, and also the indent of a brass, in which the central portion of an elegant cross was probably occupied by the Virgin and Child. Besides

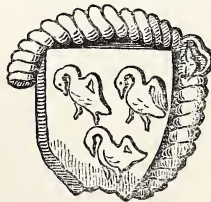
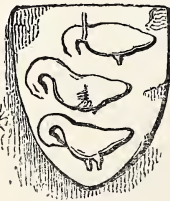
⁶⁵ In 1553, Tayler was living, and in receipt of his pension. At the same time, Thomas Sprat, William Lendon, Lawrence

Thrower, and Robert Cooper, surviving monks, received £8, £6. 13s. 4d., £6, and £4, respectively.

these, there was a fragmental stone inscribed in ancient characters, *Hic jacet Wills de Bod.* &c., apparently one of the



Bodiam family ; and also a carved fragment of a stone shield, bearing two fleurs de lis above a leopard's face. There are



Pelham Arms.

also in vol. III, *Sussex Arch. Collections*, pp. 213, 231, n. 9, woodcuts of stones bearing the Pelham buckle, and arms, from drawings of Mr. Lower. Some of these may perhaps have reference to the Sir John Pelham whom we have seen to be a visitor at the abbey in 1418, and who by a will dated February 8, 1429, directed his body to be buried in Robertsbridge Abbey.⁶⁶ Another fragment from Robertsbridge may also be found in his *Curiosities of Heraldry*, p. 141, an angel supporting a shield, barry, in chief three escallops.



Several tiles have been discovered among the ruins, bearing the arms of Warenne, Echingham, Lewknor, Harcourt, and others; one of which, lately presented to the British Museum by the Rev. Dr. Wrench, I have the pleasure of exhibiting as a specimen to my readers in the annexed engraving.



Armorial Tile.

The abbey of Robertsbridge was thrice honoured by a king's presence: having been visited, November 22, 1295, by Edward I, during a short stay at Winchelsea; and again on the 8th August 1297; also by Edward II, in his way from Bayham to Battle, on the 27th August 1324. The latter monarch, an epicurean in taste, feasted (as has been recorded in these

⁶⁶ *Sussex Arch. Collections*, III, 219.

Collections)⁶⁷ upon the good things which on such occasions flowed in from the neighbouring gentry and clergy in aid of the convent larder. Beeves, pike and other freshwater fish, swans and herons, cheese, wine, and ale, were among the dainties wherewith kings in those days were regaled: his own fruit (of which he seems to have been particularly fond), with spices, sugar, and other delicacies not attainable in country retirements, followed the second Edward during his travels from place to place. Monasteries were then the *stations* of a royal progress, as the houses of the nobility at a later period.

The abbots of this house appear to have been held in high estimation, and to have shared largely the royal confidence, if we may judge from the incidental mention with which we meet of their being sent on foreign missions and otherwise employed in business of moment.

About the end of the twelfth century, Abbot William, with his brother of Boxley, went to Rome on the part of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, to obtain the Pope's settlement of the disputes between the primate and the monks of Canterbury.

October 30, 1222 (7 Henry III) the king's treasurer is ordered to pay 10 marks to the Abbot of Robertsbridge, and 40 to Master William de S^{co} Albino, for going as the king's messengers to Poitou. (*Rot. Claus.* i, 518.) Again, 26 May 1224, fifty marks are ordered to be paid to the Abbots of Robertsbridge and Boxley for going on the king's business to the court of Rome. (*Ib.* 528.) Several payments are also ordered for persons sent to Robertsbridge with messages from the crown; and similar payments will be observed in the extracts before given (at p. 164) from the bursar's accounts in 1417. But the most remarkable instance is that recorded by Hoveden,⁶⁸ which certainly relates to a very memorable portion of English history. That writer tells us, that in the latter end of 1192, when it was rumoured that King Richard I had been made a prisoner in his return from the Holy Land, the Abbots of Robertsbridge and Boxley⁶⁹ were the lords justices sent into

⁶⁷ See Mr. Blaauw's *Royal Journeys in Sussex*, in vols. ii and vi.

⁶⁸ Pp. 722, 725.

⁶⁹ This must have been our first Dionysius: the name of the Abbot of Boxley

is not mentioned in the *Monasticon*. Between these two Cistercian houses there seems to have been frequent intercourse. See the journeys of the abbot and monks at pp. 165 and 166.

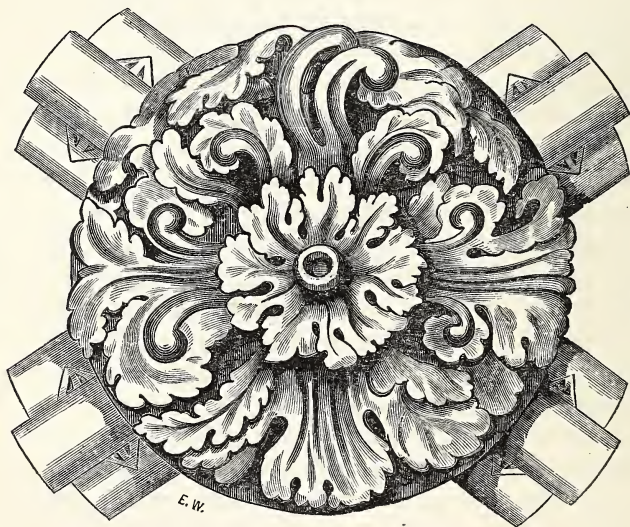
Germany to ascertain the place of his detention. Some accounts state that Richard, after having been first imprisoned by Leopold Duke of Austria in the castle of Durrenstein on the Danube, was subsequently confined by the emperor in the castle of Trifels, perched on a craggy eminence of the Vosges mountains immediately above the little town of Annweiler. After traversing great part of Germany, the abbots at last met with him at a village called Oxeser in Bavaria, on his way to an audience with the emperor to be held on Palm Sunday. They were present at the agreement concluded between the emperor and king on the Thursday before Easter, 1193, and soon after returned to England, bringing with them the terms of this convention.

It is on record also that the abbot and convent of Robertsbridge were employed to collect from the clergy of the archdeaconry of Lewes the subsidy granted in 1380 to Richard the Second.⁷⁰

With the exception of the foregoing particulars, all that concerned the monks of Robertsbridge is buried in oblivion; nor is it likely that we have lost much by the absence of further records, the occupations of cloister life being few and monotonous, and unconnected with the pursuits and deeds which claim public attention. Indeed the memory of this house and the honours of its abbots have faded into dim obscurity, and both are wellnigh forgotten. Where the solemn strains of dirges and masses were formerly heard, silence now reigns unbroken; and within once-hallowed walls, sacred employments have given place to secular. Yet of such institutions it is well not altogether to lose sight, for in their day they were valuable and useful, and to reflecting minds the remembrance of them must ever be full of interest. When we survey their venerable remains, we are reminded of their great merit in mitigating the barbarity of rude and ignorant ages, in keeping alive the lamp of learning amidst surrounding darkness, and promoting a knowledge of the practical arts. In some of these, as, for instance, Architecture, they will not easily be surpassed. However open in some respects to objection, it must be admitted that the power of the clergy—at that time the sole depositaries of book knowledge, and invested with

⁷⁰ *Sussex Arch. Collections*, V, 230.

an undefined authority from the nature of their profession—had a salutary effect in checking the warlike ferocity and social tyranny of the middle ages. The system however has passed away with the circumstances which gave it birth; and its restoration could not now be in the same degree in harmony with the feelings of society, when the laity are as well educated as the clergy, and when active duties are preferred to ascetic retirement. To attempt now the revival of the monastic system would be as hopeless an undertaking as to resuscitate the defunct spirit of chivalry, or to organize a new series of the Crusades. A busier, and in some respects (let us hope) a wiser, age demands imperatively our participation in the ordinary engagements of life, and allows to no class of men an entire exemption.



Larger Boss.

BUNCTON.

THE GRANT OF PART OF A WOOD IN CEALTBORGSTEAL BY
EALDWULF, HERETOGA OF THE SOUTH SAXONS, DATED
FROM THE HILL OF BIOHCHANDOUNE, A.D. 791.

BY W. H. BLAAUW, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.

As the early condition of Sussex during the ages which succeeded its well-known conquest by Ælla and Cissa, in the fifth century, however interesting, has been little adverted to, it may be well to call attention to some documents still extant, although not much consulted, and which contain grants of land to the church from South Saxon chieftains in the seventh and eighth centuries. They will afford us some explanation of the manner in which the territory was then occupied and governed, and may illustrate, by their local application, the masterly sketches of the general history of those times, on which the learning of Lappenberg and Kemble¹ have thrown so much recent light.

It is stated by Lappenberg (i, 248), that "the importance of the kingdom of Sussex had been only due to the personal character of Ælla, the first Bretwalda of Anglo-Saxon tradition, and to the valour of its rugged inhabitants. As it had not been converted to Christianity, and had therefore no literary ecclesiastics to record even the names of its rulers, it sank soon after the death of that prince into a state bordering on nonentity. They were the vassals sometimes of Wessex, sometimes of Mercia. Although Æthelwealh, the first Christian king of Sussex, had received from Mercia the investiture of the Isle of Wight and of the tribe of Meanwaras (in Hampshire, near the west borders of Sussex, where so many names still recall their memory), he may nevertheless be regarded as the vassal of Wessex, as well as his successors,

¹ Lappenberg's History of England 1845; The Saxons in England, by John
under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, translated Mitchell Kemble, Esq., 1849.
and edited by Benjamin Thorpe, Esq.,

whether called heretogas (duces), kings, or under-kings." In the exercise of his authority in Sussex, Æthelwealh had afforded assistance to Eadric King of Kent; but they both fell successively in battle when attacked by Ceadwealla of Wessex, who, on being exiled from thence, had taken refuge in the forests of Andredeswald, and had been converted to Christianity by Wilfrid. Having gathered around him a considerable force, he took such a violent occupation of the country as to deprive Berhthun and Æthelhun, two ealdormen of Sussex, of all authority, and in revenge they succeeded for a time in displacing him. On the abdication however of Centwine, Ceadwealla succeeded as next heir to the throne, A.D. 685, when he immediately took vengeance on them. Berhthun fell in battle, "and Sussex was partitioned into several small states or kingdoms under the supremacy of the King of Wessex." Lappenberg, i, 259.

A deed of Ceadwealla, still remaining, will illustrate this remark; and, as the original Latin text of this and the following charters has been printed in full by Mr. Kemble,² it will be unnecessary to reproduce it here, as every scholar will be glad to consult with admiration and gratitude a work so full of authentic materials for the early history of England. A more summary and popular sketch of these ancient documents will be better suited to the present occasion.

This deed of Ceadwealla of Wessex is of the date of August 3, A.D. 683, and "for the purpose of building a monastery at Selsey for the servants of God," it grants "through the Bishop Wilfrid (*per episcopum*) the land which is called Aldingeburne, and Lydesige vi *cassatos*, and in Grinstedisgate vi, and in Mundham viii, in Amberla and Hohtun viii, and in Waldham iiiii, that is to say, of xxxii tributaries (*tributariorum*) with the consent of Wilfrid the Archbishop, and Æthuald, Sub-king (*subreguli*)." After describing the boundaries of the land given, it concludes thus:—

" + I, Wilfrid, the Bishop, confirm the lands given me by the corroboration (*roboratione*) of the Cross of Christ—Birthwald, Archbishop—Egwald, Bishop— + I, Eadberht, Bishop, have consented and subscribed— + I, Ealdulf, heretoga of the South Saxons (*dux Suth Saxonum*), have consented and subscribed."³

² Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici, from the MSS. in the Registry of Chester Cathedral.

³ Cod. Dipl. v, ch. 992, p. 32, from

Reg. B. xviii, f. 46. Reg. A. xviii, f. 16, is nearly identical, but the sub-king is there "Ewald."

We may remark that the small holdings of land are here called tributaries, and that the consent of the local chief Ealdulf is added to complete that of the King of Wessex. Wilfrid is styled indifferently bishop or archbishop, and, as having held the see of York, he was in fact both.

With respect to the terms *cassati* and *tributarii* used in this, as well as *manentes* and *dux* which occur in other charters subsequently referred to, it is very satisfactory to be able to offer an explanation, throwing clear light upon the relation of the lords and tenants of land in these times, on the authority of the Rev. John Earle, the learned Anglo-Saxon Professor at Oxford. All members of our Society who feel an interest in understanding the condition of Sussex in these remote times will not fail gratefully to appreciate the aid of his valuable information. "*Cassatus, casatus, casata*, are equally expressions for the quantity of land which would maintain a family or household attached to a single house—*casa*, or cot; *familia, familiatus, familiatus terræ*, are other equivalent terms for the land of a family. In Saxon this was called *hiwisc ligid*, and abbreviated *hid*. See Glossary prefixed to vol. iii of the *Codex Diplom.*, under the word *hid*. *Manentes* (and some other variations of this word) did not differ from *cassati*, meaning land enough for a family to *dwel* on. The *cassatus* or *manens* was also called *terra tributarii*, that is, the land of a single renter, and thus briefly *tributarius*. In the charter 1000 (see p. 181), Nunna grants curtly '20 renters' or tributaries, and an endorsement putting the grant into Saxon calls it '20 hides,' so that the *hide* and the land of a tributary are thus identified. This tribute or rent was called in Saxon *gafol*, from the verb 'to give, *gifan*,' and consisted of personal service, labour done on the lord's land or road, or errand-going, or providing draught or carriage by the renter's beasts; or produce in corn, ale, honey, &c.; or lastly, money. This kind of tenure was only partial in Saxon times, but became universal afterwards under the feudalism of the Normans. The king then became the supreme tenant *in capite*, which in Saxon times was never thought of. The absolute owners of land were numerous in early times, and the basis seems to have been that of citizen-right. See Kemble's *Saxons in England*, cap. xi. The Latin expression

dux in early Saxon times is equivalent to *heretoga* strictly and etymologically, as both words mean the leader of the military force. Practically it equals *ealdorman*, that is, lieutenant of a portion of the country, one of whose functions was to be *heretoga* or military chief in his district."

The next document is of the date of A.D. 692, and presents us with a different set of names in authority, though holding apparently the same relative rank as before. It is a grant by Nothhelm King of the Suth Saxons, giving freely from his own possession (*de mea propria possessione libenter*) to his sister Nothgith a portion of his land (which appears to be the same as in the former grant, but increased in quantity to 38 *casatos*), in order to establish a monastery and build a church on it (*ad construendum in ea monasterium basilicamque erigendam*).

"This Charter was written in the year from the Incarnation 692 + I, Nunna, King of the Suth Saxons (*Suth Saxonum*) have consented and subscribed—+ I, Wathus, King, have consented and subscribed—+ Coenrad, King of the West Saxons, have consented and subscribed—+ Ine, have consented and subscribed with my own hand—+ I, Aldhelm, Abbot, have subscribed—+ I. Haguna, Abbot, have subscribed."⁴

As we thus have in the same document not only the sanction of the King of Wessex, but also of Nothhelm and Nunna two kings of South Saxons, we may reasonably value these latter *reges* as equivalent only to *duces*, *heretogas*, or *ealdormen*, exercising authority in different parts of Sussex. The place is not named where the church is to be built, nor do the two abbots whose consent was not required, but who appear as witnesses only, mention their monasteries; but probably one of them belonged to Selsey. The phrase of "subscribing with his own hand" may perhaps not imply with certainty that King Ine was able to write, but only that he made his cross. On another occasion a bishop of Winchester was so proud of his Latin and skill in writing, that he thus ambiguously styles himself "Ego Ælfsinus Wintoniensis ecclesie speculator proprio stylo characteravi;"⁵ and indeed many of the other witnesses in the same deed seem to have indulged in fantastically varying their affirmation, contrary to the usual staid practice:—"

⁴ Cod. Dipl. v, ch. 995, p. 36.

⁵ Cod. Dipl. ch. 750.

Eadgar, brother of the king, have quickly consented—Oda, the arch-prelate of the Dover church, have corroborated with a specimen of the dear Cross—I, Cenwald, am present with the heavenly sign—I, Oscytel, have agreed with a placable mind—I, Osulf, have not refused.”

To return however to the documents relating to Sussex. Nunna, one of the sub-kings already mentioned, again appears in other charters. In one of the year 714 he says:—

“I, Nunna, King of the Suth Saxons, for the welfare of my soul, will give some part of the land under my authority (*juris mei*) to Beadufrið and the brethren who inhabit the island called Seolesige, where I wish my body may rest, that is to say, in Herotun *iiii manentes*,⁶ and in Broclaeshamstede *iiii cassatos*, and Sidleshamstede *iiii* ———, in presence of the most reverend Bishop Eollan—+ I Æthelstan, the king, have consented and subscribed—+ I Ætheldryth, the Queen have consented.”⁷

In a later charter, A.D. 725, Nunna styles himself “King of the Austral (*Australium*) Saxons,” and for the love of God and the heavenly country (*celestis patrie*) gives (*attribuo*) the venerable Bishop Eadbirht certain lands—“xx tributaries,” imperfectly described in the mutilated MS., which ends thus:—

“I, Nunna, King the first fortify (*munio*) this with the sign of the Cross of Christ—+ I, Wattus, King, have consented and subscribed—I, Coenrad, King of the West Saxons, have confirmed (*rex West Saxonum roboravi*)—+ I, Eadbirht, Bishop, confirm the land granted to me with the sign of the Cross of Christ—+ I, Ine, have consented and written (*scripsi*) with my own hand.”⁸

Nunna, King of the Suth Saxons, appears again as a benefactor, probably to the same head of the Selsey monastery, where he was to be buried, granting “to the servant of God named Behrfrid four tributaries in Pipering, near the river Tarente, on condition that prayers should be offered up for him day and night by the servants of God.” Behrfrid seems to have retired into the monastery, for the document continues, that he did not retain the gift, but in his old age “having released himself from all secular affairs, wishing to serve God only, and surrendering all his property with his own body (*cum semetipso*), Eolla receives the money and accepts the gift, with the consent

⁶ The analogy of this word with the English *manor*, the Scottish *manse*, old French *maison*, all derived from *maneo*, may be remarked.

⁷ Cod. Dipl. ch. 999, p. 41.

⁸ Id. ch. 1000, p. 42.

of the brethren, and of our King Nunnan of West Sussex (*Westsussexie*)—+ This my gift I, Nunna, King, have subscribed with my own hand, all my earls (*comitibus*) consenting together with me—+ Osric. + Eadberht. + I, Eolla, have consented and subscribed—+ I, Beowa, have willingly consented that this land of my jurisdiction, which my kinsfolk gave me, with the consent of King Nunna and Bishop Eolla (King Æthilbert and Bishops Sigfrid, Beorran, and Eccan also assenting), should be in their power while I am alive, and that after my death they should have leave to possess and give to whomsoever they may please.—+ The same land, I, Osmund King, have redeemed at a price from my Earl Erran (*pretio redemi ab Errano comite meo*) with the consent of our Bishop—+ Osa, Bishop.”⁹

The grant of land next in date, August 3, 765, was made by Osmund, who does not in this charter more distinctly describe himself, but who styles himself king in another, five years later. “At the request of his Earl Walhere (*rogatus a comite meo*) he enables him to build a monastery on the land granted, which consisted of xii tributaries called Ferring, with all their appurtenances, in fields, woods, meadows, rivers, springs and woodland, Coponora and Titlesham.”—“+ I, Osmund have subscribed this grant with my own hand—+ I, Osa Bishop, have consented and subscribed,” &c.¹⁰

Another grant of this Osmund, A.D. 770, shows him to have been one of the sub-kings, or heretogas (duces) of Sussex (the witnesses proving how numerous these were), and was given at the request of his earl and his wife, Warbald and Tidburge. It put him into full possession of xv manors (*manencium*) to endow “the church of the Blessed Peter the Apostle situated in a place called Hanefeld.” “+ I, Osmund King, have subscribed this grant with my own hand—+ I, Osa Archbishop—+ I, Hedde, Bishop—+ I, Eadbright, Bishop—+ I, Offa, with the above-named persons, willingly corroborated this page (*hanc paginulam munio*)—I, Wilfrid, Bishop—I Brodda, Heretoga (*dux*)—+ I, Berhtwald, Heretoga—+ I Eadbald, Heretoga—+ I, Esne, Heretoga—+ I, Aldwulf, Heretoga.”¹¹

⁹ Id. ch. 1001, p. 43.

¹⁰ Id. ch. 1008, p. 49.

¹¹ Id. ch. 1009, p. 49.

Offa, the real Superior lord, again appears sanctioning a grant of Æthelbert, King of South Saxons (*Sussaxonum*) in A.D. 774. The purport of this charter, though imperfect, is to enable the venerable man Diozsan to build a monastery by the gift of xviii manors (*manentes*) in Wistrings. To this Seffrid, the Bishop,—Wyghere,—Beoba,—Wyga, appear as witnesses, followed by “I, Diozsan, in the liberty of my right, will give to my dearest sister the land of this gift, which Æthelbert, King, has granted me. + I, Offa the King, sign and confirm with my own hand—+ I, Osenedred (probably for Cunethryth) the Queen, confirm and sign.”¹²

The same “Æthelberht, King of the Austral Saxons,” confirms another grant of half a tributary near the moor on the south side of Chichester, with Bishop Wilfrid as witness.¹³

After this, in A.D. 780, comes a charter of Oslac,¹⁴ Heretoga of the South Saxons (*dux Suth Saxonum*), drawn up at Selsey. It gave, “for the remedy of his soul to the venerable church of St. Peter the Apostle, that is, to God, the land called Earnleagh, Tielepora, with all their appurtenances.” The crosses written in attestation were those of Oslac—Gislehere, Bishop—Eadwulf—“I, Offa, by the gift of God, King of the Mercians, have sanctioned the said land according to the petition of Wethun, Bishop of the South Saxons, and will confirm it with the sign of the Lord’s cross.”

It will be remarked that the sanction of the King of Mercia, not of Wessex, seems at this period to have been requisite; and that the bishop was the medium to bring the matter duly before him. This arrangement continued at the date, about A.D. 791, of a grant to Selsey by Ealdwulf, Heretoga, *Dux* of Suth Saxons. “Aldwlf, Heretoga, who am the donor, have placed on it the sign of the Holy Cross—+ Gislehere, Bishop—Offa, King of the Mercians, on the petition of Weytun, Bishop, confirm this woodland (of 3 tributaries) and subscribe with the sign of the Holy Cross—I, Ealdfrid, King, have consented and subscribed.”¹⁵

The same king of the Mercians, the same bishop, and the same heretoga, appear again in another charter of the same date, A.D. 791, which shall be here given in full, not only as display-

¹² Id. ch. 1010.

¹³ Id. ch. 1011.

¹⁴ Id. ch. 1012.

¹⁵ Id. ch. 1016.

ing the usual form of the grant, but also as there will be much interest in the names of places introduced, those of the place where signed, and of the land given. The former may with great probability be identified, and the latter is remarkable as establishing at so early a period the use of the word "Borstal," which has survived in common parlance to this day in Sussex alone.

"In the name of the Holy Saviour;—all the things, in which we busy ourselves for this present world, scarcely endure to our death, whereas what is done for eternal life is preserved beyond death—Wherefore I, Ealdwulf, Heretoga of the South Saxons, have been minded to grant to Wethun, the Bishop, and to describe a certain portion of a wood of my jurisdiction, with the consent and license of Offa, King of the Angles, in the place called *Cealdborgsteal*, for the church of Saint Andrew, which is situated in the territory called Ferring. Moreover this wood is comprised within certain boundaries: on the western side, near the upper way which runs from the southern part towards the north, and in the other part is open country around. Whosoever may be willing to augment and amplify the bounty of this small donation, may God augment his share in the book of life. But if, which God forbid, any one relying on tyrannous power should wish rashly to withhold or diminish it, let him know that on the trial of the terrible Day of Judgement he will fall with horror into the hands of the living God. Moreover this has been transacted on *the hill called Biohchandowne* in the year of our Lord Jesu Christ, 791, all the persons named and described beneath agreeing and confirming—+ I, Ealdwulf, who have made this gift, have first marked the sign of the Holy Cross.—+ I, Eadelwlf, consent and subscribe."¹⁶

"+ In nomine sancti salvatoris. Omnia que secundum presens seculum laboramus, vix usque ad mortem sufficiunt; quod vero pro eterna vita agatur utique post mortem conservatur. Idecirco ego Aldwlfus dux Suth Saxonum, aliquantulam silve partem juris mei Wethuno episcopo largiri atque describere curabam, cum consensu et licentia Offe Regis Anglorum, in loco qui dicitur Cealdborgsteal, ad ecclesiam sancti Andree quæ sita est in terra que vocatur Ferring. Hec autem silva certis finibus terminatur: in occidentali plaga juxta superiorem viam que currit ab australi parte usque ad septentrionem, et in altera parte in circuitu campestris. Qui hanc parvam donationis

¹⁶ Id. ch. 1015, p. 53.

munificentiam augere et amplificare voluerit, augeat Deus partem ejus in libro vite. Si vero, quod absit, aliquis tyrannica fretus potestate temerarie tenere aut minuere voluerit, sciat se in tremendo examinis judicio horribiliter incidere in manus dei viventis. Et hec acta sunt in monte qui vocatur Biohchandoune anno incarnationis domini nostri Jhesu Christi DCCXCI cunctis astipulantibus et confirmantibus nominatis atque infra descriptis.

“Ego Ealdwlf qui donavi primum signum sancte crucis expressi +—Ego Eadelwlf consentio et subscribo +—.”

As no localities have been hitherto assigned for the residence of this Sussex chieftain, or for the wood granted, we may endeavour to add them to Sussex topography.

I venture therefore the suggestion that “Biohchandoune” is now known to us as “Buncton,” and it is very gratifying to have received for it the assent of the very ablest Anglo-Saxon scholars.

Situated a few miles from Ferring, for whose benefit the grant was made, about three miles west from where Saxon kings dwelt in their stronghold of Bramber, and two from Steyning, the selected abode of St. Cuthman, where, according to Asser, Ethelwulf King of Wessex was buried,¹⁷ Buncton was convenient for communication with the Downs, and looks up to the prominent point of them, crowned with the earthen entrenchments of Chanctonbury, exactly opposite on the south. Although that camp had been occupied by the Romans, its natural advantages were not likely to be overlooked by succeeding warriors.

The hill, on the top of which Buncton Chapel stands, is now a portion of Ashington parish entirely insulated within that of Wiston, a fact which in itself seems to denote an important proprietor in old times (as again in the case of Sedgewick Castle, near Horsham), and it slopes gently into the Weald on all sides, except on the north-west, where it sinks more precipitously into a woody glen, through which runs a small brook. There is a gable-ended house, at the north-east foot of the hill, surrounded by a moat. The accompanying woodcut of the steeper side from the north-west (for the drawing of which I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Medland of Steyning, whom I had the pleasure of accompanying to the spot) will sufficiently explain the position of the chapel on the

¹⁷ See Mr. Medland's Paper, *Sussex Arch. Collections*, V, p. 115.

hill. In the structure of this small chapel, so simple and so massive that it might almost have been formed from the ha



of a Saxon chief, many Roman tiles appear, derived probably from the ruins of that Roman villa, the hypocaust of which were recently discovered half a mile eastward.¹⁸

Mr. Earle, whom we have already had occasion to thank has most kindly favoured me with his opinion, that the contraction of the name into its modern appearance, "the hill called Biohchandoune" of the eighth century now changed into "Buncton," is a probable modernism, and that the original name meant Birch Down. Instances of similar compression of ancient names are readily found in this vicinity, where the Donechitoune, Botechitoune, and Wistanestun of Domesday have become Duncton, Burton, and Wiston, while Buncton appears there in an intermediate form as "Bongetune, with wood of ten hogs." The identity of the names is also considered more than probable by the eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar, Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., to whom I am much indebted for his communication on this and other points of this subject.

Being thus authorised to establish our chieftain of the South Saxons on the hill of Buncton, we must endeavour to

¹⁸ For an account of this discovery in 1848, see *Sussex Arch. Collections*, II, 315.

find "the place called Cealtborgsteal" within the probable extent of his territory. In this research neither the Rev. Henry Dixon, the present vicar of "the church of St. Andrew at Ferring," nor the Rev. T. Medland of Steyning, have been able, by their local knowledge, to trace any name corresponding to "Cealtborgsteal." It is however easy to recognise in this word the description of one of those steep ways leading up the northern face of the Downs from the Weald, which still familiarly retain the name of Borstals, and of which there are several in the neighbourhood, and indeed almost within sight of Buncton. Steyning Borstal, Chantry Borstal, Washington Borstal, Amberley Borstal, are thus situated; and of these Washington Borstal, as the road which must in all ages have been the easiest and most natural pass in the Downs, would seem to answer best to the description of "the upper road from south to north, lying on the west of the wood" given to Ferring. Mr. Dixon has also kindly pointed out another locality, a field of eighteen acres, four miles from Ferring, and insulated in Angmering parish, the small tithes of which are received by the vicar of Ferring, while the prebend of Ferring in Chichester Cathedral is endowed with the great tithes.¹⁹ This field, having on its west side an old road running north and south, may have some claims to be the gift in question in "Cealtborgsteal;" but if so, it would be the only instance of any Borstal in Sussex being found on the southern slope of the Downs.

The derivation of the word Borstal from the Saxon words *beohr*, a hill, and *stigele*, a steep ascent, has been already discussed in a former volume,²⁰ on the occurrence of "Robert atte Borstalle" in the Subsidy Roll of the Rape of Lewes, A.D. 1296, and to this origin both Mr. Earle and Mr. Thorpe agree. The latter quotes Lye's *Dictionary*, "Burgstal, burgstol, clivus, Cott. 209;" and in the present instance we may consider the prefix *cealt* to signify cold, so that it was a part of the "Cold Borstal" which was granted by Adelwlf. Mr. Earle directs attention to the many cases in

¹⁹ In Domesday it is said, "the Bishop holds Feringes in domain: it had a wood of 4 hogs, and for herbage every seventh hog," p. 115. Translat. Domesd.

²⁰ See *Sussex Arch. Collections*, vol. II, p. 292, where this explanation of the word was suggested by S. W. Walford, Esq., and J. M. Kemble, Esq.

which the same form of "beohr" for hill has stereotyped itself in Sussex names, as Cisbury, Edburton (*Ecg, beohr, tun* town on the hill edge or side), Burpham, Burton, Bury, Chanctonbury, while Chiltington (*Cilletune, Childetune, in Domesday*), may perhaps be an instance of the same prefix of *cealt* now changed, as also Cold Waltham.

The word Borstal seems to be implied in a passage of Domesday (p. 134) relating to East Sussex—"Essewell Hundred—in Burgestaltune tenuit Ulsi unam virgatum, libere homo fuit." And the same word, applied to a steep hill ascent, appears frequently in *Textus Roffensis*, referring to a locality in Kent still retaining such name—"De Borestealle Coenuulf King of the Mercians gave 3 acres to Rochester," p. 96; "Kenulfus Rex Merciorum dedit Borchstalle," p. 152. "Robertus de Borcstealle omnem suam decimam de terra sua concessit S. Andreae æternaliter," p. 166. This latter instance resembles that in the Subsidy Roll of Sussex, before referred to, where the Borstal had given name to the person. A grant of land, with the custody of Bernwood in the county of Bucks was made by Edward the Confessor by the tenure of the Borstal horn.²¹ The latter half of the word has clearly an analogy with the modern German "steigen," to ascend or mount and "steig" in Norway means a ladder, as does "stee," used in the North of England. "Stile" seems used by Chaucer in an extended sense, as in some measure representing the country in contrast with "street," which is used to represent the town:—

"Is it swiche peril with him for to mete,
I shal him seke by stile and eke by strete."

Pardonere's Tale, 126.

²¹ See Kennett's *Paroch. Antiq.* p. 51; Blount's *Tenures*, p. 41.

ON THE SAXON COLLEGE OF BOSHAM.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER.

READ AT CHICHESTER, JULY 13, 1853.

THE exact date of the foundation of this college is not known; but that it was of Saxon origin, and in existence previous to the year 681, we learn from the Venerable Bede,¹ who tells us, that when St. Wilfrid arrived among the South Saxons about that time, he found a small and poor establishment of secular canons settled here under the government of an Irish monk named Dicul, who was probably an early Roman missionary. His words are, "Erat autem ibi monachus quidam de natione Scottorum,² vocabulo Dicul, habens Monasteriolum permodicum in loco qui vocatur Bosenhamm." Of this college, he further tells us, he had frequently heard from the priest Acca, who had known the monks of Bosham when under the presidency of Eappa, thereby making his testimony of a Saxon monastery here more especially to be relied on.

At the time of Wilfrid's arrival in Sussex, but little had been done by Dicul and his associates towards enlightening this part of the county. "In eo monasteriolo," continues Bede, "fratres quinque vel sex in humili et paupere vita Domino famulantes; sed provincialium nullus eorum vel vitam æmulari, vel predicationem curabat audire." Bosenham or Bosham was situated at the point of a small creek issuing out of Chichester Harbour on the one side, and on the confines of a large forest district on the other—"sylvis et mari circumdatum," as Bede describes its position; and hence its name, "Bosen-ham," which Lye interprets in his *Saxon Dictionary*, "forte a sylva sumptum." The inhabitants of this

¹ Ecclesiast. Hist. lib. iv, c. 13.

² The Saxon annalists apply the term "Scottus" to the native Irish.

district consisted at this time principally of seafaring men and their families, who obtained their livelihood by fishing. Bosham is one of the only five places in Sussex noted on the map attached to the *Saxon Chronicle*.

Having established a conventual hermitage at this place Dicul's first object would naturally be to provide a place for religious worship. It is not however until towards the dawn of the Norman era that we have any direct evidence of a church here. The *Bayeux Tapestry* gives us the first intimation of one. Under the head HAROLD DUX ANGLORUM ET SUI MILITES—EQUITANT AD BOSHAM, this curiously-wrought historical record represents a church of rude structure in the background, with Harold on horseback having a hawk perched on his fist, in front. He is preceded by two horsemen with a greyhound running before them, and accompanied by five other horsemen, who were probably his "milites."

Harold's possessions in this neighbourhood extended over the whole tract of country lying between Chichester and Havant. To these he succeeded at the death of his mother Gytha, his father, Earl Godwin, having possessed himself of them by forcibly wresting them from Agilnoth Archbishop of Canterbury; for we may reject as fabulous the monkish legend first broached by Walter de Mapes, and subsequently adopted by some of the earlier historians,³ that he obtained them by taking advantage of a mistaken expression, "da mihi basium," when requesting the archbishop's benediction. Here Earl Godwin frequently resided, as did his son Harold after him, who, during a sailing excursion of pleasure, was driven from hence by a storm to the coast of Normandy where he contracted those engagements with Duke William the breach of which is well known to have led to his invasion of this country.

The site of Earl Godwin's and Harold's residence it would now be difficult to identify. Dallaway⁴ fixes it at Walton from the Saxon derivation of the name, "Vael-ton," "oppidum vallatum," and from there being vestiges of Roman earth

³ William of Malmesbury, p. 90; Henry of Huntingdon, p. 366; Brompton, p. 947, &c.

⁴ Hist. of Western Sussex, vol. i.—Bosham.

works still to be traced there, which he supposes were thrown up by Vespatian's army, and subsequently adopted by the Saxons; while others imagine that it was on the north side of the churchyard of Bosham, where an ancient moat encloses a piece of ground of considerable size, at the southern extremity of which the present manor-house, a modern brick-built structure, stands, and in front of which is a barn, called "the gaol barn," which is erected on the remains of stone walls of considerable substance and of much antiquity.

An additional proof of the Saxon origin of Bosham College may be obtained from the *Domesday Survey*, which states that an establishment of Benedictine canons had been founded here early in the Saxon times, and endowed with competent lands.

After the death of Harold, the lordship of Bosham was seized by the Conqueror, and given by him to Osborn Bishop of Exeter. But having again become vested in the crown, it was granted by Henry I to William Warlewaste, Bishop of the same see, who, having dissolved the college of Plympton, in Devonshire, on account of the irregular lives of its inmates, settled the same number of residents here, namely, a dean and five⁵ secular canons, reserving to himself and his successors the patronage of the deanery or provostship, and the appointment of the canons. He also retained to himself and them an exclusive jurisdiction over the whole college, which was much contested by the Bishops of Chichester.

A circumstantial account of one of these contests is to be found in the Register of Bishop Rede,⁶ where it is stated, that during the episcopacy of Bishop Langton (1305-37), Walter Stapylton Bishop of Exeter gave notice of his intention, as dean of the collegiate chapel of Bosham, to hold a visitation of this chapel, and the prebendaries were summoned to attend. Langton, questioning his right officially to visit in his diocese, sent a messenger, on the day on which he was expected to arrive at Bosham, to meet him on the borders of the county, near the village of Herting, where he would enter the diocese of Chichester, with a letter inhibiting him from holding such

⁵ The Plea Roll of the 12th of Edward II mentions six canons belonging to this college.

⁶ See extracts at the end of these remarks.

visitation, under pain of excommunication. Regardless of this remonstrance, the Exeter diocesan pursued his journey to Bosham, and held his appointed visitation. Langton, when informed of this, was so exasperated at the slight thus shown to himself and his authority, that he lost no time in carrying his threat into execution. Taking with him the dean and some of the chapter of his own cathedral, and the messenger employed on the occasion, he went to the particular part of the cathedral church usually selected for such purpose, and there fulminated the sentence of excommunication against him. The same sentence was also pronounced by authority of the dean in all the churches of the city of Chichester, as well as in those of Fishbourne, Rumboldeswyche, and St. Pancras without the city gate, which were under his jurisdiction. This led to an adjustment of their differences by an arrangement that, for the future, the entire patronage of this college should continue to be vested in the Bishops of Exeter, but that the privilege of visiting the college should be given to the Bishops of Chichester, who should have the same authority over the parochial prebendary as he had over any other incumbent of the diocese of Chichester.

The church too of the Holy Trinity, at Bosham, claimed the usual privileges and immunities accorded to royal free chapels, namely, exemption from episcopal and archidiaconal supervision. It is called in the Patent Rolls, "*Libera Capella et Prebenda Parochialis de Bosham.*"⁷ Some further light is thrown on the history of this church, and the disputes it gave rise to, by an Inquisition taken the 22d of Edward I, which states that the chapel of Bosham and its district was, from its first foundation, exempt from ordinary jurisdiction as a free chapel of the king, it having been founded by an ancestor of the king then on the throne, and being situated on land belonging to him and his predecessors; that it was called the chapelry of Bosham; that this exempt chapelry was given by Henry I to Warlewaste Bishop of Exeter, to be held freely by him and his successors; and that it remained so exempt to the time of Henry II, when the then Bishop of Exeter, by supplying with necessaries Thomas à Becket during the time he was in disgrace at court, so aroused the indignation of the

⁷ Rot. Pat. 19 Rich. II, p. 2, m. 37.

ing, that he seized the chapel and its possessions; and they remained vested in the crown until a vicar of the chapel submitted himself to the authority of the Bishop of Chichester, as if independent of the king (*quasi indefensus à Rege*), and the Bishop of Chichester began to exercise jurisdiction over the vicar. This aroused Henry II to regrant to the Bishops of Exeter his entire interest in and title to the chapelry of Bosham, with all its ancient rights and privileges; and thus the canons and others officiating in this chapelry, with their tithels, again became exempt, as from time immemorial they had previously been, from ordinary jurisdiction; and from that time the Bishops of Exeter collated to the prebends, and installed the prebendaries of this chapel, irrespective of the concurrence of the Bishops of Chichester.

The hundred and manor of Bosham also received great privileges and exemptions from the same king, some of which are still claimed and allowed, having been confirmed by James I. They are recited in an indenture of the 7th of Elizabeth, in which Lord Berkley, the lord of the manor, in the settlement of a dispute between him and the tenants, recognizes his manor as an ancient demesne sometime in the hands of Edward the Confessor, and as having been always so reputed and held.

The prebends of this church were named as of Waleton or Walton, Chidham, Westbrooke, Funtington, and Appledram. The endowment of each of these is to be learned from a survey of this college among the records of the dean and chapter of Chichester. It is undated; but from some circumstances noticed in it we are enabled to decide, that it must have been made previous to the year 1648. The first college office mentioned is the sexton's, which was then endowed with a small tenement near the church. No money value is put upon this. The prebend of Waleton, or Walton, was endowed with a messuage and tenement situated within the tithing of Walton, anciently the prebendal house, and with $87\frac{1}{2}$ acres of tithe-free land, formerly the glebe land of the college, valued at £60. The prebend of Funtington was endowed with the great and small tithes of the tithings of Funtington, and of East and West Ashling, in the parish of Funtington, valued at £89. The prebend of Chidham was

endowed with the tithes of corn and grain grown in the parish of Chidham, valued at £60. The prebend of Appledram was endowed with a small croft lying on the west side of the main lane, in the parish of Appledram, and with all the great and small tithes accruing yearly within it, together with two quarters of barley due yearly from the tenant of the deanery farm valued at £40. 6s. 8d. The college also possessed generally the great and small tithes of the several tithings of Bosham, Walton, Westbrooke, Southwood, and other parts of the parish of Bosham, except a portion of the small tithes of the tithings, which belonged to the vicar of Bosham. These tithes were valued at £160. Total value of the prebendal and collegiate property, £409. 6s. 8d.

An earlier valuation of the college possessions states the name of the incumbent of each prebend at the time it was made, as well as its value, as follows:—

| Prebend. | Incumbent. | Value. | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|----|----|
| | | £ | s. | d. |
| Bosham, with the prebend of Funtington } | John Starkey } | 23 | 6 | 8 |
| Walyton } | Thomas Southern } | 17 | 6 | 8 |
| Chidham } | Richard Redman } | 8 | 19 | 4 |
| Westbrooke } | Thomas Cheyney } | 11 | 13 | 4 |
| Appledram } | Thomas Bedyle } | 14 | 15 | 0 |
| Total | | £76 | 1 | 0 |

In the Nonæ return the prebends are valued at £53. 6s. 8d.

By their ancient foundation charter, the dean and prebendaries were required to expend 5s. annually in donation to the poor.

The stalls of the prebendaries, with their *misereres*, still remain in the chancel of the church. They are of oak, and though probably of the date of Henry VII, in a tolerable state of preservation. At each end is a *fleur-de-lis*.

The site of the college is on the south side of the churchyard, where some detached parts of the ancient buildings still remain. A portion of these buildings was for many years occupied as the vicarage-house; but this the present incumbent has lately taken down, having erected a new vicarage-house upon a different site. The most perfect of these parts was a pointed-arch doorway, leading through the original fence wall

into the enclosure in which the college stood ; and the remains of the wall itself, which was of stone and of great thickness, and which may be traced a considerable distance running east and west. An engraving of the old vicarage-house will be found in Dallaway's *History of the Rape of Chichester*. Within this enclosure lay for many years the head of a colossal figure, supposed by some to be the head of the Saxon god Woden, but by others the head of Trajan. Dallaway's opinion is that it belonged to a statue of St. Christopher, the patron saint of seafaring men. It was dug up near the church, and is now in the garden of the palace of Chichester.

The architecture of the church will be so fully described in a work now preparing for publication, that nothing need be said of it here. I may however mention, that upon the present incumbent opening the stone coffin in the wall of the church, near the entrance to the crypt, which was supposed to contain the remains of a Saxon abbot, nothing was found except the bones of a man lying under its Sussex marble slab covering. This stone coffin appeared to have enclosed a wooden one with a roof-shaped lid.

A MS. history of Bosham, written some time during the seventeenth century, states, that in the year 1637, the inhabitants pointed out to the writer, Mr. John Smythe,⁸ the foundations of an ancient building near the parish church, which from time immemorial had been called "St. Bede's Chapel." It is described as "a small chapel not larger in circuit than Bede maketh the cell of Dicul thereto adjoining to be." This probably was the remains of the college chapel.

On the north side of the chancel of the church, which was founded in 1280, there was a small chantry, which was endowed with 32 acres of land at Appledram, the tax of which, according to the Nonæ return, was valued at 8s.

The college survived until the general dissolution of monastic institutions by Henry VIII, at which period the canons were reduced to three. The college residence was first granted to Vincent Calmady ; but the prebendal estates were retained by the crown until the 6th of Elizabeth, when they were granted to Sir Richard Sackville, at a reserved rent of

⁸ This Mr. J. Smythe left in MS. a life of the Berkleys, Lords of Bosham, now in the College of Arms.

£35. 6s. 10*d.*, who, in the same year, exchanged them and the manors of Eastergate and Birdham Bromer with the dean and chapter of Chichester for the lands of the dissolved prior of Wilmington.

It appears from the Sancroft Papers, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford,⁹ that by the alienation of these estates the collegiate church sustained so much damage that its necessary repairs could no longer be effected. To meet this difficulty then, a grant was made to it of the estate at Bosham, at that time under lease for three lives, at a reserved rent of £43. 10*s.* which left about £370 per annum clear to the church. But by a resolution of the dean and chapter, passed September 16th 1565, this arrangement was altered, and a determination come to, that this lease should not be renewed, but that at its expiration the full value of the estate should be applied toward defraying the expenses of the church. In 1633 these lives had all fallen, and this arrangement should have taken effect; but instead of this, the estate was claimed by Sir John Howell, Wrotham, in Kent, Knt., a man of considerable influence at court under the powers of a lease for ninety-nine years, purporting to have been granted to him by Sir Richard Sackville before the expiration of the previous one. The dean and chapter, naturally suspecting this lease to be a forgery, determined to test its validity in a court of law; but, before a decision had been obtained, the matter was finally settled at the suggestion and under the authority of the crown, by an agreement between the litigating parties, that the suspected lease should be cancelled, and a new one granted to the same tenant for three lives, under the official seal of the dean and chapter of Chichester.

After the death of Sir John Howell, the estate thus renewed passed to his widow; but her right to possession was disputed by the heir-at-law, who, for want of funds to prosecute his claim, was compelled to enter into a compromise with Lady Howell, by which a fresh lease was granted to him out of the feelings of compassion, as was then thought, but in reality through the instrumentality of Dr. Ede, the precentor of the church of Chichester, who had clandestinely purchased the rights, and who, for the advancement of his own interest, had

⁹ Tanner, MSS., 149, p. 118.

used his influence with the dean and chapter to bring about this amicable arrangement. Under the covenants of this lease an annual rent of £200 was reserved, to be applied from time to time, as occasion might require, in the reparation of the fabric of the church of Bosham. And every dean and residentiary, in taking the oath to observe the statutes of the church of Chichester generally, was required, by a statute passed for that purpose, to make special mention of another statute, binding them not to procure or accept of any compensation for revoking it, which statute was directed to be registered in the registry, as well of the dean and chapter as of the bishops of Chichester, and in that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that they might inquire into and enforce its strict observance.

The subsequent possessors of this estate were John Frankland, in right of his wife, who was heir to Dr. Ede, and Richard Barwell, Esq., of Stanstead Park, by purchase of Frankland. The lessee was bound to keep all the college buildings, including the chancels of Bosham, Chidham, Appledram, and Funtington churches, in repair; also to make and deliver to the dean and chapter of Chichester, every tenth year, a true and perfect terrier of the glebes and lands, with their boundaries, and a list of the other profits of the college; and to pay, besides the reserved rent, out of the prebend of Chidham, to the vicar of Bosham £4, as a yearly pension; and to the archdeacon of Chichester 13s. 4d. for procurations; out of each of the prebends of Chidham and Walton, to the vicar of Chidham, 23s. 4d.; out of the prebend of Walton, to Lord Berkley, 1d. as lord of the manor of Bosham; out of the prebend of Funtington, to the officiating minister of the chapel of Funtington, £6. 13s. 4d.; and out of the prebend of Appledram, to the officiating curate of the chapel of Appledram, £6. There was also due to the dean and chapter of Chichester a fee-farm rent of £35. 6s., which was reserved to the crown in the lessee's patent of the grant of Bosham, and by the crown assigned to them.

Many of the lands about the church, and in different parts of the parish, are still called by names denoting the particular benefit or purpose in the college or church to which the profits of such lands were applied.

From the Bishops' Registers, we learn that the right of

presentation to Bosham church has been exercised as follows :—From 1412 to 1535, by the college of Bosham ; from 1535 to 1613, by the crown ; and from 1613 to the present time, by the dean and chapter of Chichester. Of the earlier presentations we have no information.

The *Saxon Chronicle* notices some important events which took place at Bosham from 1045 to 1049.

In the year 1180, Herebertus de Bosham, an eminent native of this parish, who was secretary to Thomas à Becket, and present at his assassination, and who was made a cardinal by Pope Alexander III, wrote, in Latin, the life of this martyred archbishop, which became so popular that scarcely a religious house in England was without a copy of it.

The dates of the several grants to the college are, as far as I have been able to ascertain them, as follows :—1205 (6th of John) ; 1283 (11th of Edw. I) ; 1319 (12th of Edw. II) ; 1371 (44th of Edw. III) ; 1386 (9th of Rich. II), and 1406 (7th of Hen. IV).

The following deeds and documents are referred to in the preceding account :—

“ Inquisitio capta apud Brembleshute, coram Henrico de Stanton, et sociis suis, &c. die Veneris crastino Nativitatis Beate Marie, anno r. R. E. xxij^o, et modo veniunt Edvardus de Easseleigh, Monachus de Pershute ; Robertus de Norton, miles ; Henricus de Herting, Minister, de com. Sussex ; Henricus de Monteforti, miles ; Robertus le Doel. ; Johannes Prodhomme, et Will. Huse, Minister de com. Surrey ; Johannes Randolf ; Johannes de Tycheborne ; Jacobus de Norton, milites, et Ricardus de Westcote, Minister de com. Suthampton ; qui dicunt super sacramenta sua, et intelligunt, quod capellaria de Boseham, tempore prime foundationis fuit exempta et immunis, ut libera capella regis, ab omni jurisdictione ordinaria, fundata et dotata per progenitores regum Anglie, et situata in solio Domini Regis, qui tunc temporis regnavit. Et dicunt, ut illa, quæ tunc temporis vocabatur capellaria de Boseham, nunc a quibusdam nominatur ecclesia de Boseham. Dicunt etiam, quod dicta capellaria, a tempore prime foundationis, fuit exempta, ut predicatur, in manibus Regum, quouscunque quidam Rex contulit dictam capellariam cuidam tunc episcopo Exoniensi, teneri sibi et successoribus suis, adeo libere, sicut Reges eam tenuerunt. Et sic remansit exempta in manibus Exon. Episcoporum usque ad tempus Regis Henrici II, quo tempore quidam tunc Exon. Episcopus adhesit Beato Thome Martyri, tunc in exilio posito, ministrando ei in quibusdam necessariis. Ob quod idem Rex Henricus, ira motus, seziri fecit capellariam predictam, cum aliis possessionibus ad eam pertinentibus, et sic remansit dicta capellaria in manibus Regum per longa tempora. Quibus compertis, quidam vicarius, in dicta capellaria ministrans

uibusdam parochianis dicte capellarie, subiecit se ministracioni tunc Episcopi Cicest. et ei fecit obedientiam, quasi indensus a Rege. Et sic Episcopi Cicestrenses huc usque jurisdictionem ordinariam exercuerunt in eundem vicarium, et successores suos dictam vicariam obtinentes. Et dicunt, quod postea Dominus Rex Henricus, avus Domini Regis nunc, concessit Episcopis Exonien. quodcumque (*sic*) suum dicte capellarie de Boseham cum omnibus vicariis et libertatibus ad eandem capellariam antiquitus pertinentibus. Et dicunt, quod omnes canonici ejusdem capellarie, cum ceteris ministris, et vicariis bonis, semper a tempore, quo non extat memoria, fuerunt exempti et immunes a jurisdictione ordinarii diocesani. Et Episcopus Exon. semper contulit prebendas, et installavit prebendarios, irrequisito assensu ordinarii diocesani. In quorum testimonium predicti jurati huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.” (22 Edw. I. 1294.)

“ qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod apud Boseham, in Choro Ecclesie sunt sex canonici seculares, habentes sex prebendas divisas. Et dicunt, quod Episcopi Exon. ex concessione Regum Anglie, Progenitorum Regis nunc, conferunt prebendas illas, et canonicos instituunt et destituunt, sicut fuerunt destituendi, et hoc propria auctoritate. Et quod predicti canonici, seu eorum prebende, nec bona sua propria prebendarum illarum, vel vicariarum ministri, in Choro Ecclesie de Boseham ministrantes, nunquam per aliquem Archidiaconum Cicestrensem predecessorem dicti Archidiaconi, qui tunc est, visitati fuerunt, nec aliquam jurisdictionem in eis exercuerunt, nec unquam dictus Archidiaconus, et ejus officialis, qui nunc sunt, tempore suo primo jurisdictionem ordinariam in predictis choro, canonicis, ministris, vicariis prebendis exercuerunt. Et dicunt, quod unus predictorum canonicorum, habens prebendam, que vocatur prebenda parochialis vicarii, in corpore ecclesie confert, et vicarium constituit. In quem quidem vicarium curam animarum parochianorum in corpore ecclesie extra choro habentem predictus Archidiaconus, et successores sui, Archidiaconi Cicestrenses, jurisdictionem ordinariam vicariarum exercuerunt.” (12 Edw. II. 1319.)

The following extracts from the Episcopal Registers of the diocese (Bishop Rede's Register, No. 6) have reference to the dispute which arose between the Bishops of Exeter and Chichester, on the subject of jurisdiction over the college, alluded to at p. 191 :—

“Postea die Pasche in xv die, anno Regis nunc xvij (1323), venerunt predicti Radulphus de Ryburgh, et Willielmus attc See, per Thomam Thorpe, Attornatum suum, et similiter jurati, &c. Qui dicunt super sacramenta sua, quod predictus Radulphus de Ryburgh, anno Regni Regis nunc xvj^o ad mandatum Episcopi Exonien. Decani Capelle de Boseham predicte, proponens et intendens visitare eandem Capellam, et Chorum Prebendariorum, et Ministros, ammonivit quosdam Prebendarios Capelle predicte ad comperendum coram eodem Episcopo et Decano ejusdem Capelle in visitatione sua in Capella predicta die veneris in crastino Epiphanie Domini anno supradicto. Qui quidem Radulphus postea, ad mandatum Johannis Episcopi Cicest. predicti, summocationem predictorum prebendariorum, ex parte predicti Episcopi Exon. De-

cani Capelle predicte per ipsum factam revocavit, et ex parte ipsius Episcopi Cicest. inhibuit cisdem prebendariis, ne aliquis ipsorum coram prefato Episcopo Exon., Decano Capelle predicte, ad diem predictam comperet; et idem Radulphus coram predicto Episcopo Exon. Decano, &c., ad diem predictam comperere non curavit. Et quoad predictum Willielmum atte See dicunt, quod Episcopus Cicest. percipiens predictum Episcopum Exon. Decanum, &c. volentem ibidem visitare, misit ipsum Will. atte See cum literis ipsius Episcopi Cicest. ad predictum Episcopum Exon. venientem versus Boseham pro visitatione sua predicta facienda. Qui quidem Will^s. die Mercurii in Vigilia Epiphanie anno supradicto, obveniendō ipso Episcopo Exon. juxta Hertying, monuit ipsum Episcopum Exon., ex parte predicti Episcopi Cicest., et ei inhibuit, sub pena excommunicationis, ne apud Boseham accederet ad aliquam visitationem in capella predicta Chororum Prebendariorum, et Ministrorum faciendam. Et dicunt, quod predicti Willielmus et Radulphus jurisdictionem ordinariam in Capella predicta et in Choro Prebendariorum et ministrorum ejusdem in forma predicta, et non alio modo, contra hanc prohibitionem Regis, exercuerunt. Et quod compertum est per juratos istos, quod predicti Radulphus et Willielmus contra Domini Regis, &c. Et predictus Willielmus in hoc, quod predictum Episcopum Exon. Decanum, &c., ex parte predicti Episcopi Cicest. monuit et inhibuit, &c.

“Postea a die Pasche in xv die anno Regni Regis nunc xvij^o venerunt predicti Decanus et Capitulum per Thomam de Shaw attornatum suum, et similiter jurati, qui dicunt super sacramenta sua, quod Johannes Episcopus Cicest. misit quendam Willielmum atte See cum literis ipsius Episcopi ad Walterum Episcopum Exon. Decanum Capelle de Boseham, venientem versus Boseham, pro Capella predicta et Choro Prebendariorum et Ministrorum ejusdem visitanda. Qui quidem Willielmus die Mercurii in Vigilia Epiphanie Domini, anno Regis nunc xvij^o obveniendō predicto Episcopo Exon. juxta Hertying, monuit ipsum Episcopum Exon. Decanum, &c., et ex parte predicti Episcopi Cicest. ei inhibuit, sub pena excommunicationis, ne apud Boseham accederet ad Capellam predictam et Chorum Prebendariorum et Ministrorum ejusdem visitandam. Qui quidem Episcopus Exon. Decanus, &c., nihilominus ad predictam Capellam accessit, et ibidem die Veneris in crastino Epiphanie Domini, tunc proximo sequente visitavit. Et predictus Episcopus Cicest. apud Cicestriam existens, hoc percipiens, assumptis secum Decano et quibusdam canonicis Cicestrie, et predicto Willielmo atte See [*blank in orig.*] eodem die Veneris accesserunt ad quendam locum in Ecclesia Cathedrale Cicest. et ibidem, presentibus dictis Decano Cicest. et Willielmo atte See, et quibusdam aliis Canonicis Cicest. statim super ipsum Episcopum Exon. sententiam excommunicationis fulminavit. Quam quidem sententiam idem Decanus Ecclesie Cicest. in Ecclesiis Parochianis Civitatis Cicestrie, et in Ecclesiis de Fishbourne, Rombaldswyche et Sancti Pancratii ex Porta Civitatis predicte, que sunt in jurisdictione ejusdem Decani, ad Mandatum Episcopi Cicest. pronuntiavit. Et dicunt, quod predicti Decanus et Capitulum Cicest. nullam jurisdictionem ordinariam in Capella predicta et Choro Prebendarum et Ministrorum ejusdem contra prohibitionem Regiam exercuerunt nisi tamen quod predictus Decanus dictam sententiam per Dominum Episcopum Cicest. in ipsum Episcopum Exon. Decanum Capelle predicte fulminatam ad mandatum ejusdem Episcopi Cicest. pronuntiavit. Ideo, &c. A.D. 1323.

NOTICES OF WINCHELSEA IN AND AFTER THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

BY WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, F.S.A.

THE meeting holden at Winchelsea in the summer of 1854, enabled me to call the attention of our members to some matters connected with this ancient town, which had been hitherto unnoticed, or were but briefly referred to, in my History; and I am anxious to place several facts on record which have come to my knowledge since 1850.

Among the Carlton House Ride MSS. has been found a copy of the charters and many interesting extracts from the town records made on March 17, 1560-1, entitled "A Certificate of Wm. Egglestone,¹ Mayor of the towne and port of New Wynchelsey, and his brethrene, made by the commandement of William Lord Marquess of Wynchester (Lord Treasurer of Englande), and Richard Sackvyle, Knt. (Vice Treasurer), Sir Walter Mildmaye, Knt. (Chancellor of the Exchequer), and Gilbert Gerard (Attorney General of the Quene's Majesty), of all the writings yet found in the towne of New Wynchelsey that do concern and touche the title of the Manor of Iham, as by o^r liberties do declare the bounds thereof, to the Quene's Highness out of the Exchequer the 14th March, 3 Elizabeth, 1560." The original Inspeximus charters of 15th June, 5 Henry IV, and 14th February, 6 Henry IV, were then in existence, and also the charter granted at Westminster, 5th June, 3 Henry IV, to wall and stretch the town; and copies are transmitted. And in the Cotton MSS.² there exist many materials for a fuller history of the town, whilst it was yet flourishing in that part of the reign of Henry VI which preceded the last attack of the French. From this MS., as most worthy of extract, I give

¹ He was M.P. for the town, 7 Edw. VI.

² Julius, B. iv.

the following curious and very early list³ of the customs of the town, indicating a large amount of trade in wine, &c.:—

ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN AND HARBOUR,
temp. HEN. VI.

“Theis ben the ordynance made on Sunday,⁴
the xxv day of Aprill, and the yer of the
reigne of King H. VI^{to}, y^e V^{to} (1427),
in the hundred ther held.

“*Fyrst.* That al manner strangers as well dynsyns (*denizens*) as fraunchysed (*freemen*) pay the malitote⁵ of all manner merchaundyse after the ordynance of old tyme used and acustumed.

“*Of the old expenses.*—Also, that the costes of wryttes and retourns of writts of sute of partye ben rered (*raised*) of hem that thay ben take for, yt thay be of operation in the franchise.

“*That no man breke no bolke without leve of Mayr.*—Also, yt all manner merchaundyse as well deynseins franchysed as nott franchysyd and strangers comyng and bryngyng merchandyse into y^e havyn to sel ther merchaundice or yt will breke ther bulke; It is ordenyd and affermed by the Mayr, Bayliff, Jurats, and all the comonalte, that the maister of that schyp so comyng in com to the mayr and truly certefy be his othe he oweth to y^e Kyng and to y^e town how moche chafer or merchundyse is within his schip and whos they ben or perteyn to, and also y^e commonalties clerke entre the mayster’s name and the schip with al said parcels of the merchaundise in yt conteynd after the quantite of the maister’s knowlege, and that every maister of vessell thus comyng in by warned by his host, who so he be, to hold and kepe this ordynance up on payn of losyng to the eyde (aid) of the town xxx. ; and to be rered of the schipp and merchaundise by the mayr.

“*That no man by no merchandise above cs.*—Also, that no manner man by no manner chafer or merchaundise within the fraunchise, or comyng in to the fraunchise or havyn, of soche chafer or merchaundise that the value of it exceedith the sum of an cs. that all manner chafer so browght into the fraunchise by lond or be water to be sold exceedyne the som above sayd be profered first

³ Julius, B. iv, fol. 24 b.

⁴ The hundred court seems to have been usually held on the Sunday during this reign, and prisoners to have been tried on that day. In his most valuable *Abstract and Illustrations of the Roll of Bishop Swinfield*, the Rev. John Webb shows, that at the close of the thirteenth century the observance of the Sabbath was by no means strict. It was on a Sunday that the bishop made his bow at court, and secular business was transacted. On a Sunday also the bishop’s nephew and chancellor of Hertford, under the bishop’s own roof, entered into a contract for borrowing money for the prelate’s use. In the time of Henry VI however the clergy and prelates endeavoured to obtain a better observance of the Sabbath. Traffic,

if not absolutely prevented, was kept within as strict limits as the necessities of the flock permitted. There were petitions by the clergy, and proclamations by bishops against barbers keeping their shops (then the great places of resort for gossips) open on Sunday (Wilk. vol. iii, pp. 352-368) and Holinshed and Grafton chronicle the failure of the attempt in the city of London to shut up victuallers’ houses, and to prevent shoemakers and tailors from taking home to their customers on the Sunday the shoes and garments they had made during the week.

⁵ Town dues. By stat. 25 Edw. I c. 7, it was interpreted to be a toll of 40s. for every sack of wool.—*Cowel’s Law Dict.* 1727.

the mayr and commonalty to by, alway avysed that yf the mayr and the commonalty refuse that chafer or merchaundise, that then it shall be leful for every man to by at his owen lust. And every franchised man beyng at the bying cert with the byer after his propertye yf he clayme parte, and with a straunge byer to have halfe yf he will chalange to. And that this ordynans be kept, the Mayr and Bayliff and Jurats, &c., have establyshed to be observed upon payn of xvs. to be rered by the mayr at every tyme of hym as that in soche ordynance agayus this ordynans offendith.

“*That no stranger sel no gods to another stranger.*—Also, that no stranger sell no gods to another stranger, yff any franchised man will clayme parte.

“*Yf no stranger ley no wyn a land withoute leve.*—Also, it is ordyned and confirmed that all straungers that londen wyne within the franchyse, and schip agayn without the mayor’s leve, that thay pay for every ton wyne schypped buyen or sold in the schip or on lond to straunger or franchised ijs., except they be sold to the hole commonalty in grete.

“*That no stranger sell no wyn without leve of the mayor.*—Also, that no stranger sel no wyn so layd on land in parcell without knowleche and leve of the mayr and comons have refused the hole upon payn of xvs. to be rered of the byer and the seller in mone at every tyme so offendyng agaynst this ordynance by the mayr.

“*That no strange merchand sell no wyn to another strange merchaunde.*—Also, that no strange merchant sell no wyn within the franchyse to no stranger upon payn of xls. of the seller, to be rered by the mayr withoute leve of the mayr.

“Also, that all manner of goods, as vitaylis or merchandyse, taken over the water or broughte into the franchyse and sold or howsed, and so as that gode wares turned to merchaundise, the viteler therof schall pay malitote for that gode wares for the quantite as is of old tyme used.

“Also, it is ordyned by the mayr and commonalty, that the common carriers, drowers, or porters of the town be charged by their othis duly and lawfully to certefye the mayor and the common clerke⁶ it to entre, in tyme of certefyng and all other tymys of the yer, from whom, whether, and how moche wyne, oyl, hony, wax, or any other merchaundise tonned, pypyd, bared, or carted, that thay cary up, in payn of forfate their offyse, and eche of the porters to pay for that offense vjs. viij*d.*, to be rered for defawte of certefyng by the mayr.

“Also, that all manner chafer, merchaundise, and gods, what ever thay be, bought in the town and sold and retayled by honds, pay malitote as for soche wares of old tyme used.

“Also, that all men franchysed and deynsyns holdyng opyn schoppe pay for his schopp after the quantyte of the schopp; and yf thay hold more than one, pay for as many as every holde open and severally parted.

“Also, that every man of the town that byeth any corn oute of the town or into the town, and selleth it agayn within Englond, schall pay of every some⁷ 1*d.*

⁶ Thomas Grevt was town clerk in 1427 and till 23 Hen. VI (1444); at Easter 1445, Thomas Westynden of Hastings appears as his successor. Cotton, Julius, B. iv, p. 72.

⁷ The seame, sum, or horseload, required by the Statute of Assize, temp. Edw. I, to be a weight of 100 lb., by which so

many saleable articles were measured or weighed, says the Rev. John Webb (Roll of Richard de Swinfield, note, p. 116) “was a rude contrivance suited to miserable roads, over which no wheels could make way, and has been always adopted in mountainous districts.” I

“Also, that no man forstall no vitayle comyng into the townward, upon payn of iij*s.* iij*d.*, and forfaytyng of the same vitaylis.

“Also, that no schapman straunger stond in the town in no place but in the markett place, upon pain of iiii*s.* iij*d.*, and that the ost of hym wharn hym of this ordynaunce, and that no schapman called hawkers be sofered no mor to go in the town to sell their schaffer.

“Also, that all manner schapmen and artificers that be no freeman pay double malitote, and that be countrollyng of men of the same craft.

“Also, that no manner of straunger hold no schoppe or craft nor merchaundyse opyn in the town without leve of the mayr over a yer and a day, but he be made freman or make a fyne with the mayr, and also pay double malitote for his schaffer or art that he used.

“And that the mayr that is and for the tyme shall be governing se and ordayn that all gode and olde ordynaunces afor tyme made and now renewed be holden, kept, and susteyned, and that the payne afore singulerly specyfyed be rered of the brekers of the ordynaunces, and that the mayr acompte of them so arered, and that he do duly and opynly this execucion; and for the faute of leve of the same payn at his acomptz to be charged with the same payn and of hym to be rered.

“Also, it is ordeyued that every fyscher bote of Pycardy comyng into the fraunchys pay at his first comyng in, to the eyde of the town *vs.* of sterlyng and at every season that iche of them make and come into the fraunchys, pay and delyver to the mayr of the town iij makerells, yf so many be in the bote as our men done (have done) with them.

“Also, that all manner straungers or fraunchysed sellyng belletts within the fraunchyse pay to the town of every M^l wode so sold within the fraunchyse or withoute, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

“Also, of all manner schaffer, as wax, hony, frute, sope, oyle, or other schaffer that is sold, pay of the pownde iij*d.* of that part is notte stendid by the old malitote.

“Also, that no common woman dwelle in no strete of the town, but in the utmost parte of the town, upon payn of losyng and paying every quarter to the town her tyme abydyng ther in *vis.* viij*d.*, and xij*d.* quarterly to the serjeante to rere it or pay it hymself after he hathe knowledge; and that no common woman be found walkyng in the town after coverfeus⁸ upon payn of iij*s.* iij*d.* and that sche wher (wear) no hode within the town, upon payn of losyng it.

“Also, that no bochor ne other man throw no gore ne felth by syde the wallis, upon payn of iij*s.* iij*d.* to be rered of hym that so offendith therein.

“Also, that what man can prove or certefy the mayr of any man that casted any last or dong into the havyn, the prover therof shall have xij*d.*, and he that doth it to pay the sayd xij*d.*, and for that offence to pay to the town *xxs.*

“*Hæc constit. (Sunday) iij die Appl, A^o R. R. Henrici VIⁱ xvij^o (1440).*

“Also, that no schyp ne vessell festen no rope on the common key, ne lay no(ne) above on lond to moor by, but he pay for every rope so layd on land

may add, that the roads must have been bad indeed, and the horses very indifferent, when 100 lb. was a load, whilst at the present day the winner of every Derby, at three years old, and running at full speed, carries 119 lb. The seam or horseload,

in Sussex, now means a measure or load of 8 bushels, which, of wheat, would weigh some 480 lb., or of oats 320 lb.

⁸ The curfew is still tolled at St Clement's, Hastings.

what vessell so it be, at every tyme the vessell remevith thens and comithe rayn.

“Also that every man that occupyeth the key pay warfage, that is to say, for every tun wyn layd a land on the key, $1d.$; for every tonn of other chafer, $7.$; for every bale of $iiij^c.$ and above, $1d.$; for every $iiij^c.$ and benethe, $\frac{1}{2}d.$; for every berthen that ij men ber, $\frac{3}{4}d.$; for every horslode, $\frac{1}{4}d.$; for every whyayne cart lode that comythe on the key with wheles, $\frac{1}{2}d.$; for stalage of $iiij^{ml}$ letts, $\frac{1}{2}d.$; for every horse or grete best schypped or unschypped ther, $1d.$; for vij shepe, $1d.$; for every lode broght with an hors of what gode sumever be, $\frac{1}{4}d.$

“Also, that no vessell ley abord the key on no side, but in tyme of ladyng dyscharging the sayd vessell in lettynge of other vessels vetelers. And if it lenger to pay the wharfage at every tyme $ii^d.$ that the vessell is remeved. Alway avysed that no veteler be lett ne non other vessell to charge or dyscharge at the kay where most ese may ben by color or favor for the $ij^d.$, bot at the vessels be remeved at all tyme necessarye and avayle to the warfage.”

In the same reign⁹ was issued this proclamation, to regulate the quiet and sanitary state of the town:—

“The Maire and Jurats of Wynehelse chargen and comaunden in our overeigne lord the Kyng’s behalf, that no manner persones or persone, of what degre or condicion that they or he be, make any asemblies, insurrections, congregaions, or affynitees, contrary to the statute theruppon ordeyned and established, upon payne in the same conteigned.

“Also that no manner persone within this towne holdyng any hostrye or otherwise, logge any persone suspected, vaeabound, ne estranger, lenger than the nyght and one day withoute a cause resonable aecordyng to the statute, upon payne in the same statute conteigned, or ellis to geve the maire of this said town enknowleeche therof, upon payne of imprisonment.

“Item, that no manner persones play at tenyse, dyse, cards, quoit, nor at the bowlys, nor at any other unlawfull game in the strete, nor at the towne rene, upon payne of every persone so founde playing $xij^d.$, as ofte as they do play.

“Item, that no manner persones lete their hoggs to renne at large in the strets of this town contrarie to the auncient usages and eustumes aforetyme syd and aeustumed, upon payne of sleing of the same hoggs.

“Item, that al manner persones havyng any shepe, suffre not them to come t large in the strets, but only to kepe them close in pastures, upon payn of every poll $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to be payde withouten any pardon.

“Item, that all bouehers slee ne selle any unholsom ne eorrupt vitail, upon payne of every ridder¹⁰ best so slayn $iijs.$ $iiij^d.$, and every other best $xij^d.$; or that the said bouehers kepe their vitail upon ther stalle lenger then it be good and holsom for the King’s liege people, upon payne of imprisonment.

“Item, that no manner (man) were ne bere any sword, byllys, ne glevys, or any other unlefull wepyn, upon payne of imprisonment and forfeiture of the same unlefull wepyn.

“Item, that no manner persone dwellyng within this town, being no fran-

⁹ Cotton, Julius, B. iv, fol. 26.

¹⁰ Full-grown, finished, or fatted.

chised, broche any wyne without licence of the maier, upon payne of ever pipe of wyne so broched iijs. iiij*d.*

“Item, that all bouchers from hensforth cast no blood ne other corrupcio of soche best as they slee in Mondayez market, ne upon the pendantz of thi town, nor in the strets of the same, upon payne of imprisonment.

“Item, that no manner man cast any dung, thust, or caren over the tow wall, upon payne of lesyng of iiij*d.* and hys body to prison; and that no man make any dunghylls in the strets nor afore their dooris, nor to cast any caren in the strets, upon payne of forfeitur of xij*d.*; and that every man avoyde all soche dunghills as ben now in the strets and afore their dooris by Whitsontyde next comyng, upon payn of losyng of vis. viij*d.* to be paid withoute any pardon.

“Item, that all the bakers of this town bake from hensforth onys in the weke ferdyng¹¹ brede, yf they bake any what brede, upon payn of xij*d.* as oft as thei doo the contrie.

“Item, that no man dyg nor undremyn any sand of the pendants, undr y^e town walls, upon payn of vjs. viij*d.*”

Compurgation.—It is from the Cotton MS. that Sir Francis Palsgrave¹² took the inquisition, tried on Sunday, 24th April 13 Henry VI (1435), on the death of Alyce Colynborough when Agnes Archer was allowed to be cleared by the oath of *Compurgation* of twelve out of thirty-six good and lawful men duly summoned; but Sir Francis was unable to find the mode in which the jury were summoned. The same case is mentioned in Egglestone's return as taken out of the parchment book of the hundred court holden on Sunday, 24th April, before Thomas Thunder, Mayor; and in the 6th clause of the Custumal,¹³ the mode of summoning the jury, and of proceeding, is thus given:—

“*Acquittance of a Felon.*—It is ordained in the usages of Winchelsea, that when a man ought to be acquitted by thirty-six men, that first the names of the thirty-six men shall be delivered to the bailiff by the man who is appealed in writing, and those thirty-six men ought to be called by their names; and if any of them, when called, be absent and answer not, then the man that is appealed shall be put to death. And if they all appear, and answer by name the which being called then of the king's grace that shall be the best twelve of the said thirty-six men, and the grace of the mayor and of the sworn men twelve, so that the mayor and bailiff of them all chuse twelve, the which left them, to swear what the man, who is appealed, shall swear on a book, that he is not guilty of that which he is appealed of, as God him help, and the Holy Church, and so kiss the book. After that the twelve men that have been chosen to swear shall confirm the same oath, that the man appealed made and so the man appealed to quit. If any of the twelve men withdraw their

¹¹ Probably “fourth” class, or the most common brown bread.

¹² Julius, B. iv, 57 b.; App. to Eng Commonwealth, cxvii.

¹³ Cooper's Winchelsea, p. 219.

ands, and will not swear, then shall he who is appealed be put to death ; and if he be acquit, then shall the apellor be attached, by his body, and all his goods, to the will of the king."

Shipping.—The expeditions which sailed for the relief of Normandy during the last struggle to retain it in English hands, sailed from Southampton, Sandwich, and Winchelsea, and some of the ships of this port were employed in the service. At Southampton was employed, in 17 Henry VI, the *Mary*, 120 tons, William Morfote, owner, receiving 100*s.* ; whilst there were in the service of the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Duke of York with their troops, the former of whom embarked in the same year at Winchelsea¹⁴—

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| the <i>Mary</i> | . 100 tons | . Robert Johnson, master | . Pay, £4. |
| <i>Grace Dieu</i> | 50 " | . John Pratt " | . " 53 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> |
| <i>Peter</i> | 70 " | . Robert Briggenden " | . " 53 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> |

And in 20 Henry VI, the Earl of Shrewsbury again embarked here, and Goddard Pulham, the Mayor, was reimbursed the expenses incurred by the town in keeping the forces here previously to their embarkation.

Executions.—Of old the persons condemned to death were to be executed in the Salt Marsh, on the north part of the town ; but EDWARD IV having, by the general charter of the Cinque Ports,¹⁵ granted a license to each port to set up gallows, we find that on 10th February, 5 Edward IV (1466), John Copeland, on being convicted before Thomas Thunder, Mayor, of felony, was sentenced to "be taken to the prison of the king, by the middle of the King's-street, and to be thence taken beyond the gate in the south marsh, and to be there suspended on the gallows by the neck till he was dead."¹⁶ The sentence was carried out ; and this is the first recorded use of what is still named the Gallows Field, overlooking the Pewes Marsh. The gate is curiously enough named, as in London, New-Gate.

Decay of the Town.—I have also to note additional evidence, that after the last attack by the French (1449), this unfortunate town very soon fell to decay. In the Supplementary

¹⁴ Issue Roll, Rolls House MSS., 17th Hen. VI, but not passed till Easter, 21 Hen. VI.

¹⁵ Egglestone's Return.

¹⁶ *Ib.*

Tale to Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*,¹⁷ in the *Merchant's Second Tale*, or the *History of Beryng*, written towards the close of the fifteenth century, we find the following on the fall of once-important towns:—

“ But sith that terrene things ben nat perdurabil,
 No mervaile is, though Rome be somewhat variabil
 Fro honour and fro well, sith his frendes passid;
 As many another town is payrid and y-lassid,
 Within these few yeris, as we mow se at eye,
 Lo, Sirs, here fast by Wynchelse and Ry.”

In the expedition of Henry VIII against France, 1545, the ships of the English fleet, in case of difficulty, proposed to avail themselves of the roadstead at the Camber, under cover and protection afforded by the new castle.

In this expedition, on 10th Aug. 1545, there were employed no Winchelsea boats, but the following boats of Rye¹⁸ were engaged:—

FOR THE VANWARDE.

Thomas Robertes . . . *The Mary George* . . . 140 tons and 115 men.

FOR THE WYNG.

| Capitaynes. | Boats of Rye. | Men. |
|----------------|------------------------------|------|
| Andrewe Church | <i>The George</i> | 37 |
| William Blakye | „ <i>Mawdalen</i> | 37 |
| Black Jonson | „ <i>Jhesus</i> | 30 |
| John Bredes | „ <i>James</i> | 30 |
| James Jonson | „ <i>Mary George</i> | 30 |
| David North | „ <i>Trinitie</i> | 30 |
| John Emery | „ <i>Mary James Fletcher</i> | 30 |
| | and | 224 |
| Olyver Burton | <i>The Mary of Hastings</i> | 32 |

Three boats of Rye had been also employed to watch the French coast; and on 9th August, Lisle gives to Paget the account of how one master was chased after he had seen six ships and one hundred other sail:—“This ys one of the beste botes of Rye, and he that ys owner and capitayne in her, ys name ys Andrew Kyrke. I do think veryly, that the pour man saw no less than he sheweth, for he ys notyd to be a very honest true man.”¹⁹ The king's ships with victuals were

¹⁷ Percy Soc., ed. T. Wright, vol. iii, p. 216, v. 749.

¹⁸ State Papers, vol. i, 812.

¹⁹ Ibid. 809.

ff Rye; and on 14th September there were discharged with the boats of Rye, for their fishing, one hundred and fifty-two men.

In the time of Elizabeth, although the town was gone wholly to decay, the inhabitants sought to extend their privileged exemptions. On 25th April, 1582, Harberd Pelham, Esq., was called before the council, and questioned why he refused to take on himself the office of sheriff of Sussex; and he justified his refusal because he had been persuaded that, as he was then inhabiting Wynchelsey within the liberty of the Cinque Ports, he was discharged by the charters of the ports from all offices out of those liberties; but he now confessed he was wrong, and was thereupon dismissed without punishment at that time, "for that he had been before committed by the Lord Treasurer to the Marshalsea, where he had remained a month and two days;" but Edmund Pelham, of Gray's Inn, was committed to the Fleet for "boldness and offence," in his defence of Harberd Pelham before the council.²⁰

When the Spanish fleet was expected the inhabitants could not muster a vessel for the royal service, and made his return:²¹—

"To the Right Honorable Sir William Brooke of the famous order of thearter, knight, one of the most honorable Privy Council, Constable of her Majesty's Castle of Dover; Lord Cobham, Lord Warden, Chancellor and Admirall of the cinqe ports and their members, or to his lieutenant, the maior and jurats of Wynchelsey, with all reverence, send greeting.

Wynchelsey ss.: We have received a lettre directed from your honor, together with a mandat from your sayd lieutenant, for the due executinge of the contents of the sayd lettre, and thereuppon we do certefy and retorne unto your honor that there are not belonginge to the towne of Winchelsey any shippes, markes, or vessels, nor yet any masters and able mariners therein, but onely one sayler, by name William Buxstone, which ys now in a voyage to Rochell." Endorsed: "The answeere of the maior and jurats of Wynchelsey, under the seale of office of maioralty there the vth day of February, A^o. R. Elizabeth xix^o, A^o Dni. 1586."

At this time the return from other places was—

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Eastings | . ships, 15 | tons, 474 | masters, 15 | able-bodied mariners, 106 |
| Rye . . . | „ 45 | „ | „ 30 | „ 149 |
| Sandwich | . „ 43 | „ 1216 | | |
| Lythe . . | „ 10 | | | „ 58 |

²⁰ Murdin's State Papers, p. 371.

²¹ MSS., State Paper Office, Domestic, 1587, No. 56.

In August 1587, the following ships of the ports were appointed to serve her Majesty:²²—

| Ports. | Ships. | Tons. | Men. | Wages and Victuals per month. |
|---|--------|-------|------|-------------------------------|
| Dover | 5 | 396 | 249 | £332 0 0 |
| Sandwich | 4 | 190 | 160 | 213 6 8 |
| Rye (<i>The Blessing of God</i> , } 80 tons, & <i>Diamond</i> , 40) } | 2 | 120 | 95 | 126 13 4 |
| Feversham | 1 | 40 | 30 | 40 0 0 |
| Hythe | 1 | 80 | 50 | 66 13 4 |
| Totals | 13 | 826 | 584 | £778 13 4 |

By the certificate of the Lord Warden, dated October 1587 the following were all the barks of the ports:²³—

| Ports. | Ships. | Particulars of Tonnage. | Masters. | Mariners. |
|-------------------------|--------|---|----------|-----------|
| Sandwich | 40 | Two being of 60 tons, and going down to 3 tons. | 40 | 62 |
| Deal | 5 | Largest, 5 tons | 5 | 30 |
| Walmer | 4 | Of 3 tons each | 2 | 6 |
| Ramsgate | 12 | Ranging from 19 to 5 tons. | 14 | 66 |
| Dover | 26 | One of 120 tons, one of 100, and one of 70 tons. | 26 | 150 |
| Margate | 12 | One of 40 tons, and one of 28. | 14 | 50 |
| St. Peter's | | | | |
| Birchington (none) | | | | |
| Hastings | 20 | One of 42 tons, one of 37, three of 36, and the remainder down to 12 tons. | 32 | 136 |
| Rye (barkes and boats) | 34 | <i>The Blessing of God</i> , of 80 tons, was one; and of the remainder, 22 boats with 221 men and 140 boys were at Yarmouth, fishing. | 34 | 291 |
| Brightlingsea | 12 | | 16 | 47 |
| Hythe | 10 | | 3 | 19 |
| Lydd | 8 | | 8 | 22 |
| Winchelsea | 1 | <i>The John</i> of 20 tons, of which Nicholas Penbough and John Lovell were masters, and Robert Pevenshe, John Brown, James Lever, and Nicholas Barnonfield, were able-bodied mariners. | 2 | 4 |
| Faversham | 26 | | 23 | 34 |
| Folkstone | 4 | | 9 | 35 |
| New Romney | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Seaford | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Pevensey | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 214 | | 228 | 952 |

²² MSS., State Paper Office, Domestic, 1587, No. 422.

²³ Ibid, No. 452.

And on 15th January 1595-6, a meeting was held at Rye to determine as to the division among the western ports of two ships out of the four of 160 tons each imposed on the ports for the Queen's service, when it was agreed that one ship of 160 tons should be prepared, of which Rye was to bear the charge of 50 tons, Romney and Hastings 40 tons each, Winchelsea 15 tons, and Seaford 8 tons; and £300 were ordered to be levied in Hastings for their expenses of the 10 tons.²⁴

In the *Commonwealth* we have the testimony of John Evelyn²⁵ as to the complete ruin and melancholy state of the town. On 4th June 1652, he says, "I went to Rye to meet her" (his wife), "where was an embargo on occasion of the late conflict wth the Holland fleete, the 2 nations being now in arr, and which made sailing very unsafe. On Whitsunday I went to the Church (w^{ch} is a very faire one) and heard one of their Canters, who dismiss'd the assembly rudely and without any blessing.²⁶ Here I stay'd till the 10th with no small impatience, when I walk'd over to survey the ruines of Winchelsea, that ancient Cinq Port, which by the remains and ruines of ancient streetes and public structures discovers to have been formerly a considerable and large Citty. There are to be seene vast caves and vaults, walls and towers, ruins and monasteries, and a sumptuous Church, in which are some handsome monuments, especially of the Templars buried just in the manner of those in the Temple at London. This place being now all in rubbish, and a few despicable hovells and cottages onely standing, hath yet a Major. The sea w^{ch} formerley render'd it a rich and commodious port has now forsaken it,"

The Fair however, which was granted to John de Ghestinges, one of the justices of the courts at Westminster,²⁷ in

²⁴ Hastings Corporation Records.

²⁵ Diary, ed. 1818, vol. i, p. 259.

²⁶ Most probably the Rev. Thos. Allen, who was one of the ejected ministers. Calamy's *Life of Baxter*, vol. ii, p. 693.) After the vicar, Thos. Warren, as given in Mr. Holloway's list (Rye, page 527) under the date of 1618, Brian Twyne, son of Dr. Thos. Twyne, was vicar. He was vicar on 4th July, 1620, and had a mustnet furnished (Harl. MSS. 703, p. 169b).

The vicarage was sequestered from him to John Beaton (Book of Plundered Ministers), whose two sons, John Beaton of Kirdford, and Nehemiah Beaton of Little Horsted, were ejected under the Act of Uniformity of 1660 (*Life of Baxter*, vol. ii, p. 685). In 1628-9, William Huet, and in 1631, Abreyer Hexber, were ministers at Rye, but whether vicars or curates I know not.

²⁷ Foss' Judges, vol. ii, p. 350.

1209, to be holden in his fee near Old Winchelsea on 3rd May and the market, which was in 1215 transferred into the old town to be held before the church of the blessed Thomas. were taken to the new town. The fair was regularly held on 3rd May till the change of style, since which it has been holden on 14th May. It must have been well attended down to the close of the seventeenth century. Mr. Jeake, jun., in his *Diary* (p.180), says, "1694, May 3, I went to Winchelsea fair to speak to several debtors of my own and my mother's to pay in their debts, and to inquire whether I could borrow any sums. I met with Mr. Weekes, who promised to lend me £100 next week, and Thomas Hunt, who said he would bring me £50 in part of the debt he owed me."

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY—*Alard Chantry*.—I am enabled by the kindness of Mr. Joseph Hunter, V.P. Soc. Ant., to give the date and particulars of the foundation of this chantry. It was founded in 1312 by Stephen Alard, son of Nicholas Alard and Isabel his wife, and in 1324 Captain and Admiral of the Cinque Ports and of the king's western fleet.²⁸ The patronage was in the Abbey of Langedone, Kent, in which it remained till the voluntary surrender of that house to Henry VIII. The Cartulary of Langedone,²⁹ among the *Carl. Ho. Ride MSS.*, shows that by indenture dated 23rd May 1312 (Tuesday after of the feast of the Holy Trinity, 5 Edward II), made between William Abbot of Langedone of the one part, and Stephen Alard of Winchelsea of the other part, it was agreed, in consideration of £200 paid by Alard to the abbot, that the necessary authority should be obtained and that the abbot and brethren should maintain for ever two chaplains with £10 yearly payment, to celebrate in the chapel of the Blessed Mary, in the church of St. Thomas the Martyr at Winchelsea, and in the chantry by the said Stephen³⁰ there founded, daily service, that is, morning mass at the accustomed hours, vespers and *placebo* and *dirige*, for the souls of the said Stephen and Nicholas his father, and Alice his wife and Isabel his mother, and all his ancestors: the said Stephen finding, for the first service, two chalices, two vest

²⁸ Rot. Litt. Claus, p. 237.

²⁹ Fols. 171-173.

³⁰ This circumstance adds some weight

to my suggestion, that the second monument in the southern aisle or Alard chantry was erected to this Stephen Alard.

ments, and one portifore,³¹ and the abbot one missal, and bread, wine, and candles; afterwards the abbey was to find bread, wine, vestments, ornaments, and necessaries of the chantry, and the abbot and his successors were to be visitors. The necessary authority was obtained in Trinity term, and on 15th June, 1312 (Thursday next after the feast of St. Barnabas), the abbot gave the bond of the abbey for payment of £10 a year to the chaplains, with powers of distress in the abbey manors of Lydney and Enebroke. Alard also infeoffed the abbey, for the use of the chaplains, with a house lately belonging to his father, and formerly Jolinet's (18th quarter), the feoffment being witnessed by William Geman, William Pace, Vincent Herberd, Henry Pawlen, John Reynold, Robert Alard, Benedict Alard, John Colkyn, John de Garde, William de Bernefelde, William de Swancombe, William Loterih, and many others.

On 20th December 1430, William Skylle, who had been mayor and member of parliament, granted £2 a year to Sir John Hylle and Sir William Pyngate, then chaplains of the chantry or college of St. Nicholas, in the church of St. Thomas, for prayers for the souls of his father William and Isabel his wife, and for the souls of all the faithful departed.³²

In July 1432, the arrangements were completed for the conveyance of land given by John Salerne, who had also been member for the town, one-third of the rent to be applied towards the sustenance of the church of St. Thomas the Martyr, another third towards the support of the church of St. Giles, and the remaining third towards the repairs of the town-walls.³³

In Cardinal Pole's *Book of Pensions*, at Carl. House Ride, 26th February, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary (1556), there is noticed the pension of £6. 13s. 4d. to Oliver Stacey, late incumbent of the chantry at Winchelsea.

FAMILIES.—*Oxenbridge*, of Ford Place, Brede; and Winchelsea.—The facilities now offered by the Master of the Rolls for the examination of public records for literary purposes,

³¹ Moveable service-book, or breviary.

³² Cotton. MS., Julius, B. iv, fol. 40.

³³ *Ib.*, fols. 45 b, 47. His will is dated 9th May, 1433. His feoffees were William Echingham, Robert Oxenbridge, John Massyngham, John Helde, and John Belynge; he left two daughters his

coheirs,—Margaret, married to Stephen Chaumpayne, and Johanna, married to William Catton, M.P. for the town in 1414 and 1426, Bailiff from 1424 to 1430, and himself a benefactor to the town in 6th Hen. VI.

and the permission given to me by Sir Francis Palgrave, the Deputy Keeper, have enabled me to discover and give many particulars of this family which were heretofore beyond my reach (except at a cost too heavy for a literary student). Mr. Thomas Frewen has lent me his early charters and deeds; the Court Rolls of Brightling have given me some particulars; and York Herald and Somerset Herald have so kindly aided my inquiries at the College of Arms that I am enabled to print a fuller and more perfect pedigree than is given by Berry in his *Hants*. If the authorities at the Prerogative Office in Doctors' Commons would as freely open their stores a very interesting family history might be written, for there are wills of the Oxenbridges proved there, to procure office copies of which would require a heavy expense, increased from the very cause that the wills are old, and therefore mainly of literary interest,³⁴ and no extracts (except the date and names of executors) are allowed to be taken.

The family of Oxenbridge derived their name from Acken Oaken, or Oxene-bridge. In the latter form (Oxenebrug) it occurs in a Saxon charter for Dorsetshire, given in Mr. Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, No. 397; and in the time of Edward III. in Sussex; John de Oxenebrigge having been a juror on an Inquisition relating to the Echinghams taken 6th July 1329.³⁵ The residence of this John, who is the first of the family of whom I have found a notice in Sussex, was Atte Gate in Beckley, on the river Tillingham, a place about half way between Udimore and Beckley churches; and the family name still exists in a farm of some hundred acres at Iden. In 1341 John was one of the jurors on the Nonæ Inquisition; and on 5th January 1363, Geoffry, by a deed dated at Beckley, to which John Oxenbridge was a witness, released his right in a pasture in Beckley called Elysebregge to John Maynard.³⁶

The family resided at Beckley till the time of Richard II. when one branch having, according to Leland, married the heiress of Alard (the admiral) and assumed his arms; and having also purchased Ford Place in Brede of Joan atte Forde

³⁴ In addition to the wills now cited by me there exist in the office, wills of the following members of the family, viz., John and Godfrey Oxenbridge (Reg. 1593-6), Thomas (Reg. 1501-3), Robert

(Reg. 1503-5), William (Reg. 1549-40) Sir Robert (Reg. 1573-4), and John (Reg. 1574-5).

³⁵ Hall's Echingham, p. 11.

³⁶ Add. Charters, Brit. Mus. No. 971.

removed thither. From the latter end of the fourteenth century, when they began thus to flourish, and throughout the whole of the fifteenth and the first half of the sixteenth centuries, when they were of considerable importance in Sussex, the Oxenbridges were connected with Winchelsea. Here they had a town residence; and both the houses of Friars here received their pious benefactions, though the Gray Friars was evidently the favourite house, receiving the larger bequests, and having in 1497 the free return, under Adam Oxenbridge's will, of their chalice, which had been pledged to him for 30*s.* Members of the family filled most of the offices in the county, and acted as Commissioners of Embankment. Fuller (in his *Worthies*, p. 113) mentions William Oxenbridge (of Beckley) and John Oxenbridge (of Sedlescombe) as Commissioners of Baths for the county in 1433.

Their brother, *Robert Oxenbridge*, in 1404, owned property in Northiam, a part of which (the Parke and Bromfeld) he conveyed to Henry Gotele in 1414;³⁷ in 1415 he was in the commission of Array for Sussex; in 1414, 1415, and 1421, he was a Commissioner for Embankments; on 2d August 1429, he was a feoffee for other property of the Goteles;³⁸ on Nov. 1, 1430, he was feoffee to uses of the will of John Salerne of Vinchelsea;³⁹ from 1st Dec. 1430 to 9th Dec. 1431, he was scheator for the county;⁴⁰ in 7th Henry VI, he and William Oxenbridge were parties to a charter relating to land in Bekenham;⁴¹ and he held from the crown for his life, at a rent of 20*s.*, the manor of Iham. We learn that he was dead on 6th September 1433, and that his son Robert was his executor, by an acquisition taken at Robertsbridge on that day, to inquire into the waste that had been committed at Iham by cutting down thirty oaks, which could not have been of great size, as the value was only 13*s.* 4*d.*⁴² He probably married the heiress of the family of *Ore*, whose arms with their quartering for *Hopton* have been since borne by the Oxenbridge family; and we know the name of the wife in every marriage later than his.

Of his son, *Robert Oxenbridge* of Brede, and his property,

³⁷ Frewen's Deeds.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ Julius, B. iv, p. 426.

⁴⁰ Carl. Ho. Ride MSS.

⁴¹ Harl. Charters, 112, c. ii.

⁴² Inq., Carl. Ho. Ride.

we have particulars somewhat more ample. He was called Jun^r. and his father Sen^r. in 1419, in a charter relating to Whitfeld Marsh. He purchased Bixle in 1459; in 1458 and 1465 he was Commissioner for Embankments, and in 1471 for settling the ordinances of Romney Marsh. In 1459 he was jurat of Winchelsea;⁴³ and in 1483 he was a freeman residing at Brede. By his will dated 16th April 1483, he directed his body to be buried in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the church of St. George at Brede, to the high altar of which he gave 6s. 8d., and to the church a missal, chalice, and set of vestments. He also gave 20s. to the shrine of St. Richard at Chichester, and 6s. 8d. each to the Friars Minors and Dominican Friars of Winchelsea, and to the Brothers of Rye; and appointed Anne his wife, and Thomas his son, executors.

In the testament dated 18th October 1482, the testator mentions his wife's brother Robert Lyvelode;⁴⁴ and he gave his house at Forth, and his lands in Brede and Udimore, to his wife for life, or till her second marriage, she keeping the children: in case of her marriage she was to have an annuity of £20 a year; after her death or marriage, these lands were given to his son Thomas. To his son Adam, and Agnes his wife, he gave his tenement in Southwark, called the White Horse. To his son Godard his property in Winchelsea, and lands in Southwark worth £10 a year. To his son Robert he gave his lands in Icklesham and Guestling, purchased of Henry Hall, Robert Alard, and John Paulyn. Robert was to pay Godard £4 yearly till he had lands, &c., in Southwark worth the £10 a year. Thomas was devisee of the residue of the property, and was to pay 10 marks a year to the testator's son John (a clerk) till he should obtain a benefice worth £10 a year. The testator died on 9th March 1487, and was buried according to his desire, in the Lady Chapel. His will was proved at Lambeth by his widow and eldest son on 11th December 1488. She died on 27th February 1493-4, and was buried by the side of her husband. Her figure, in graceful flowing robes, yet remains in a brass on the floor: the figure of her husband has however disappeared. The shield of her arms also remains: *on a saltier five fleur-de-lis, the centre pale, the others bendways.*

⁴³ Batt. Abb. Rec. p. 115.

⁴⁴ Adam Livelode was M.P. for Rye in 1449.

Thomas Oxenbridge, the eldest son, was a lawyer of some note. He seems at first to have been fully in the confidence of Richard III, for he was in all the Sussex commissions of the peace and array issued by that king;⁴⁵ but he afterwards gave in his adhesion to Henry VII, and was elected one of the new serjeants-at-law on 10th September, 11th Henry VII,⁴⁶ and the king and queen and chief lords dined on 16th November at the serjeants' feast of that year, which was holden at the Bishop of Ely's palace in Holborn.⁴⁷

There are some charters relating to him as trustee of the Gunters, and as connected with the Fynes family, in the Harl. Charters (53 F, 5-6, &c.), *temp.* Hen. VII.

By his will dated 12th Nov. 1496, and proved at Lambeth 14th February following, he directed his body to be buried in holy sepulchre as it should please Almighty God, and gave 3*s.* 4*d.* to the parson of the church of Brede towards the glassing of his chancel. He also gave an annuity of 10 marks for seven years to Sir Robert Body, clerk, to sing masses and pray for him in the church of Brede, or in the chapel in his house of Forde. He gave to his wife Anne his altcellars (silver-gilt), a gilt cup, and three large powis⁴⁸ cups, pierced. He also gave a standing cup to his godson, Francis Fynes, provided his lord would be good lord to and assist the executors, to ensure which the cup was to be kept seven years after his decease by his executors; to Master Thomas Fynes a cross, with a crucifix of gold; to his brother Goddard his standing silver cup, with three angels; to his brother Robert a standing silver cup, grained, with a bird at the top, covered; to his brother John his crimson gown, furred with martens; to his sister Margaret Cheyne a large cup; and to his brother Robert his doublet of silk of his own wearing, and his gown of cotton, furred. He gave 10 marks to the repair of the bridge at Robertsbridge; 40*s.* towards the repairs of the roads between Herste Cross and Robertsbridge; and 10 marks for repair of the roads between Rye and Brede-high. He

⁴⁵ On 8th November 1483 he was one of the commissioners to take the castle of Bodiam from the rebels; he had also granted to him the custody of the lands of Richard, late Lord Dacre, and the wardship and marriage of the grandson and heir, Thomas; and on 10th April 1484 he

was in a special commission for trials in the Cinque ports.—*9th Rep. of Deputy Keeper of Pub. Rec.*, pp. 18, 31, 35, 104, 107, 141, 146. ⁴⁶ *Dug. Chron.* p. 75.

⁴⁷ Holinshed, p. 779, quoting Stow.

⁴⁸ Powys, in Welsh, is the state of being at rest, or stationary.—*Pughe's Dict.*

also gave cattle or kine to his wife and to his servants, leaving likewise to one the saddle and horse on which that servant rode. He appointed the parson of Brede, and his brothers Robert and Goddard, executors. And by his testament he bequeathed to his wife Anne his house at Ford and most of his lands in Brede (except his newly inned marsh at Winchelsea Ferry) till her second marriage, or till his heir male should reach twenty-four years of age, after which she was to have an annuity of £50 (being £30 more than his mother's jointure). He disposed of other property to his brothers, and among other estates the land purchased by him of Goddard, Thomas, John and William, sons of George Oxenbridge. He also gave to his servant Thomas Londeney⁴⁹ land at Fairlight; and a messuage at Westfield, with a request that the then tenant should be allowed still to occupy it at the old rent.

To the serjeant we are most probably indebted for the painted arms of the family which formerly existed in the windows of Brede church, and which are now in the window over the Frewen pew in Northiam church. His son (if any could not have attained the age of twenty-four years, for the serjeant's brother Goddard succeeded to the property of Brede, but I have not been able to find any Inquisition on the serjeant

The brother who died next was *Adam Oxenbridge* of Rye, who, with his wife Agnes, on 10th December 1484, became lessees under the Priory of Hastings of land in Icklesham. By his will dated 26th September 1496, and proved at Lambeth 4th November following, he directed his body to be buried in our Lady's Chapel at Rye, giving a sum to the high altar there, and sums for the reparations of Rye and Icklesham churches. He also left legacies to the Austin Friars of Rye; to the Friars of Lostenham,⁵¹ and to the Grey Friars of Winchelsea, to whom he also left their chalice pledged to him for 30s. He mentions as legatees his daughter Anne, and his sons Robert and John: to the sons, on attaining twenty-one, he left property at Icklesham and Winchelsea

⁴⁹ By his will dated 11th April 1511, this Thomas Londeney charged his lands in Fairlight, Westfield, and Battle, with 13s. 4d. for ten years for an obit; and he gave 33s. 4d. to a priest to sing divine service for his soul and all Christian souls

in Brede church by the quarter of a year. *Burr. MSS.* 5697.

⁵⁰ Add. Charters, Brit. Mus. No. 974

⁵¹ Carmelites, or White Friars of Lostenham, in Newenden, Kent, founded by the Alchers. Nich. Alcher had married an Oxenbridge.

out he devised his tenement called the White Horse in Southwark, and his property in Newington, and several parishes in Sussex, to his wife for life, and then to his son Robert and his heirs, with remainder to his son John; and he appointed his wife Anne and his brother John executors.

Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, Knt., succeeded to the estate at Ford, and added not only largely to his own estate but to the position of his family by marrying—first, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Echingham, Knt.; and, secondly, Anna, daughter of Sir Thomas Fynes, brother of Lord Dacre. On his first marriage, the wife's share of the Echingham states was conveyed to Sir William Pelham, Knt., Giles Fynes, Richard Devenish, and Christopher Hales, Esqrs., Thomas Foster, gentleman, and John Bradford, as feoffees to the use of Sir Goddard and Elizabeth, and the heirs of their bodies. These estates consisted of the manors of Munfeld, Etchingham, and Salehurst, and lands in Munfeld, Glottynham, Etchingham, Ockham, Salehurst, Brightling, Beckley, Crowhurst, Catsfield, Burwash, Enham, and Udimore, together with the patronage of the church of Etchingham.⁵² By the Inquisition p.m. it was found that the same feoffees held for him and his heirs the manors of Forde, Enham, and Gyles, and lands in Brede, Udimore, and Burwash, and also the manors of Danehurst, Coseley, and Ottingham, and lands in Northiam, Peasmarsh, Playden, Salehurst, Ticehurst, Westfield, Icklesham, and Monfield; and that Sir Thomas Fynys, Knt., Lord Saye, Giles Fynys, and Robert Hall,⁵³ Esquires, were feoffees to the use of Sir Goddard and his heirs of Snayleham, Gravehurst, Hlobys, and Corner in Guestling.

Sir Goddard was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1506, 1512, and 1519; and on 24th May 1522 he was one of the knights, &c. summoned to attend the Lord Legate (Wolsey) at Canterbury, and formed part of the retinue of the Cardinal on the landing of the Emperor Charles V, at Dover, two days after.⁵⁴ By his will dated 17th June 1530, and proved at Lambeth on 27th October 1531, Sir Goddard directed his body

⁵² Inq. p.m., taken at Lewes, 7th Oct. 3 Hen. VIII (1531). Among the jurors were Edmund Alfrey, Thomas Bridges, John Garton, Richard Bowyer, James Collis, John Payne, and John Harmon.

⁵³ Robert Hall, of Hastings, the owner of Halland, in Easthoathly.

⁵⁴ Rym. Fœd. vi, pt. 1, p. 204; Rutland Papers, Camd. Soc. p. 72.

to be buried in our Lady's Chapel at Brede, provided he died there or near it, and that a tomb should be set up there with his coat armour, and the ensigns of knighthood. He gave 20 marks to be distributed at or immediately after his funeral; to the high altar he gave 6s. 8*d.*, and towards the reparations of Brede church 5 marks; to the shrine of St. Richard at Chichester, 20*d.*; towards the reparations of Echingham church, 20s.; to the church and house of the Grey Friars, Winchelsea, 20s.; to the Black Friars there, 6s. 8*d.*, and like sums to the Friars of Rye and of Loscnam; to his wife he gave half his household stuff and furniture, a gilt goblet with cover, a gilt bowl, and a silver bowl uncovered, a salt of silver also covered and a dozen silver spoons at her choice; to his daughter Elizabeth a gilt bowl of silver; to his daughters Mary and Margery each a white bowl of silver; to his son William a white bowl, and to his son Robert a gilt bowl; and to his sons William and Robert and his three daughters, in equal shares, the other half of his household stuff. He directed that a priest should say masses for his own soul and for all Christian souls in the church at Brede, or in the chapel of his house at Forde, for seven years, receiving £4 a year and his meat and drink at Forde Place. He gave to his cousin Robert Hall his black ambuling nag, which he rode himself to his wife Anne her gelding; to his son William his grey gelding, which he had purchased of the vicar of Burwash; to his son Robert his little gray nag unbroken; to his wife he also gave six kine, and a fat steer at Easter; to each of his servants four months' employment or wages, and a black coat of cloth; and to each of his maiden servants a black cloth gown. He also gave to his sister Jane Fynys, and to his cousin William Hall a flat piece of silver.⁵⁵ He appointed as executors his friends Christopher Hales, the king's attorney (to whom he gave £10 for his trouble), and Thomas Foster of Winchelsea (to whom he gave £6. 13s. 4*d.*); and he named Lord Dacre of Hurstmonceux, with a legacy of £4, supervisor of his will, which was witnessed by Robert Hall, Esq., Robert Beddingham, warden of the Grey Friars of Winchelsea, and others.

In the Inquisition p.m. the devises of the real estates at

⁵⁵ Probably the large flat shilling of Henry VIII.

set forth at length. He gave to his wife Dame Anne, his principal mansion and tenement of Forth in the parish of Brede, and other lands and tenements in Brede, and his other lands in Sussex (except such as he had by that his will otherwise disposed of), she paying yearly to Robert Oxenbridge his son during her life 20 marks; and if she should marry, then Robert was to have such lands to him and his heirs for ever, and was to pay his mother an annuity of 40 marks; to John Bradford and Margaret his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, he gave a messuage and lands called Harries in Brede, containing twenty acres, and in case of failure of heirs then to his son Robert; to Richard Red, his servant, lands lately occupied by John Cheseman; and an annuity of 20*s.* to Daniel Dilgett, his servant. His executors were to stand possessed of his lands in Southwark and elsewhere in Surrey until his daughters were married; to William his son he gave 20 marks yearly to be paid out of the profits, the remainder being applied towards the marriage portions of daughters; after all their marriages, William and his heirs were to have the Surrey estates; the profits of Snaylham and all his lands in Guestling and Icklesham, which John Toky then occupied at a rent £15. 6*s.* 8*d.*, and lands in Guestling which John Bachelor occupied, he gave to his executors till his daughters were married for their settlement, and then to his son William and his heirs; to his son Robert and his heirs he gave his messuage and garden in the town of Winchelsea; he also devised to his executors the profits of all his lands and tenements in Rye, Pleyden, and Beckley, Northiam, Ewhurst, Salehurst, Ticehurst, Burwash, Wesfield, and Hastings, and in Icklesham and elsewhere in Sussex, towards the marriage of his daughters, and afterwards to his son Robert and his heirs except his tenement called Gyles and other lands in Burwash, which he gave to William). Each of his daughters was to have 100 marks for her dower over and above the marriage money to them willed by Master John Oxenbridge, clerk,⁵⁶ his brother. The profits of the lands were to be applied only if his personal estate should be insufficient after payment of his debts.

⁵⁶ On 23rd Feb. 1504, Master John Oxenbridge, LL.D., was presented by the abey and convent of Ramsey to the

church of All Souls', in Shillyngdon, in the archdeaconry of Bedford.—Wood's Fasti, Oxon. ed. Bliss. vol. i, p. 189.

The jurors found that the lands in Brede were held of the Abbess of Syon by the rent of £11. 1s. 6*d.*, and that the land in Odymer were holden of Sir Edward Grey and others, and that Sir Goddard died on 10th February (1531); that Ann the widow died 24th May (1531); and that Thomas the eldest son was thirty years of age and upwards.

By the style of the architecture of the house at Brede, and as he for the first time calls it Forde Place, it may be assumed that Sir Goddard rebuilt the family mansion. The directions contained in his will as to the erection of a tomb were faithfully executed; and there stands against the south wall of the chancel of Forde Place his raised altar tomb in stone, with his figure lying on his back, his head resting on a helmet, his hands clasped over his breast, and a lion at his feet. On the base of the tomb are shields of the Oxenbridge arms; the same impaling *Echingham*; and the same impaling *Gu. three escallo shells ar.* for *Dacre*, above; and below *Az. three lions rampant two and one, or,* for *Fienes*; the sinister side being in fact the 2nd and 4th quarters of a shield of Fienes and Dacre, dimidiated. The date on the wall at the back is 1537, when the tomb was probably erected. An excellent drawing taken in 1777, by Francis Grose, is in the Burrell MSS., No. 5697, p. 40.

Thomas Oxenbridge (the eldest son by the first wife) survived his father only nine years; and by an Inquisition post mortem taken at Echingham 15th July 1540, the jurors⁵⁷ found that he held nothing of the king *in capite*, but that he was seized in fee tail, that is to himself and the heirs of his body, and a certain Elizabeth, lately his wife, and daughter of a certain Sir George Puttenham, Knight, of the manors of Echingham and Salehurst in the county of Sussex, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Echingham, Knt., deceased, by virtue of an indenture made between the said George Puttenham, Knt., of the one part, and the said Thomas Oxenbridge and Goddard Oxenbridge, Knt., his father; and of an act of Parliament of the 27th year of the king; and that the said Thomas had issued by the body of the said Elizabeth his wife, one daughter Elizabeth, then alive (and who afterwards married Sir Robert eldest son of Sir William Tirwhit of Kettleby, in Lincoln

⁵⁷ The jurors were Henry Upton, Goddard Crottynden, John Bynde, Alex. Colyn, John Colyn, Thomas Fowle, Wm. Hunt,

John Benett, Wm. Benett, Anthony Na Thomas Oxenbridge, Stephen Amen Mark Brabon, and Thomas Glasyer.

ire); and that the said Elizabeth, the wife, about twelve years then since, died; and that the said Thomas Oxenbridge afterwards married a certain Faith Devenysh, daughter of Richard Devenysh,⁵⁸ and that the said Thomas and Faith were seized of the manors of Monfield and Glottingham and divers messuages and lands in Monfield, Salehurst, Crowhurst, and Brightling, and of 28*s.* rents arising out of Great Okeham and Little Okeham, late Robert Pond's, and Friggetts and Hoddenham, in the tenure of Thomas Humphrey; and of 3*s.* 4*d.* rents of assize out of divers tenements called Solmes, in the tenure of Edmund Roberts in Salehurst; and the jurors said that the said Faith survived the said Thomas Oxenbridge, and still survived at Huhenden, Bucks; and they found that the said Thomas was also seized in demesne as of his fee of the manor of Gyles in Burwash; and that all the said manors, &c. (except the manor of Gyles) went to the heirs of the said Thomas Echingham;⁵⁹ and that the said Thomas had by the said Faith a son and heir, Andrew Oxenbridge, who was still living; and that all the said manors, &c., in Echingham, Salehurst, Monfeld, Glottingham, Ockham, Crowhurst, and Brightling, were held of George Earl of Huntingdon, as of his rape and honour of Hastings, by knight's service; and that the said manor of Gyles was holden of William Wyborne of his manor of Burwash by fealty, suit of court, &c.; and further, that the manors of Echingham and Salehurst were worth £50 a year clear, and the other lands (except Gyles) worth 40 a year, and the manor of Gyles 47*s.* 8*d.* a year.

The jurors also found that the said Thomas Oxenbridge died on the 28th March then last, and that the said Andrew was his son, at the time of taking the inquest, was five years old and upwards, and Elizabeth, his daughter, was eleven years old and upwards. The son Andrew was of Trinity College, Cambridge, and public orator in 1561; he afterwards became LL.D., and, adhering to the Catholic faith and denying the Queen's supremacy, was in 1583 committed with others to Wisbeach Castle, whence he was released on signing an acknowledgment of the Queen's supremacy.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ In the MS. pedigrees she is wrongly described as a third wife of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge.

⁵⁹ On 6th August 1526, Thomas Oxenbridge and Robert Ehrington had pre-

sented Master John Coekys to the church of Middleley, Kent.—Wood's Fasti, Oxon. vol. i, p. 22, note.

⁶⁰ This acknowledgment is printed in Strype's Annals iii, pt. 1, p. 276.

Elizabeth Oxenbridge, the daughter of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge, married, before the year 1546, Sir Robert Tirwhitt of Leighton, county of Huntingdon, second son of Sir Robert Tirwhitt, and brother of Sir William Tirwhitt of Kettleby, county of Lincoln. In May 1546, Lady Tirwhitt was lady-in-waiting on Queen Katharine Parr, to whom her husband was master of the horse, and she was in attendance on the Queen at the time of her accouchement and fatal illness at Sudeley Castle, in September 1548. In 1546 the Duke of Norfolk appeals to Lady Tirwhitt as one of the suite of both his nieces, "whom it had pleased the King's Highness to marry," to testify what malice both those nieces bore to him; and on 17th Feb. 1549, the custody of the person of the Princess Elizabeth, and her good education and government, were committed by the council to Lady Tirwhitt, in consequence of the misconduct of Mrs. Katharine Ashley.⁶² Sir Robert describes his wife as "not sane (learned) in divinity, but half a scripture woman." John Field, in dedicating to her in 1577 his translation of the *Treatise on Christian Righteousness*, calls her his "vertuous and dear friend," and praises her for her "forwardness, fidelity, and sincerity in the religion of Jesus Christ;" and in 1574, there was printed in 16mo, by I. Middelton for Christopher Barker, "*Morning and Evening Prayer, with divers Psalmes, Himnes, and Meditations, made by the Lady Elizabeth Tirwhitt:*" at the end is printed the *Litany*. The arms of Oxenbridge are at the back of the title page. Queen Elizabeth had a copy bound in gold and enamelled, mentioned by Herbert (p. 1801-2), as then belonging to Mr. Ashby. It was lately in the Duke of Sussex's library, and is now in the possession of George Field, Esq. of Ashurst Park, near Tunbridge Wells. On one cover is enamelled the Raising of the Serpent by Moses, and on the other the Judgment of Solomon; the binding is supposed to be by George Heriot, and is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. lxi, pt. 1, p. 321) and Dibdin's *Bibliomania*

⁶¹ Burnet, *Hist. of Reform*, iii, pt. 2, p. 259.

⁶² See also J. G. Nichols' *Literary Remains of King Edward VI*, page 11; *Burghley Papers*, Haynes, pp. 104-107; *Ellis Orig. Lett.* 1st Ser. vol. ii, pp. 153,

155. But it appears by the Princess Elizabeth's Household Book at Hatfield (Camd. Soc. Misc. vol. ii), in 1551 and 1552, that Mrs. Ashley was reinstated as attendant. Lady Tirwhitt's name is not mentioned in any item during the year

p. 330), and the front cover in the *Illustrated London News* of 6th April 1850. To Herbert Ingram, Esq., I owe the accompanying woodcut, which is of the exact size of the original binding, and shows the loop through which passed the chain suspending it to the girdle.⁶³



The prayers, &c., were reprinted in Thomas Bentley's *The Monument of Matrones*, published in 1582.

The following specimen of the writing shows that, if Lady Elizabeth were one of the earliest and one of the most pious, he was also one of the most prosaic of our Sussex poets:—

An Hymne of the state of all Adam's posteritie.

I am the fruite of Adams hands.
 Through sinne locked in Sathans bands :
 Destinied to death, the childe of ire,
 A flaming brand of infernall fire.
 Borne I was naked and bare,
 And spend my tyme in sorowe and care,

⁶³ In A. More's portrait of Queen Mary he is represented as wearing in that way book of the same size, most probably *The Queene's Prayers or Meditations*,

wherein the mynde is stirred to suffer all afflictions here," which were composed by Queen Katharine Parr, and a copy is bound at the end of Mr. Field's volume.

And shall returne unto the dust,
 And be deprived of carnall lust.
 Yet thou Father didst Jesus send,
 To pardon them that did offend.
 We laud him in the worke of might,
 That we be blessed in his sight.

Sir Robert Oxenbridge (the son of Sir Goddard by the second wife) succeeded to the family estates at Brede; but having acquired from Sir John Gate extensive estates at Priors Hursborne and Dunley, in Hants, for which he was sheriff in 1568 he seems to have removed from Sussex, and to have let his property at Brede. The registers of Brede commence in 1559 and do not contain any entry of the baptism, marriage, or burial of an Oxenbridge.⁶⁴ In 1539, Robert Oxenbridge was one of the commissioners of Musters for the rape of Hastings;⁶⁵ and in 1551, sheriff of Sussex. He represented East Grinstead in parliament in 1547 and 1552, and the county of Sussex in 1554, 1555 and 1557. In 1556 he was made, by Mary, constable of the Tower of London, where, on 14th June 1556, he entertained Father Sydnam, a Grey Friar of Greenwich, after a sermon in Trinity Church; and thence in March 1556-7 he rode with Lord Stourton and his lordship's four servants to their execution at Salisbury for killing two Argylls (father and son).⁶⁶ On 18 August 1557, he was one of the mourners at the funeral in London of John III, King of Portugal.⁶⁷ He married Alice, one of the daughters of Thomas Fogge, Esq., of Ash, in Kent, on whom he made a handsome settlement; for by the inquisition p.m. taken at Winchester 5th March 1575, it was found that he died seized in demesne as of his fee of the manor of Hursborne, otherwise called Priors Hursborne, and the park and lands in Hants, then lately belonging to John Gate, Knt., and of other lands and tenements thereof which (by indenture made between the said Robert Oxenbridge

⁶⁴ Ex. inf. Reverend Augustus Aylward. Some of the family remained in Sussex. In the Burwash Reg. are baptisms of eight children of John Oxenbridge, 1559 to 1578, and of seven children of his son Thomas, 1608 to 1620. I take them to be descendants of George (*ante*, p. 218). The Bexhill Reg. has entries in 1573-78.

⁶⁵ MSS. Rolls House, A, 6, 16.

⁶⁶ Machyn's Diary, pp. 108, 127-8.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 148. Letters were addressed to Sir Robert Oxenbridge, as lieutenant, from the councils, held at Greenwich 16th January 1556-7, and at Richmond 28th July 1557. Minute Book, ex. 1. H. Reeve, Esq., F.S.A., Registrar.

bridge of the one part, and John Gage of Firle, Esq., William Scott of Mote, gent., John Wyborne of Hawkewell, gent., Francis Kempe of Twyford, gent., Edward Kempe and John Stockman, of the other part, dated 4th June 1565), were demised for the term of forty-one years, if he should so long live, and then for the same term after his death, if his wife Alice should so long live and remain his widow, at a rent of £139. 1s. 1¼*d.*, half of which was to be for the use of his wife, and the residue for her as guardian of his son and heir until he should come of age. It further appears that on 21st June 1574, being then at Hursborne, he made his will, giving his wife the Hursborne property for life in lieu of dower and thirds. The jury also found that by an indenture made between Sir Robert Oxenbridge of the one part, and Sir Thomas White, Knight, of the other part, dated 10th April 1565, and made on the marriage of Robert the son and heir, Sir Robert covenanted that he would convey land, &c., in the villages of Brede and Udimore, then in the occupation of John Devenyshe, Beatrice Baye, Margaret Maunser, John Woodhouse, Robert Lunsford, John Freebody, John Sherbold, and William Sneppe, to the sole use of Robert Oxenbridge the son, and Barbara his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and in default to the use of said Robert and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Sir Robert and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Andrew Oxenbridge, cousin of Sir Robert, with remainder to Sir Robert and his heirs general; and other premises in Brede and Udimore then in possession of John Atwater, Thomas Asted, William Iden, John Iden, Thomas Devenyshe, Thomas Rigge, Alleyn Wekes, and Simon Prior sen., to the use of Sir Robert for life, and then to his son Robert and Barbara his wife, with the same remainders over. The jurors further say that on 10th April 1565, Sir Robert was also seized to him and his heirs of the manors of Forde, Enham, and Goteley, and houses in Rye, in the occupation of Roger Squire, John Pope, and John Braybrooke. The lands at Brede and Udimore occupied of J. Devenyshe, &c., were held of Visc. Montague, and were worth £45. 8s. 6*d.* a year, and the tenements in the possession of Atwater, &c., were held of Visc. Montague, the Lord Windsor, and Sir Rob. Tyrwhitt, Knt., and were worth £27 and 21*d.* a year; and

that Forde, Enham, and Goteley were held of the same parties and were worth £9. 19s. 8d. a year. And lastly, the jury found that Sir Robert died 17th November 1574, and that Robert Oxenbridge the son was thirty years of age and upwards.

Lady Oxenbridge (the widow) seems to have lived till 1583 for on 15th September, 1583, *Robert Oxenbridge* (the only son) by an indenture made between him of the one part, and Gabriel White and Stephen White of the other part, demised to them his lands in Husborne, then late in the occupation of Alice his mother, for the use, after his decease, of his wife Barbara for her life, if she should remain unmarried, and not, then to raise her an annuity of £60 a year; subject to which, and to the following annuities to his six younger sons the property went to his eldest son Robert: these annuities were, to Goddard £26. 13s. 4d. a year; William, £20; Henry, £20; Gabriel, £20; Richard, £20; and John, £20 when they should attain the respective ages of twenty years. And on the Inquisition p.m. taken at Andover, 16th April 1591, it was found that, in addition to the Hampshire property, he was in possession of the lands in Brede, Udimore and Rye, lately belonging to his father, and that by his will dated 21st May, 1587, he left the whole of his Hants property, and lands called Bunges and Mabbands in Brede, to his wife for life, and then to his son Robert and his heirs male, with remainders successively to his other six sons and their heirs male, with the ultimate remainder to his own right heirs: and Forde and the remainder of his property to his son Robert and his heirs for ever; and also that he died at Husborne 22nd January 1591, leaving Barbara his widow; and that his son Robert was then twenty-two years old and upwards.

Sir Robert Oxenbridge, Knt., the eldest son, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirress of Sir Henry Cock of Broxbourne, by indenture dated 2nd July, 1599, demised his estates in Hants to Sir Henry Cock, Edward Lewknor, Esq., and Edward Cason, for a term of years, to pay the rents to his wife for life, or whilst she remained unmarried, and in the event of her marriage to pay her an annuity of £74 a year. He was sheriff of Hants in 1596. During the long reign of Elizabeth no member of the Oxenbridge family sat in parliament; but on the accession of James in 1603, Sir Robert

ke his grandfather, sat for the county of Hants. He died at Husborne on 28th May, 1616, seized in Sussex of the manors of Forde, Enham, and Goteley, and of lands in Brede, Adimore, Beckley, Peasmarsh, Northiam, Ewhurst, Sedlescombe, Munfield, Westfield, Guestling, Pett, Fairlight, and Ecklesham, held by John Sackville, Thomas Culpeper, Francis Kempe, Jordan, Butler, Sneppe, Fryman, Bishop, &c., the acquisition being taken at Winchester, 5th Sept. 1616.⁶⁸

He left five sons; the eldest, *Robert*, was knighted at Newmarket 29th November 1619, and sat in parliament for Whitchurch in 1620, and for the county of Hants in 1623. He and his brothers sold the whole of the Brede property, and, as they all died without issue (in the lifetime of their mother, who survived till 1645), their sister Ursula became the heiress of the Herts property. She married in 1627, Sir John Monson, ancestor of Lord Monson, who has very kindly communicated to me several particulars of the Oxenbridge family. There is a very nice portrait of Lady Ursula, by Cornelius Janson, among the Monson family pictures.

I have not been able to identify with the Sussex family Daniel Oxenbridge of Daventry or his son John, the zealous Nonconformist, who was removed from the tutorship of Magdalen Hall and the fellowship of Eton.⁶⁹

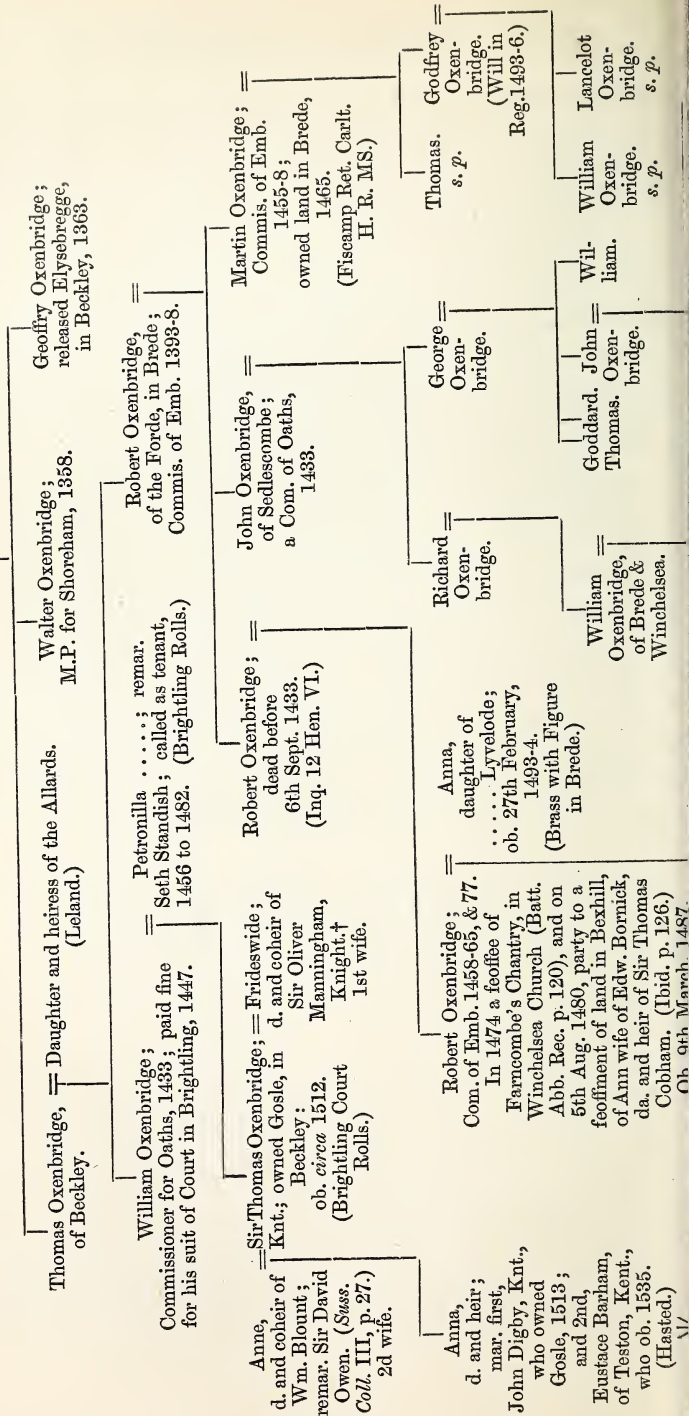
⁶⁸ In the book of St. George's funeral proceedings (Harl. MS. No. 1368, p. 31) "The proceedinge of the funeral of the right Worshipfull Sir Robert Oxenbridge, knight, on Thursday the 20th June 1616, at his house at Hursborne Pryors, in the countie of Southampton, who departed this mortall life on Tuesday the 28th of May 1616:—2 conductors; pore men in gownes, 48. *Servants to Strangers*—Mr. Vm. Oxenbridge's man and Geo. Hamon; Mr. Kempe's man and Mr. Woodward's man, Mr. Lambert's man and Mr. Fran. Farwell's man, Mr. Jo. Knight's man and Sir Walter Tichborne's man, Sir Rich. Tichborne's man. The *standert* borne by Mr. Fran. Kempe. *Servants* to the defunct: Geoffrey Mills and William Gidgell, Danyell Wyatt and Tho. Penton, Henry Puckridge and Willm. Brooker, Asper Mannings and Nicholas Gray, Tho. Atkinson and Tho. Faldoe, Henry

Hall sen. *Gentz in cloakes*: Mr. Peter Noys and Mr. Lambert Jun., Mr. John Oxenbregg and Mr. Godard Oxenbregg, Mr. Edw. Woodward and Mr. Tho. Lambert, Mr. John Knight and Mr. Fran. Harewell, Sr Walter Tichborne and Sr Rich. Tichborne; Mr. Elmes, Vicker, and Doctor Johnson, preacher; Mr. Rich. Oxenbregg, the *penon*. *Healm and Crest*, Richmond. *Sword and Targe*, and *coate of armes*, Wyndesore—The *Corpes*—Mr. Robt. Oxenbrigg, cheife mourner; Mr. Henry Oxenbregg and Mr. Willm Oxenbregg, Mr. John Oxenbregg and Mr. Willm (*sic*) Oxenbregg, assistants to the cheife mourner—Knights & Gent. without blacks."

⁶⁹ See Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss. iii, p. 1026; Baker's Northamptonsh. i, p. 338; Lipscombe's Bucks. iv, p. 486; MS. Collect. Coll. of Arms, K. 1, p. 150.

Oxenbridge Pedigree.

JOHN DE OXENBRIDGE,*
of Attie Gate, Beckley;
Juror 1329 and 1341.



unmarried.
(Inscrip.
Brede.)

Richard
Knight.

Sir Rich. Carew, who
ob. 23d May, 1520,
leaving her surviving.
(Collins, iv, p. 161.)

Richard
Knight.

(Will proved 1504.
Test. Vet. p. 457.)

Anna, only child.

unmarried.
(Inscrip.
Brede.)

unmarried.
(Inscrip.
Brede.)

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Sir Robert Oxenbridge, Knt. = Alice.

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Margaret;
mar. John Power of
Husborne.

Mary; mar.
Francis Tuke, of Kent;
called "*Katherine*," in
the certificate of her
Father's funeral.

Barbara;
da. of Sir Thomas White, Knt.;
of South Warnburgh,
co. Hants.;
Master of Court of Requests.

Robert Oxenbridge;
of Husborne; æt. 30 and upwards
at Father's death; held
Goodneston, Kent, 1547;
ob. at Husborne, 22 Jan. 1591.

4 Henry.
5 Gabriel;
6 Richard;
will, 1618.
7 John;
will, 1618.
(Inq. p.m.)

Anne;
living at
Windsor,
unmar.
1634.

Susan; m. 1, Edw. Cason, of Pelham,
Herts; Member of Middle Temple, and
Treasurer, 16 James; and 2, Sir Thos.
Cecil, of Keldon, 4th son of Thos. Earl
of Salisbury, whom she survived.

Elizabeth; m. Edward
Woodward, Esq. of
Privy Chamber to
King James.

1 Sir Robert
Oxenbridge,
Knt., of
Husborne;
Sh. of Hants,
1596; M.P. for
Hants, 1603;
ob. at
Husborne,
28th May,
1616; æt. 47.

2 Goddard
Oxenbridge,
of Saint
Dunstan
West; ob.
s. p. 1634.
(Will pr.
7th May.)

3 William Oxenbridge;
of Husborne; m. Mary,
d. of Wm. Kympton, of
London & Hadley, Midd.

4 John Oxenbridge;
æt. 7, 1616;
ob. s. p.

5 Charles Oxenbridge;
Ursula; infant, 1609;
heirs of her brothers; mar.
in 1627, Sir John *Manson*,
(2d Bart.); she ob. 10 Dec.
1692; bu. at So. Carlton,
Lincolnshire.

1 Edmund Oxenbridge, of Durdley; ob. 1639.
2. Robert Oxenbridge, of Piddle Trenthide, co. Dorset; æt. 57, 1677; mar. 1st, Diana,
da. of Sir John Tonstall, of Edgecombe, co. Surrey, Knt.; and 2d, Frances, da. of
James Deane, of Deaneland, Hants, Gent., and widow of Wm. Collier; she ob. a
widow, 26th Oct. 1708.
3. Catherine.—4. Elizabeth.—5. Mary.

1 Sir Robt. Oxenbridge,
Knt.; M.P. for Whit-
church, 1620, and
Hants, 1623. J. P. for
Hants, 1625; æt. 15, 1609;
survived all his brothers; and ob.
unmar. June, 1638; bu. at Husborne.

2 Henry Oxenbridge;
æt. 19, 1616;
ob. s. p.

3 William Oxenbridge;
æt. 18, 1616;
ob. s. p.

4 John Oxenbridge;
æt. 16, 1616;
ob. s. p.

5 Charles Oxenbridge;
Ursula; infant, 1609;
heirs of her brothers; mar.
in 1627, Sir John *Manson*,
(2d Bart.); she ob. 10 Dec.
1692; bu. at So. Carlton,
Lincolnshire.

* Jordan de Oxenbridge, of Sussex, Mancupator of Nicholas
Waselyn, was distrained to receive Knighthood, 26th June, 1278.
—*Falgrave, Part. Writs*, vol. i, p. 217.
† The mother of Lady Oxenbridge was Eleanor, daughter
and heiress of William Lord Molins; the other coheirress was
Mary (the grand-daughter of this Eleanor; by her first hus-
band Sir Robert Oxenbridge) who married Edward Lord

son, Richard, who died s. p., and a daughter, and ultimately
heiress, Mary, who married Thomas Harlakaden, of Warehorn,
Kent (M.S. *Coll. Arms*). The arms of Londonys of Brede,
are wrongly given in *Hist. of Wincletsea*: they are, *Or, three
cross Croslets fitchée qu.*
§ In some of the MSS. she is called the widow of Roger
Fynes. Her eldest sister, Margaret, married first, William

Husborne, in the county of Southampton, on Wednesday,
17th Nov. 1574, and was buried at the Parish Church, near the
said Mansion-house, 15th Dec. following. He married Alice,
daughter and one of the heirs of Thomas Foyge, Gent., and of
Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of Robert Browne, Gent.—
Funt. Certif. I, 10, 107, Coll. Arms.
¶ She was a proper comely lady, endowed with a most preg-

The pedigree is based on the Wills and Inquis. p.m., and the following MSS. at the College of Arms:—Vincent 121 (Sussex), fol. 136; D. 13 (Vis. Sussex, 1570), fol. 406; D. 13 (Vis. Dorset, 1677), fol. 33; I. 10-107, and I. 16-314.

The *Arms* of Oxenbridge were *Gu. a lion rampant ar. langued sa. a bordure vert charged, with eight escallop shells or.* : and the *Crest* a demi lion rampant ar. langued sa., holding in its dexter paw an escallop shell or.

The *quarterings* of the last knight were:—1, HOPTON; 2, RE; 3, FOGGE; 4, BROWNE; 5, ARUNDEL; 6, MALTRIVERS; 7, COCK; 8, HAMMOND; 9, ADAM; 10, HOOPER.

The Notorious Westons.—The two Westons, Joseph and George, resided at the Friars, Winchelsea, for some months in the years 1781-2, under the assumed names of William Johnson and Samuel Watson. They made a great display here, but other parts of the country had the advantage of their presence. The *Annual Register* calls them “two most notorious villains, who, for some years, have defrauded the country by various artful contrivances.” They were at length captured in Wardour-street, London,⁷⁰ March 17, and finally committed, April 17, 1782, for robbing the Bath and Bristol mail, between Maidenhead and Hounslow, on the morning of January 29, 1781. On July 2 (the day before the sessions) they, with three other felons, made their escape from Newgate, having been aided by the wives of the Westons. George however was recaptured in Smithfield; and Joseph in Cock-lane, by John Davis, a porter, who was passing, and who was wounded in the cheek by a pistol fired by Joseph. They were both arraigned on July 6 for the mail robbery, and acquitted; but were again tried and convicted on the same day: George for forging an endorsement on a bank post-bill of “John Ward, at the ‘Dun Horse’ in the Borough or German town of Norfolk,” the bill having been sent from Bristol on January 27, 1781, by the mail; and Joseph, under the Black Act (9 Geo. I, c. 22), for firing the pistol at Davis. They were identified as the Westons by a witness from Draycott, Staffordshire, who had known them from their birth as sons of a farmer named George Weston. They were executed at Tyburn on September 3, 1782; and

⁷⁰ Joseph was not, as has been stated, a churchwarden in any year. Tho. Martin and John Peters were churchwardens 1780-81-82. Ex. inf. Rev. J. J. West.

the *Gentleman's Magazine* (p. 431) contains a full account of their penitential behaviour at the execution, and the proper way in which, being Catholics, they received the consolations of their faith. The magazine had before (p. 363) described them as "two of the most artful villains that have appeared at any time in this country, and have robbed the country of an immense sum."⁷ Engraved portraits exist at Winchelsea and elsewhere.

ADDITIONS TO LISTS OF MAYORS, &c.

MAYORS.

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1364 Robert Londonais (Dering MSS.) | 1434-5 The same (ib. 50 b.) |
| 1365 John Pettevine (ib.) | 1435-6 Thomas Thundyr, also M. P. |
| 1378 William Skele (ib.) | same year (Cotton MS. p. 53) |
| 1422 John Tamworth, also M. P. | 1441 Godard Pulham (ib. 66 b.) |
| same year (Cotton MS. Julius, | 1442 Thomas Sylton (ib. 67 b.) |
| B. iv, p. 41 b.) | 1443 The same (ib. 71.) |
| 1422-3 Thomas Thundyr (ib. 41 b.) | 1444 Thomas Thundyr (ib. 72.) |
| 1425 Thomas Fysh (Egglestone's | 1445 The same (ib.) |
| Return.) | 1446 Godard Pulham (Egglest. Ret. |
| 1430-31 Roger atte Gate (Cotton | 1449 The same (Cotton MS. p. 72) |
| MS., Julius, B. iv, p. 40.) | 1457 Thomas Sylton (Egglest. Ret. |
| 1431-2 John Godfrey (ib. 40 b.) | 1463 John Sylton (ib.) |
| 1432-3 The same (ib. 41.) | 1465 Thomas Thunder (ib.) |
| 1433 The same, elected Easter Mon- | 1516 Robert Sparrow (Jeake, p. 31) |
| day (ib. 51 b.) | 1560-1 William Egglestone (Retur |
| 1433 Wm. Fynch, elect. 11th June (ib.) | Carl. Ho. Ride MSS.) |

BAILIFFS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1309 Gervois Alard (Dering MSS.) | 1483 William Tunstall, water-bail |
| 1314 Henry Alard (do.) | (Grants <i>temp.</i> Edward |
| 1378 William Wille (do.) | Camd. Soc.) |

BAILIFFS TO GREAT YARMOUTH.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1431 Roger Gate (Cotton MS.) | 1441 John Greneforde (Cotton MS.) |
| 1433 William Werthe (do.) | 1443 Godard Pulham (do.) |
| 1435 William Fynch (do.) | 1444-5 Richard Rackthorne (do.) |

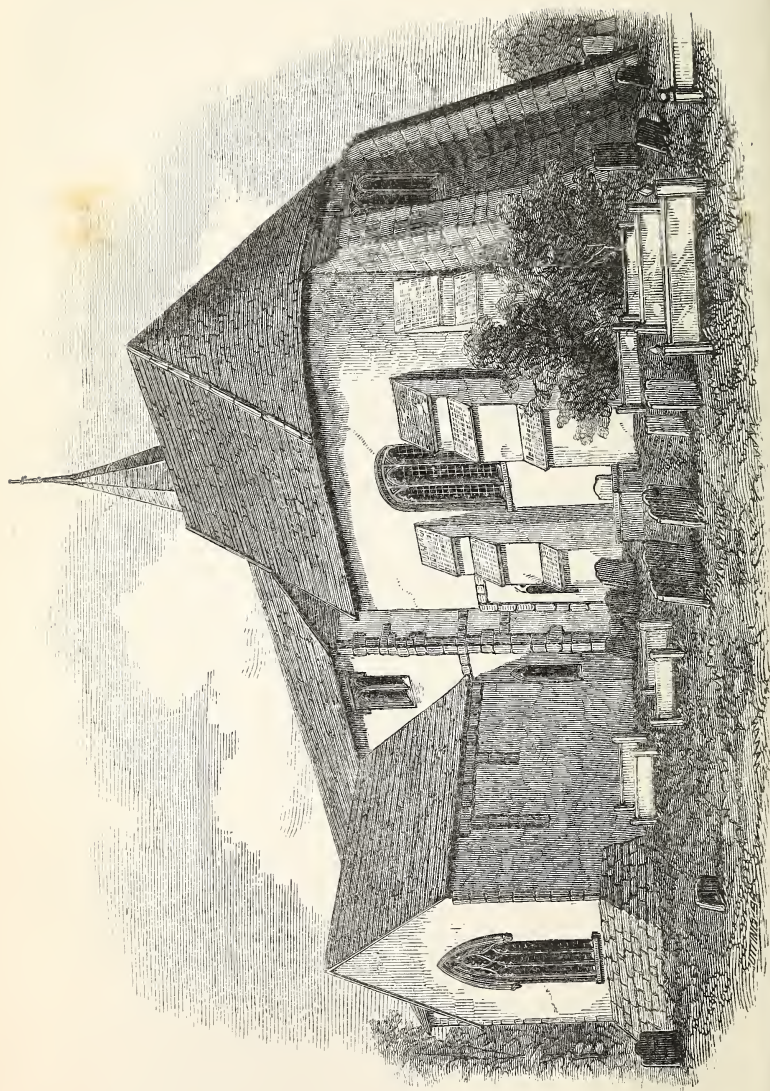
They were all jurats at the times of their respective election.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1431-2 William Morfot — Godard | 1446-7 William Alard — Thoma |
| Pulham (Dering MSS.) | Sylton (Dering MSS.) |
| 1445 Thomas Thunder, Jun. — Rich. | 1453-4 Ciriacus Petytt — Josep |
| Browne (do.) | Beverley (and not <i>tem</i> |
| | Edward VI) (do.) |

⁷¹ Notes and Queries, vol. x, pp. 286, 354, 392.





ON THE CHURCH AT WORTH.

BY W. S. WALFORD, ESQ., F.S.A.

THE village of Worth is in the hundred of Buttinghill. The parish is extensive in proportion to the population. The church stands about a mile eastward of the Three Bridges station on the London and Brighton Railway. It has long been regarded as an object of curiosity, and supposed by some to be very old; by others to occupy an ancient site, and to be, in part at least, of rare antiquity. When Sir W. Burrell visited it in 1775, his attention was arrested by the chancel arch, which he thought much older than the rest of the building. In more recent times, an antiquity, which I apprehend would be very difficult to prove, has sometimes been claimed, not for the building itself, yet for the site, as that of a very early Anglo-Saxon church. The history of churches in this country, even when they are in all probability of earlier date than the Conquest, can rarely be carried back beyond the compilation of Domesday. Unfortunately for my present subject, no mention of Worth—neither of the church, nor even of the place—can be discovered in that record. We have therefore no evidence from it as to whether a church did or did not exist there at that time. The non-mention in Domesday of a church at any particular place is not conclusive that there was not one. It was no part of the design of that survey to comprise the churches. In some parts of it they were entered; in others they seem uniformly omitted, unless they had land belonging to them which fell within the inquiry of the Conqueror's commissioners. However in this case, though other Sussex churches are given, yet, since none of the lands in the parish can be identified, that no notice of the church can be discovered need not excite any doubt as to the

existence of one, if it can be made probable by other means. The earliest mention of a church at Worth, that I have met with, is in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas (c. 1291), but doubtless it had then been built many years.¹ The name of the place is Anglo-Saxon, and probably Saxon-English also. It signified a collection of houses, a street, a village, and sometimes a principal residence with inferior houses about it for dependents, as was most likely the meaning in this instance. To such a residence a considerable quantity of land would be attached. Though the word occurs elsewhere alone as the name of a parish, it has almost universally some distinctive prefix to make it specific. With many such names of places all are familiar. It would be too much to infer an Anglo-Saxon origin for the parish from this designation. It was a portion of a considerable forest which extended into other parishes. The district is still a forest country, pleasantly diversified with hill and valley; and it is not improbable that some of the wooded spots within it are parts of the primeval bush, which, though often invaded by the axe, have never been broken by the ploughshare, or clothed with herbage. Such a country was well adapted for the pleasures of the chase, and some Saxon *eorl* may very probably have fixed his abode at Worth. That its lords in somewhat later times took such pastime there we are not left to conjecture. Its immediate possessor after the Conquest is not certainly known, but it most likely soon became part of the honour or barony of Lewes. I have not found any mention of it even in the twelfth century. But when John de Warenne Earl of Surrey was summoned before the Justices in Eyre at Chichester in the 7 Edw. I (1278) to show by what authority he exercised rights of free warren and free chase in Worth, Ditchling, Claydon, Cuckfield, and a great many other places in Sussex, he pleaded that his father, William de Warenne Earl of Surrey, had held the barony and honour of Lewes, to which these rights were annexed, and had died seized of them, and that he, Earl John, was his heir, but, being under age at his father's death, they had come into the hands of the king during his minority; yet they were given up to him after he came of age, and he had done homage for them to the king. This plea was

¹ See note 3, next page.

llowed.² It is needless to add that the honour and barony of Lewes were in the De Warennes long before Earl William's time. He succeeded his father, the former earl, in 1202, and died in 1240, leaving his son Earl John a minor of the age of five years.³ In the course of those proceedings the earl stated that he had parks at Worth, Cuckfield, and Ditchling, and inquired whether the king claimed anything in them; but his right to them was admitted by the counsel for the crown. He appears to have kept his parks and warrens so well stocked with game, that complaints were made by the neighbours of the devastation of their corn.⁴ Other acts are recorded which exhibit him as a very jealous guardian of his own forest rights, though by no means duly mindful of those of others. It is remarkable that in the proceedings against him, as they are enrolled among the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, Worth stands first, as if the most important of the numerous places in which he exercised the rights of free warren and chase, and also of those in which he had parks. The earl, whose title was so called in question, died in 1304, and was succeeded by his grandson John, the last earl of the name of Warenne; who died without legitimate issue in 1347, seized of the manor of Worth, leaving his sister Alice, wife of Edmund Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, his heir; to which family of Fitz-Alan this manor and many others held by him in Sussex eventually passed, notwithstanding an arrangement that led to the surrender of them to the crown in 9 Edward II. The whole of the parish did not belong to this earl, since we find Sir Ralph Cobham, in 19 Edward II, died seized of a messuage and forty acres of land in it. In the Returns of the Lords of Townships, &c., for the purpose of effecting the military levies in 19 Edward II, Worth and Crawley (an adjoining parish) are associated, and the Earl of Surrey (De Warenne), Margaret wife of Michael Poining, and Giles de Plaiz, are named as the

² *Placita de Quo Warranto*, p. 750-1.

³ William Durrant Cooper, Esq., has informed me that there is in some volume of the Burrell Collections a copy of an inquisition taken during the minority of one of the De Warennes, Earls of Surrey, in the return to which is comprised an account of his forests, and mention is made in it of timber having been ex-

ended about the church at Worth. He has kindly searched several times for the document, but all his endeavours, as well as my own, to discover it have been unsuccessful. The minority was in all probability that of this Earl John, which extended from 1240 to 1256.

⁴ Rot. Hundred, ii, p. 210.

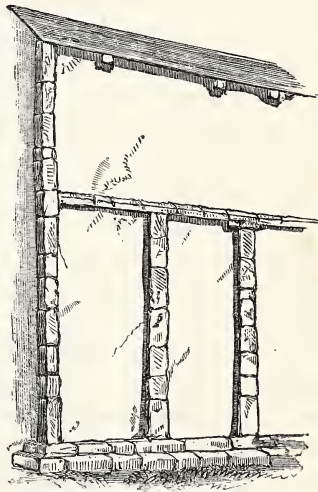
lords and lady ; but it does not appear that either of the last two had anything in Worth.

To revert to the church ; since both historical and documentary testimony fails us for establishing its date, let us see what kind of a building it is, and what evidence is furnished by itself of the time of its erection. Having carefully inspected it, and had the assistance of some architectural drawings which have been made for the Society by Mr. F. T. Dollman, and of some photographs by Dr. Diamond, an honorary member, who is well known for his obliging readiness to give to the cause of archæology the aid of his surpassing skill in this new art, I will endeavour to present a more complete description of this church than has, I believe, yet appeared. It may be premised that it stands in a spacious churchyard which is entered from the north-west by a lichgate of some antiquity. Owing perhaps to the extent of the yard, and to the paucity of inhabitants in past times, there has been no remarkable accumulation of earth about the church, as is sometimes found to be the case where a church is of great age, or occupies a very old site.

The church is cruciform ; consisting of a nave, with north and south transepts, and a chancel, semi-circular at the east end, and longer than is commonly found in Norman churches in proportion to the nave. (See plan, opposite p. 241.) There is no aisle or tower, nor any indication of there ever having been any. Over the north transept has been erected a wooden bell-chamber rising into a dwarf shingled spire, which rests on four wooden uprights or supports within, and gives it the appearance of a low tower. The walls of the nave and transepts are covered with plaster, both within and without ; and the chancel is also plastered within, but without it is covered with thick white wash, and appears to be built of roughly squared stones or rubble ; and the walls of the whole church are most likely of the same material. Externally the nave and transepts have stone quoins, except at the north-west corner of the former where a buttress has been erected.⁵ These are of what may be called long-and-short work ; but the difference between the stones in size is not so great, nor the alternations of long

⁵ Though indicated in the plan, no part of the north-west quoin, if it exist, is now visible.

and short so regular, as are commonly found in work to which that name is applied. More remarkable than these are a stringcourse and some pilasters. The stringcourse is now defective, but was once carried, with little interruption, round the whole building, at rather more than half the height of the walls; below this, and supporting it, while they rest on a projecting double course of stone now imperfect, but once probably running also round the building, and forming a base near the ground, are the pilasters, each about 14 inches wide by 3 deep, of long-and-short work as irregular as the quoins; and there are some fragments of others, as if the like had formerly existed all round at intervals of from five to six feet. The base in two stages, the upper receding, merits a passing remark; for, rude as it is, it reminds us of the graduated plinths in classical architecture, from which it may have been derived through debased examples that once existed in this country, whether executed during the Roman occupation, or by the followers of Augustine. The situations of the pilasters of which there are any remains and the stone base are shown on the plan, and a cut of the two pilasters near the south-west corner is here given. No certain trace of any pilaster appears



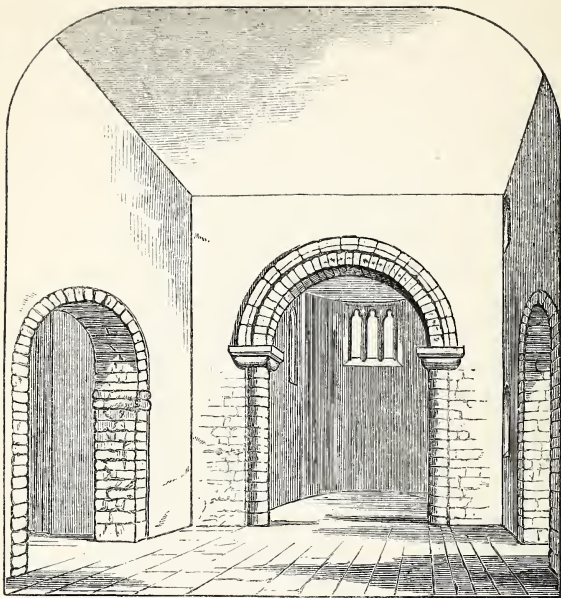
above the stringcourse. The walls of the chancel are lower than those of the nave; but the roof is higher, being of a sharper pitch. The stringcourse of the chancel is also proportionately lower (about sixteen inches) than that of the nave: on the latter it is chamfered, while on the former it appears to have been flat. Small portions only of it now remain on the chancel: these are on the south and the north-east sides. The stringcourse on each transept is about its own width lower than that on the nave, and flat like that on the chancel; and from it the roofs of the transepts spring, so

that, exclusively of the bell-chamber and spire, they are both much lower than the nave. The present roofs of the whole building are comparatively modern, and slated with common slates, except of course the spire. Beside the buttress erected at the west end, flush with the north-west corner of the nave in consequence probably of some settlement, there are no less than six modern buttresses about the east end, three of stone and three of brick, disfiguring the chancel; as if on two occasions apprehensions had prevailed as to its safety and the wall under the east window, for a considerable height has the additional support of a mass of masonry, battering or sloping outwards nearly six feet at the base. This probably is of the same date as the stone buttresses, between two of which it is placed. At the south end of the south transept is somewhat similar, though smaller, mass of masonry of earlier date than that just mentioned. Some have supposed it to be part of the original foundation. But the quoins there are of later date than the rest, and afford a strong inference that the south end of that transept has been rebuilt. It is therefore more probable that this masonry was an addition when the repair was executed. To such rough work it is difficult, not impossible, to assign a date within any moderate limits. The buttresses and masses of masonry are indicated on the plan in linear shading.

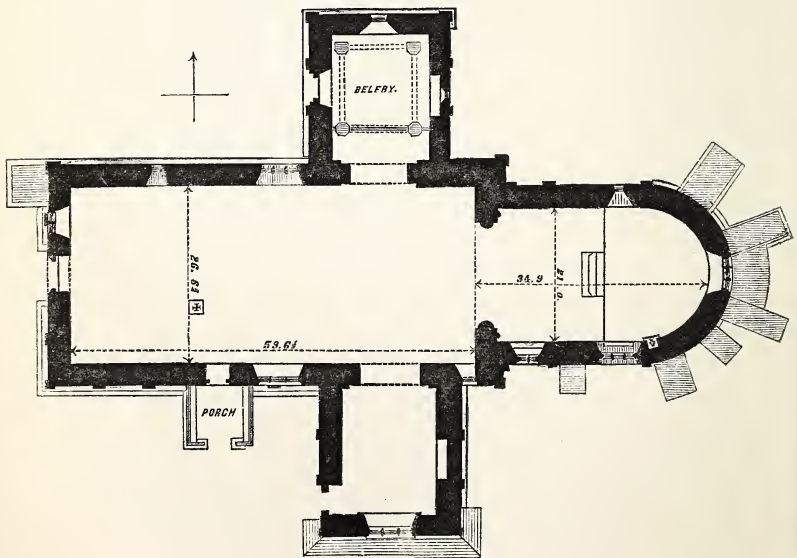
There are two ancient doorways: one at the west end, and another, much smaller, on the south side of the nave. These are in the same style, and both are manifestly insertions. Their forms and mouldings are alike, and seem referable to the early part of the fourteenth century. No unquestionable trace of any other doorway remains visible, but the plaster within and without may fully account for this. Mr. Hussey has mentioned some traces of a small round-headed doorway now filled up, as existing on the exterior between the south door and the west end.⁶ There is, from some cause, a faint semicircular mark on the plaster, such as the head of a gravestone placed against it might have left; but I question whether any would be found in the masonry. Two stone brackets, one on each side of the west door, indicate that

⁶ Notes on Churches in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, p. 308.





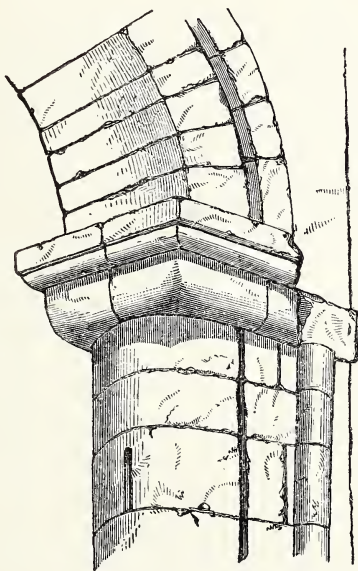
INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST, PEWING, &c. REMOVED.



GROUND PLAN.

once had a porch: the south door has still one of wood, but of no great antiquity.

Within the walls, the nave is $59\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $26\frac{1}{2}$, and the chancel, including the archway connecting it with the nave, is 34 feet 9 inches by 21 feet. The chancel arch is very effective, both from its size and its proportions. It is 14 feet 1 inch in span, semicircular, and of a single order, measuring at its highest point from the floor 22 feet $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. (See print opposite.) It springs, at the height of about $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet, from massive semicircular jambs or piers, with remarkable impost



or capitals, each consisting of a flat cushion and a square abacus, with an intervening quarter-round moulding. (See the above cut.)⁷ On the western face of it was a double square hood-moulding, the under member being in lower relief than the upper; of this member (the upper) only a small portion next the north capital remains. The eastern face has a single square hood-moulding, equal in width to the double one on the other. On the same face (*i.e.*, the eastern) is a bold half-

⁷ We are indebted for the drawing of this capital to Alexander Nesbitt, Esq., whose pencil furnished the drawing of

the remains of the ancient manor-house at Crowhurst engraved in Vol. VII.

round moulding, descending from each capital to the floor. The piers and arch are about three feet thick, exclusive of mouldings, and the stones of which they are constructed extend through the whole thickness. The work is deficient in the neatness and regularity which are characteristic of Norman masonry. There is a want of parallelism and similarity in parts which should have been respectively parallel and alike. The two capitals, though at first sight alike, will be found dissimilar in their proportions and sectional lines, as if worked by different hands, without the ordinary care to secure likeness where the design did not contemplate diversity. The intended horizontal lines of the north abacus slightly converge, and the half-round descending from the capital deviates considerably from the perpendicular. These irregularities are apparent to the cut. On removing part of the pewing next one of the piers, no trace of any base was discovered. The floor of the eastern half of the chancel is raised four steps, and this probably was so, if not originally, yet at least in the fifteenth century; for the east window, which is an insertion of the period, is at an unusual height; and the piscina, which is perpendicular, and a plain stone bench for sedilia under a flat Tudor arch, correspond with the present elevation of the floor.

The transepts, which, though much alike, do not exactly correspond in proportions or position, are respectively about 19 by 14 feet within the walls, exclusive of the space under the arches opening into them from the nave. Those arches, one of which (the south) is now much mutilated, were about 8 feet 8 inches in span, semicircular, and sprang from square jambs. They rise to 14 feet 7 inches above the floor, and are quite plain. The imposts should seem to have consisted of two members on each jamb, the upper projecting beyond the lower. They were in all probability both square and perfectly plain, as if left in block; and a plain square moulding descended from them to the floor on the inner side in a corresponding situation to the half-round on the east face of the chancel arch. All these have been removed, with the exception of small portions on the jambs of both transepts. The masonry is remarkable in places for its rudeness, small irregular stones being let in among large ones. The jambs and

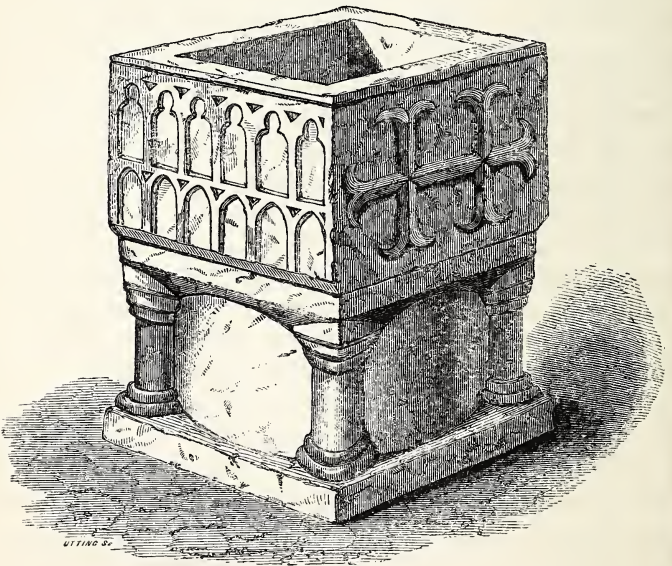
imposts of the arch of the south transept have been to a great extent cut away, to accommodate the occupiers of some pews within it, so as to give this arch a strange appearance; but its original form may be made out by comparing it with that on the north side. There is a semicircular arch of very good masonry in the east wall of this transept, partly built up. Probably an altar may have stood there. These transept arches are about 9 feet west of the junction of the nave and chancel; and the transepts are, as has been mentioned, much lower than the nave. The entrances into them from the churchyard are modern.

The windows are of various dates, and are all evidently insertions, unless a very small semicircular-headed window in the east side of the north transept be original. There is no external splay to it, and it has little to indicate its date beside its form and size. Such a window however might, I conceive, be of any period, and therefore this *may* be original. On the north side of the church are two small lancet windows above the stringcourse—one in the nave, nearly opposite the south door; and the other, somewhat larger, in the chancel. I call them both lancets: the former is clearly so; and, though the latter appears now with a semicircular head, the splay, which is internal only, is pointed, and the stone forming the head is modern, having been inserted when the window was reopened and glazed with modern painted glass about ten years ago. None of the other windows are much, if at all, earlier than the fourteenth century: several are of the fifteenth. Among the latter is the east window, which is a small one of three lights, and, as has been observed, at an unusual height. Among the former is a small window in the space between the south transept and the chancel, on the jambs of which and on the wall near it are some remains of a diaper pattern in colour. This window, and that in the north end of the north transept, may be of the thirteenth century. The most remarkable window of the fourteenth century is that over the west doorway, with which it appears to be contemporaneous. Both the doorways are in the decorated style, with the overlapping roll for a hood-moulding, and are probably referable to about 1330. The hood-moulding of the window is different, and what might be thought some years later: the tracery

however is decorated, and in it is an escutcheon with the arms of De Warenne in glass of that time. These are most likely the coat of John de Warenne Earl of Surrey, who succeeded to the earldom and to the lordship of Worth in 1304, and died without legitimate issue in 1347. The window in the south transept is a modern imitation of that just described.

The roof is flat and modern. It is ceiled and whitewashed in the nave and panelled in the chancel, and has the appearance of having undergone some comparatively recent repair.

The Font, which stands near the south door, is curious: it consists in reality of two fonts placed one upon the other. This is not suggested by its appearance, for the lower, which is 1 foot 6 inches high, is not very unlike many supports of fonts of the twelfth or thirteenth century, being apparently



square resting on a short cylinder between four columns, on a square base common to all. The upper font is 1 foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch high, and nearly square, viz., 2 feet 2 inches by 2 feet, having three of the sides enriched with ornamental carving, and the fourth plain, as if designed to stand against a wall. The carvings, as it now stands, are, on the south side six points

quatrefoils, 3 and 3; on the east a double arcade of pointed arches, the lower plain, the upper trifoliated; and on the north a double cross moline. There is nothing that indicates any great difference of date between the two fonts: a few years before and after the commencement of the thirteenth century might probably suffice for both. Opinions may even differ as to which is the earlier; but I think the lower one was first executed, and that the other may be as late as the early part of the reign of Henry III. It is not easy to account for such an arrangement. From the manner in which they fit one on the other, without very obvious marks of mutilation to bring them to this state, the later might seem to have been designed for that purpose, the east and west sides of the upper (which are those farthest apart) being slightly chamfered at their bases to bring them even with the top of the lower font. But, on examination, I think it will be found that the base of the arcade on the east side has been slightly cut away by the chamfer; and this may justify us in concluding that the upper font was not designed for its present situation.

Having described the church with some minuteness of detail, I proceed to consider what may be the date of it. Mr. Bloxam, Mr. Sharpe, and others who have seen it, have come to the conclusion that it is substantially an Anglo-Saxon building; and, what is rare, that there has been no deviation from the original ground-plan, though without doubt there have been great repairs at various times, and windows and doorways inserted, and the roof throughout replaced by a modern one. In this opinion, after a careful examination of what I believe to be the grounds of it, I am brought to acquiesce. Little is known of the early ecclesiastical architecture of the Anglo-Saxons. As the companions and followers of Augustine erected churches of stone, no doubt it was in the Roman style as then practised in Italy, but with little, if any, ready-wrought materials at command. Bede, writing about 730, contrasts the practice of the Christians of Scotland, who built them entirely of wood (*robore secto*), with that of the English, who built of stone.⁸ A portion of the church at Jarrow, in which he officiated, is believed to remain. The style, gradually debased, became what is now called Anglo-

⁸ Lib. iii, c. 25.

Saxon. The domestic edifices of the Anglo-Saxons were chiefly of wood; and smaller churches, where stone was scarce and timber plentiful, were probably of that material. A taste for carpentry forms for decoration, even in stone, appears to have grown up in this country before the Conquest. The peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon style have been noticed by several writers, and they are perhaps nowhere better stated than in the later editions of Mr. Bloxam's *Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture*.

In no part of this church have I found any kind of construction or decoration peculiarly Norman, except perhaps the arch in the east wall of the south transept, which seems later masonry than the transept arches. The most remarkable indications of its being of Anglo-Saxon workmanship are the quoins and pilasters, especially the latter. Narrow ribs of stone, giving the masonry the appearance of carpentry, occur on divers churches believed to be Anglo-Saxon; and pilasters, having considerable resemblance to these, exist on the churches of Corhampton, Hants, and Stanton Lacy, Shropshire, which are generally held to belong to that period; and also, according to Mr. Sharpe, at Wolbeding, in this county, which he considers to be Anglo-Saxon.⁹ Some of the pilasters at Corhampton, if not at Stanton Lacy, still rise to the roof, and it is not clear whether they were ever cut or tied midway by a stringcourse. At the present time there is no indisputable evidence of there having ever been any pilaster at Worth *above* the stringcourse. Over each pilaster of the nave is a crack in the plaster, but that may be due to other causes than the existence of the remains of a pilaster there; and on the north side of the chancel, over that near the lancet window, is a disturbed appearance in the masonry, dimly seen through the whitewash, possibly occasioned by the removal of an upper pilaster. If indeed any traces exist in the masonry they are covered by the plaster and whitewash. The chancel arch and the arches leading to the transepts are also in favour of an ante-norman date. Beside their general character and the absence of Norman ornament, the large stones of which the chancel arch is constructed, its irregular masonry, the pec-

⁹ See Proceedings of the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Chichester, p. 14, at the end of vol. VII of the *Collections*.

liar capitals, the square and double square hood-mouldings, the descending half-round, the plain jambs of the transept arches, their double square impost, the descending square moulding, and the peculiar masonry of those jambs, all accord with Anglo-Saxon architecture better than with Norman. The great length of the chancel in proportion to the nave is remarkable, and not usual in Norman churches; but I place no reliance upon it, for the like is found at Sompting; where the position of the communication between the Anglo-Saxon tower and the later nave is adverse to a supposition that the present nave and chancel occupy the site of the earlier church.¹⁰

It may appear strange, that, if this church be Anglo-Saxon, there should be no unquestionable trace of any original doorway or window. But, as the original church must have had a doorway and windows, this objection would be equally applicable to the assignment of any date to it prior to the thirteenth century; yet the church is certainly older than that period. A comparison of the intervals of the pilasters on the south side makes it probable that an original doorway occupied the site of the present south door. The absence of all such traces may be accounted for, not only by the plaster and whitewash, but by both the doorways occupying the places of the former doorways, and some of the windows being enlargements of those which preceded them.

It has been noticed that the roofs of the transepts spring from the stringcourses. Seeing that the earliest windows in the nave and chancel are lancets, and are above the stringcourse, and no pilaster appears there, I have been led to consider whether it is likely that the original roofs of the nave and chancel also sprang from the stringcourses, and whether the walls may not have been raised above the stringcourse in the thirteenth century, and those lancet windows made in the new work. The walls of Stanton Lacy Church do not appear to have ever been lower than these now are, and those of Corhampton but little so; and, if the roofs of this nave and chancel ever sprang from the stringcourses, they must have been low, especially the chancel, as the stringcourse on it is not so high as that on the nave. Still it is remarkable, that the string-

¹⁰ See a plan of Sompting Church, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xi, p. 141.

course of the nave and the capitals of the piers of the chancel arch are nearly on a level, as if designed with reference to each other; and, if the roof had a pitch not greater than might be expected on an Anglo-Saxon church, there would have been ample room for that arch, which we have seen is 22 feet $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the opening above the floor, the radius being about 7 feet, and the piers about $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet: add to which that the walls of Dunham Church, Suffolk, which are reputed to be Anglo-Saxon, are, if I mistake not, no higher than they would be if they did not rise above the stringcourse. Had these been raised, the upper part of the quoins would be later than the lower; and at the south-west corner of the nave a few stones near the top, but no more, look later than the rest; on the other hand, however, the quoin at the south-east corner has all the appearance of being original to the present roof, and if this be so, the wall cannot have been raised as supposed. On the whole, I am induced to think the walls are of the original height; but, should indubitable traces of similar pilasters above the stringcourse be hereafter discovered, the question would be settled beyond all reasonable doubt.

A supposed difference in the stringcourse on the north side of the nave, and the absence of pilasters below it, led Mr. Hussey to conclude the north wall had been rebuilt, though on the old foundation. If so, it must in all probability have taken place when or before the lancet window was formed. But that stringcourse is in fact chamfered like the one on the south side, and in other respects bears a great resemblance to it, and is as near as may be of the same height. Pilasters have been removed, we know, either wholly or in part, from other portions of the building, and therefore there is nothing improbable in supposing that those on the north side of the nave may have been taken away when some great reparation was effected; which may have been when the buttress was erected at the north-west corner. Whatever traces of the original wall remained would now be concealed by the plaster.

In conclusion, I would observe, that though I concur in the opinion that this church is substantially Anglo-Saxon, I see no good reason for believing it to be of earlier date than the first half of the eleventh century. I incline to think the nave and chancel were not built at once; for the difference in the height

f the stringcourses upon them, not to mention the variation in form, suggests that the chancel was first erected. Being a forest country, there may have been a temporary wooden nave which was shortly afterwards replaced by the present, for the interval cannot have been long. The stringcourses on the transepts resemble that on the chancel; but then they were never free and independent strings, but were, I conceive, originally introduced merely to carry the roofs, or at least to mark to the eye the roof-bearing lines. Etheldred II married in 1002 a Norman princess, who afterwards became the queen of his successor Canute. She was the mother of Edward the Confessor by Etheldred. A Norman influence in architecture began to be experienced, it is believed, in this island several years before the Conquest, and it is said to have been encouraged by the Confessor, who had spent some years in Normandy. Still, if the inscribed stone found on the site of Deerhurst Church, Gloucestershire, recorded the erection of that church,¹¹ as seems most probable, the Anglo-Saxon peculiarities had not, it is manifest, become extinct at that period of the Confessor's reign. Opinion will always be supported by abundant assignable evidence and logical inference; and, if I were required to state more definitely when I think this church was built, I should say that it was commenced and the chancel completed, I conceive, in the latter part of the troubled reign of Etheldred II, or in the somewhat more quiet one of Canute, and the nave was added in the reign of Edward the Confessor, not long after his accession.

¹¹ Companion to the Glossary of Architecture, p. 26.

EXTRACTS FROM THE "ITER SUSSEXIENSE"¹
OF DR. JOHN BURTON.

TRANSLATED

BY W. H. BLAAUW, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.

READ AT HORSHAM, JULY 12, 1855.

AMONG the witnesses to the almost inaccessible condition of Sussex in former times, few are more remarkable than Dr. Burton, who, little more than a hundred years ago, wrote an account of his occasional visits to the county, partly in Latin, but principally in Greek.

The bad roads then made a journey across the country so slow and difficult, that this learned scholar seems to have thought himself entitled to impart something of the same character to any attempt to follow his footsteps through the Sussex mud, and, by composing his "Essays of a Traveller" in Greek and Latin, effectually impeded any frequent or popular intercourse with his remarks. He avowed, indeed, his contempt, as we shall presently see, for the opinion of those who could not understand his Latin. The natural result has been that his description of Sussex men and manners has remained almost unknown, and, although written with much liveliness and shrewdness of observation, requires, and, it is hoped, justifies the present attempt to introduce it to wider notice.

Dr. John Burton's connection with Sussex was only accidental, as he was born, in 1696, at Wembworth in Devonshire, where his father was rector. While yet only seventeen, he went to Oxford, and was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College, and, after becoming B.A., continued there as tutor and Greek lecturer for fifteen years, superintending also the Clarendon press.

¹ Οδοιπορουνητος Μελετηματα sive Iter Surriense et Sussexiense.—Peregrinantur, rusticantur. Londini, prostant apud J.

et J. Rivington, in Cæmeterio Paulino et J. Fletcher, Oxon. MDCCLII.

Although not an Etonian by education, he was in the year 1733 elected a Fellow of Eton College, a favour he owed to having had many Etonians as his pupils. When he went to take possession of the vicarage of Mapledurham, to which he had been appointed in 1734, he found there Mrs. Littleton, the widow of the former vicar, with her three daughters, and they were compassionately allowed by him to remain. This intimacy, after one of his visitors, a neighbouring clergyman, had found the lady acting as his barber and shaving him, soon resulted in his marrying her. The daughters continued his guests even after his wife's death in 1748, and he then resided principally at Eton College. He seems to have acquired a nickname there, as in a satirical pamphlet of 1749, he is styled "Jack of Eton, commonly called Jack the Giant." He took the degree of B.D. and D.D., and published many sermons. He became rector of Worplesham in Surrey in 1766; and dying at Eton on February 11, 1771, at the age of seventy-six, was buried at the entrance of the inner chapel of the college. There is, however, no monumental record of him there.

All his works were printed at Oxford, and occupy five volumes, of which—1st and 2nd are Sermons, 1764; 3rd, Remarks on Clarendon, 1744; 4th, *Opuscula Miscellanea Theologica*, without date; 5th, *Opuscula Miscellanea Metrico-rosaiica*, 1771. This last contains νοσουντος μελετηματα—λοιπορουντος μελετηματα—*Iter Sussexiense*—απο Σερσηξιας, *carmen pistolare*—αποδημουντος μελετηματα, *a Journey in France*—a lamentation over his *Dying Wife*.²

Before passing on to his Sussex travels, this account of the author may be fitly concluded by the critical remarks, with which the learned Provost of Eton, Dr. Hawtrey, who had been personally informed of the character of Dr. Burton by a late Etonian, remembering him as a contemporary, has been good enough to furnish this brief sketch:—"He was a very remarkable man. Among the many very curious MSS. he left, there was an 'Essay on Projected Improvements in Eton School,' never printed, and since lost. It is said that he grew unpo-

² The details of his life, in Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary, are mainly taken from a Memoir, written by his friend and cousin, Dr. Edward Bentham, Canon of Christ Church, and published at the time.

In Watts's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, he is erroneously described as "M.D. and Antiquary," and many medical works are wrongly ascribed to him.

pular among the Eton authorities, from being a great *frondeur*. He was a scholar of great reading and remarkable facility in composition, both Greek and Latin, though few of his works in that way would bear the severity of modern criticism. He edited the *Πενταλογία* (which, until Porson's time, had a high reputation) with notes and version: the former showing some elegance of taste, but no deep philological knowledge."

Dr. Burton's visits to Sussex arose wholly from his mother having taken as her second husband, Dr. John Bear, the rector of Shermanbury. It was to visit them that his Sussex journeys were made, and after their deaths he put up a monument to their memory in their parish church.

After this introduction to our learned traveller, we shall be better qualified to estimate his remarks on the state of society which he found in Sussex in 1751; and before plunging with him into the Sussex mud, we must remember that he had just been enjoying himself at Oxford with his old friends before he started on this journey; and the unpleasant contrast between what he left and what he went to, probably contributed to give him a disrelish for the company of the Sussex squires and clergy, such as he describes them. His severe remarks on them are now happily as archæological, and unlike the present reality, as are those on the roads, through which he plodded his weary way perforce on horseback.

As his Greek Journey occupies fifty-two, and his Latin fourteen, pages, the translated extracts will be restricted more to the social condition than to the geography of the county.

Before leaving Oxford (*Οξωνιθεν*) he had promised his friend, W. Greenaway, the Vice-Principal of Hart Hall, to send him a Greek diary of his progress; and he accordingly soon reports his arrival at Henley (*Ηνλειαν*) by noon for dinner, his crossing the Thames by a wretched bridge of loosely joined planks, and his arrival at Windsor (*Ουινδησερικιν*) by sunset. He is in ecstasies of admiration at the queenly position of the castle, "the most stately and most royal of royal objects;" and the next day, stops to enjoy the avenues and trim gardens of Hampton Court before reaching London (*Βασιλοπολιν*). His course then lies over Banstead Downs to Epsom, where he treats his friend with an enthusiastic account of "the most beautiful and best-frequented races in England,"

and of the medicinal springs of Epsom, then in fashion. He becomes the guest for two days of a distinguished family here, and on leaving them breaks out into hearty gratitude to his hosts thus:—"Oh! Jupiter of friendship, good-fellowship and hospitality, preserve for ever the house of the Beauclerks."³

Dr. Burton then describes the two roads leading down from the chalk hills—one to Reigate, the other to Dorking (την Δορκινγγην), both leading into Koilo-Surrey (as he says the low country might be fairly named, after the Asiatic κοιλισερρια), and onwards into "Sussex, a muddy, fertile, and pastoral country, smooth and flat indeed, when seen from afar, but not easy to ride or drive through; so that, having thereby earned a bad name, it has passed into a by-word, and any difficulty hard to get through, or struggle against, may, by a simile, be called the Sussex bit of the road (το Συσσηξιανον των δαν)."—P. 19).

He then speaks of "that shirking and runaway river the Mole" (δυσοπτος και αποδιδραστικος Ασπαλαξ), and of the beauties of Box Hill (χωρα τοις πυξινοις δασειν), where "a certain fetid fragrance (δосωδης τις ευοσμια) is spread all around." He considers that part of the country so hilly and desert, that hard-working ploughmen and herdsmen ought not to live there, lest they should be starved, but only those wonder-working and air-fed poets (θαυματουργοι και αεροβοσχοι ποιηται) who rave so finely about Parnassus.

During his visit to the top of Leith Hill, a violent storm of rain fell below him, without wetting him, so that when he came down, and continued his journey into Sussex, he astonished those he met.

"We then came to a certain village situated in the plain, and the principal man of the village (δ κωμάρχης), very hospitable according to his own manner and breeding, met us very friendly, and, touching our clothes, cried out, in wonder at their being dry, 'Oh, master, where could you have come from to us, not to be wetted by such showers?' 'Neither by the plain, my good man, nor by the clouds, so it seems that I must have come down from heaven, but whether by machinery or not, here I am, ready for dinner.'

³ ω Ζευ εταιρειε, και εφεστιε και ξενιε, τον των Βουκελιδων οικον ες αιι μοι διασωσον.—P. 15.

“That village was called Stone Street, clearly thus especially named ‘Stone paved’ (Λιθοστρωτος), as being a most rare and precious thing in a stoneless country. This indeed was formerly the public military road, constructed by the Romans 1500 years ago, as they say, leading from Arundel and the seacoast stations, as far as to the metropolis of the Trinobantes. The greater part of it indeed has now been destroyed by the farmers, who, it seems, have covetously appropriated to themselves these public lands, and enclosed them with hedges. Its great age has not yet loosened this southern portion, which for about thirty furlongs (σταδίων) survives, and remains firm and unbroken, a memorial for ever, at once useful to the community, and reproachful to the neighbourhood, since it alone maintains itself well adapted for horses and carriages by its own intrinsic strength. Reflecting upon this road, you would soon perceive that it was the sumptuous work—not of the surrounding natives, for their population was not equal to the execution of any such thing—but of an all-ruling nation. You may ask perhaps from whence has been brought all this solid material, and all this huge accumulation of stone in a country without stone? You will indeed wonder when you hear that the chalk hills in the distance to the south, and the seabeach, have supplied all this material, the proof of which are the stones, sand, sea-weeds, flags, and shells which are even now occasionally found in the fragments and ruins. It is said among the natives, that the hands of soldiers, numerous and stout, by beginning from the sea and thus advancing forward, accomplished this matchless work. As to the Romans, I praise them for many of their high-souled and magnificent ideas, but not least for their public establishments and works, and on this very day most especially do I praise them, while travelling on this stone causeway; for from the moment I left it, I fell immediately upon all that was most bad, upon a land desolate and muddy, whether inhabited by men or beasts a stranger could not easily distinguish, and upon roads which were, to explain concisely what is most abominable, Sussexian.⁴ No one would imagine them to be intended for the people and the public, but rather the by-ways of individuals, or more truly the tracks of cattle-drivers

⁴ εις οδους (ως συντομως ειπεν τα δυσχερεστατα) τας Σησσηξιακας.—P. 28.

or everywhere the usual footmarks of oxen appeared, and we too, who were on horseback, going on zigzag almost like oxen at plough (*ἔστροφῆδον*), advanced as if we were turning back, while we followed out all the twists of the roads. Not even now, though in summer time, is the wintry state of the roads not rid of; for the wet, retained even till now in this mud, is sometimes splashed upwards all of a sudden to the annoyance of travellers. Our horses could not keep on their legs on account of these slippery and rough parts of the roads, but sliding and tumbling on their way, and almost on their haunches, with all their haste got on but slowly. Advancing in this manner for about eighty furlongs, without dust indeed, but not without dirt, we saw on our right, not far off, the lofty spire of a certain church constructed with wooden tiles put together rather in stone-fashion.⁵

“Horsham itself now appeared to us the metropolis of all the Weald of Anderida,⁶ ancient and populous. The county Gaol and Assize Court⁷ are established there. The people of the country flock in at the yearly judicial assemblies, as also for the weekly market, where salesmen from London buy with ready money so many thousand of the chicken race.⁸ Nor should this be omitted (since, as wayfarers, we enjoyed us great convenience), that around the town, in the muddy district itself, a certain sandy and rideable plain arises, about thirty furlongs in circumference, where a sort of treasure is found, precious from its rarity in the country. From the quarries of stone there, they work out split slabs and use them instead of tiles to roof their houses.⁹ The town is therefore especially famous for these. In the bottom, that flows down from hence towards the south, and, becoming navigable about Arundel, falls lower down into the sea.

“We then proceeded through a forest which has its name from St. Leonard,¹¹ extensive and easily travelled through.

ναου τινος πυραμιδα ηλιβατον πλινθων εξ ξυλων λιθοειδως πως συνηρημενην.—P. 30. In common phrase, “ingles.”

η Ὠρσαμη η εν τη δρυμωδει Ανδερων απασων μητροπολις.

δεσμωτηριον το πανδημιον και το εαστηριον.

τη αλεκτρονεις γενους μυρια οσα

αργυρω εμπραττεσιν οι Λωνδινοθεν εμποροι.

⁹ πλακας απεσχισμενας εξεργαζονται, και ταυταις αντι κεραμων χρωμενοι τας οικιας επιστεγαζουσιν.

¹⁰ ο των ποταμων βραδυπορωτατος, ο Αρην.

¹¹ ναπος, το απο τσ εν αγιοις Λεωναρδς ονομαζομενον.

After passing this, we fell again upon the especially impassable Sussex roads;¹² and the remainder of this journey, though in itself a little one and short, appeared to us unreasonably lengthened beyond need, and the ride was such as to be thoroughly disagreeable, more especially to us who were unused to such difficulties. The surface of the earth deceived and impeded us in our advance, for although apparently dry, and looking firm, yet it entrapped us, as we went on, into tumbles and much muddiness, so that the day was already fading away when we arrived at the long-desired dwelling.”

This was the rectory-house of Shermanbury (Σήρμανβερια) where Dr. Burton's mother lived, as the wife of Dr. John Bear. He was of course warmly welcomed by the aged rector, “venerable both by his aspect and his priestly profession, and thoroughly devout, during all his life, both in mind and education.” Dr. Burton vouchsafes to say that he lived there in comfort and moderation “not unpleasantly” (εν ἀηδως). He then describes the habits of the country people, with some phrases as to their dialect rather pedantic, but showing that his ear had readily caught the peculiar intonation of Sussex often laying the accent on the last syllable.

“The men there, as not being accustomed to quit their homes for the sake of traffic, or any other purpose, generally live by themselves, and, being born on the soil, continue unrefined. Nor does it seem at all strange if, mixed up with so much mud, some sordidness should also stain in some degree the frame of their minds. Their manners therefore are not the most gentlemanlike or agreeable, but neither are they quite barbarous.¹³ In their persons not corpulent, but rather spare and thin-shanked; in their diet generally frugal; and in their cookery, being neither dainty nor expensive, they care most for pork, which indeed they prepare skilfully, by steeping in brine. After being thus pickled, somewhat in the Egyptian manner, they slice it off when cured, as the family may want. They also cook a certain lump of barley meal looking much like mud itself, and hardened like iron,¹⁴ offering it at meals instead of bread. These you will find universally

¹² της Σεσσηξιακης τα κατ' ἐξοχην
δυσβατα.

¹³ ε̄ μιν εισιν ελευθεριωτατοι και χα-
ριεστατοι, αλλ' ε̄δε βαρβαριζεσι.

¹⁴ ε̄ξ αλφιτων μαζαν τινα, τω πηλω
αυτω̄ ομοιοτατην και σιδηρω τροπ
πυκνωμενην.

“As to their education and studies, what can one say? They do not concern themselves with literature or philosophy, nor they consider such things to be only idling; but they persevere in paying attention to the whole art and practice of rearing cattle, and, being greedy of gain, and terrible over-teachers, they despise everything else. They are very ambitious hereabouts to be reckoned the most skilful in rearing cattle, and such like, and they plough and drive waggons with oxen in preference to horses. Everybody has, one might say ironically, an ox in his mouth (*ξους επι γλωττη*),¹⁵ for all their anxiety is about that.

“In their dialect they are not very Attic, but neither are they Bœotian; they do not speak very mincingly, as in the court fashion, but they do not lengthen out their vowels in the rustic fashion; they stretch out some words in their pronunciation in the Ionic manner, while they make others broad in the Doric manner, and, dividing the syllables of the words, they raise their voice, as if accented, to a sharp pitch, and moreover deliver all their words fluently and in a sort of singing.¹⁶ The more shrill-toned they may be, the more valued they are; and in church they sing psalms, by preference, not to the old and simple tune, but as if in a tragic chorus, changing about with strophe and antistrophe and stanzas, with good measure, but yet there is something offensive to my ears, when they bellow to excess, and bleat out some gattish noise with all their might.¹⁷ You would probably admire the women, if you saw them, as modest in countenance and fond of elegance in their dress, but, at the same time, fond of labour, and experienced in household matters; both by nature and education better bred and more intellectual generally than the men.

“Come now, my friend, I will set before you a sort of problem in Aristotle’s fashion:—Why is it that the oxen, the swine, the women, and all other animals, are so long-legged in Sussex? May it be from the difficulty of pulling the feet out of so much mud by the strength of the ankle,

ξους επι γλωττη: for the sake of his Greek joke, Dr. Burton applies to those, whose talk was of oxen, the proverb which he has just implied silence purchased by money, the coin bearing the image of an ox.

¹⁶ *και δη ὄλως εκαστα διαρρήδην και ὠδικῶς πως αναγορευουσι.*

¹⁷ *εσθ' ὅ τε τα ὦτα μοι ενοχλασιν αναβοωντες εκ περιουσιας, και κατα κρατος αιγειον τι ἐλληγωντες.*—P. 36.

that the muscles get stretched, as it were, and the bones lengthened?"¹⁸

It will be more convenient here to include the further remarks of Dr. Burton on his Shermanbury relations and neighbours from his Latin letter,¹⁹ reporting another visit to his infirm parents. He starts from Eton, and, noting the clouds of dust on his way as what he had not expected in Sussex, arrives by sunset at the rectory:—"In the porch was inscribed the Virgilian motto,—

‘Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum
Finge Deo, rebusque veni non asper egenis.’

How admirably fitting to the manners and fortunes of a Christian priest!" The venerable Dr. Bear is spoken of with much feeling:—

"Here is a septuagenarian, fit to be reckoned among theologians of the first rank, by his learning;—by his morals inferior to none in piety, faith, and primitive simplicity, furnished with all the virtues which adorn a Christian priest by his fortunes, lo! this same man in slender circumstances stuck and buried in that irresistible Sussex mud, in a poor spot, for more than seven lustres,²⁰ broken by his years and labours, and manifestly worn out as a soldier in Christ's church, poor in the decline of his latter days, unrewarded and soon to die among the triumphs of his Christian warfare. look, I say, at this man, the sport of fortune, and I had almost said, the reproach of his friends. How disgusted I immediately felt with myself, when looking on him! how, in comparison with him, I despised myself, sleek and fat with a well-fed body, like a pig from the reverend herd.²¹ And he adds: "that he would rather hunger gloriously with his venerable stepfather than revel in unbought luxury as the guest of the Pelhams."

¹⁸ ἀγε δε, προβλημα τι σοι, ω ταν, Αριστοτελικως πως εκφερω. Δια τι οι τε βοες, και υες, και γυναικες, και ζωα τα αλλα παρα τοις Συσσηξιοις μακροσκελεστερα εισιν; η δια το δυσανασπαστικον των ποδων εκ τε πληωδης τοσητε, και δια το ισχυρον της ανθολης, ωστε της μωννας διατεινεσθαι, και δη τα οστια επιμακρυνεσθαι.—P. 37.

¹⁹ Iter Sussexiense.—Corn. Æmil. S.

²⁰ En eundem tenui in re, et loco iniquo per lustra plusquam septem in ineluctabulo illo Sussexiensi defixum atque septem.—P. 55.

²¹ Me nitidum et bene curata cute pinguem, et quasi reverendo de grege percipuum!—imo tecum denique, reverentem senex, splendide esurire mallet, quam Pehhamidarum conviva inempto luxu conciliari.—P. 56.

Dr. Bear lived, however, ten years after this, surviving Dr. Burton's mother some years. In Shermanbury church here remains the following monument to their memory:—

“ Εἰς τοῦτο τις ὁρῶν
Εὐσεβῆς ἔστω.

In memory of the truly Rev^d.

John Bear, B.D.

Rector of this parish, and resident
above 50 years, who died

March 9, 1762, aged 88 years.

A man of exemplary piety and learning,
a public testimony of which the Clergy gave
in choosing him one of their
Representatives in Convocation.

—
And of Mary his beloved Wife,
who died April 23, 1755,
Aged 80 years.

—
The Lord grant unto them that they
May find Mercy in the Lord in that Day.

—
This Monument was erected
by her son,
John Burton, D.D.
1767.”

A few more general remarks from the Latin letter may here be added before proceeding on the journey.

“How great on all sides is the abundance of cattle, but how strange a solitude of men! and indeed, to speak plainly, the nature of the soil seems much better adapted to cattle than to men.

“If you take an interest in Bucolics, admire the race of oxen, so sleek and gentlemanly,—look at those loins of beef well worthy of knighthood, and of Lord Mayors' banquets;²² but you, who may hereafter have to manage a herd of pigs,—you, a refined judge of such forms, did you ever see anything more ungraceful than the Sussex swine? anything more misbred or ill-conditioned (*invenustus turpius inhonestiusque*, 58)? Oh, never let such a creature come into your breed at Greenwich.

²² Boum gentem admirare nitidam equestri et Prætoris urbani mensis dignam et liberalem: en terga boum titulo nissima.

“Behold those enviable ornaments of the country, the squires! (*illa ruris decora invidenda, Armigeros*)—not indeed such as your female assemblies admire, dressed up like monkeys, and talking nonsense, nor such as you might fancy flourishing in literary leisure, studious both of civil law and divinity, but unpolished and simple, skilled like the Patriarchs in Bucolics and Georgics alone, rustic both in their manners and arrangements, and works—wholly ignorant both of academical discipline and your London courtesies. You should observe that the farmers of the better sort are considered here as squires. These men however boast of honourable lineage, and, like oaks among shrubs, look down upon the rural vulgar. You would be surprised at the uncouth dignity of these men, and their palpably ludicrous pride; nor will you be less surprised at the humility of their boon-companions (*compotantium*), and the triumphs of their domineering spirit among the plaudits of the pothouse or kitchen; the awkward prodigality and sordid luxury of their feasts; the inelegant roughness and dull hilarity of their conversation; their intercourse with servants and animals so assiduous, with clergymen or gentlemen so rare; being illiterate, they shun the lettered; being sots, the sober (*sobrios bibaculi*). Their whole attention is given to get their cattle and everything else fat, their own intellect not excepted. Is this enough about the squires?²³ Don't ask anything further about their women. They who understand Latin will feel that these remarks do not apply to them; they who do not, I need not dread their abuse.

“This summer season has opened the exchange of hospitalities, which the badness of the roads had long closed. On the invitation therefore of a certain reverend friend about four miles off, we became the heroes of a ludicrous journey. We were carried in a Sussex cart or two-horse waggon, and while the driver on foot at our side drove the horses with his whip, and a sort of discordant bellowing, we, like prisoners turned back to back, were tossed forward, jolted asunder, and tumbled together (*protrahimur, distrahimur, confundimur*). Oh! what a novel vehicle is this! Oh! what a jumbling c

²³ “I am exempted at present from residence; had it been otherwise, I could, I think, have lived very happily in the

country, in armigeral, priestly, and swine-feeding society.”—*Letters of Rev. Sydney Smith*, p. 20.

the tottering carriage, defying sleep indeed, but not unpleasantly troublesome! What involuntary laughter did it shake out of us! Go on with your cleverness, oh Senators! It is due to your especial sagacity that we thus travel in a raggon."

Dr. Burton explains in a note that a new tax had just been laid upon carriages, and he says their troubles were soon forgotten when they met their old friends at their hospitable table. His poetical account²⁴ however of similar dinners is much less flattering, and may be thus roughly translated:—

“Among an earthborn herd my time I pass
 With parson-hating farmers, and alas!
 With clownish squires, smeared with no bookish dust,
 Merry or sadly patient, dwell I must.
 At times these Sussex boors my laugh provoke,
 At times in frowns my deep disgust I cloak.
 Wearied with these, my tedium to beguile,
 My friends the clergy do I seek awhile,
 Join in their jokes, their wisdom praise, while they
 Groan o'er small livings or a curate's pay.
 Much of their talk, while o'er their wine they sit,
 Of tithes and sheaves, were more for silence fit.
 ‘The Church for ever! hip, hurrah!’ they shout,
 While I with cheers mix in their joyous rout.”²⁵

Reverting back to his Greek Diary, we find that on leaving Chermanbury, Dr. Burton went south by a very bad road till he got to the South Downs, on which he enjoyed the delightful ride and the fine views till he came to Lewes race-course, in a most well-adapted spot, being moderately sloping and curved. To these races do all the people of the country flock from every quarter, and there is much competition among the fashionable, both the lookers on and those looked at—at night balls for the dancers, and other pleasures. That assem-

²⁴ “Ad. Gul. Greenaway, A. M. Aulæ
 rvinæ in Acad. Oxon. Vice-Principalem
 huius rusticantis epistola.”—P. lxii.

“Sussexiensis agricolas ego
 Inter, virorum terrigenum pecus,
 Infensa clero corda et inter,
 Proh pudor! armigeros colonos,
 Illiterato pulvere sordidos,
 Labore fungor, pol neque serio,

Sed nec jocosos, nempe risum
 Sæpe movent mihi, sæpe bilem.
 Ergo ista fallo tædia clericos
 Fratres revisens; hic sapientiam
 Laudo facetam, vel severam:
 Et *Decimis* super atque *Garbis*
 Sacro loquentes digna silentio
 Admiror;—heus! *Ecclesia floreat*
 Propino, et applorans minoris
 Jura queror violata cleri.”—P. lxii.

blage indeed is very famous for the number and splendour of the company, and principally because of the high-born Pelhams presiding there, who, as stewards, direct everything in the most sumptuous style.²⁶

“The town of Lewes, though small indeed if compared with some we have, is prosperous, and has abundance of all things contributing to the necessities, uses, or even pleasure of life, lying in a very pleasant country, and placed on the ridge of a hill between two valleys. There is a continued slope downwards from west to east as far as the river, named the Ouse (Ουεσσα), from whence perhaps the town derives its name, which, as it flows along the plain, cuts the town in two. It is navigable, and about sixty furlongs off, falls into the sea where the mouth of the harbour is called New Haven. Beyond the river a hill rises abruptly, very white and steep, but so overhanging and overshadowing all lying around it, that to a distant beholder the houses below seem as if they had been dug out of it. And who would not admire the street leading down to the river! Standing on the ridge, you see on the right and the left a well-peopled valley, vessels going up and down, well-watered meadows, and workshops for whatever is needed for navigation.

“I observe that the public buildings, being very old, are quite decayed and dirty, with nothing venerable or ornamental in them, but very many of the houses of individuals are well designed and handsome. Among these the magazine of ironmongery is the most complete and worth seeing. In it a marvellous preparation goes on of all things worked out of iron, such perhaps as you would not find even in the ironmongers’ shops of London itself. The master of the house kindly received us who were strangers, desirous of gratifying us in every way, and he led us through the back of his house to gardens, marvellous in their height and arrangement; for in this uneven and precipitous situation enormous mounds are heaped and filled to a level, and parallel walks are laid out upon them, loftier than all the houses around, so that, as if from a watchtower, we could from thence clearly see all the environs to a distance, and vast and most beautiful the

²⁶ ενταυθα προεδρευουσιν οι ευγενεις Πηλαμυδαι, και απαντα χορηγοι διοικουσι ως πολυτελεστατα.—P. 42.

were. These wonderful gardens seem established on the ruins of the ancient castle, for traces appear there of a great broken wall, lofty towers, an impassable ditch, and numerous fortifications advanced in front."²⁷

This is not a very archæological account of Lewes Castle, but marks the uses to which the ruins were then turned by Mr. Harben, the great ironfounder of that time, whose house was to the west of the present County Hall. Dr. Burton, in a note written subsequently, says, that this great iron factory had already disappeared, and that "a certain ambitious citizen had modernized the old parts, in order to make a paradise in the desert and a palace in the ruins," p. 45.

"Going down from thence to the inn, we ate our dinner as we ought—quietly, and then proceeding by the valleys and desirable country towards the west, about seventy furlongs, we arrived just as the day was fading at Brighthelmstone (Βρειθιηλμιστωνην κωμην παραθαλασσιαν), a village on the seacoast, lying in a valley gradually sloping and yet deep. It is not indeed contemptible as to size, for it is thronged with people, though the inhabitants are mostly very needy and wretched in their mode of living, occupied in the employment of fishing, robust in their bodies, laborious, skilled in all nautical crafts, and, as it is said, terrible cheats of the custom-house officers.²⁸ The village near the shore seemed to me very miserable,—many houses here and there deserted, and traces of overthrown walls. For that most turbulent of all winds with us, the south-west,—

'The stormy blast across the boundless sea
Lifts high the waves, while trembles all the earth
Beneath hoarse Neptune's heavy-footed tread ;'

to speak in plain prose, the waves, at times dashing violently upon the shore, had shaken and loosened some of the rotten foundations, the ground above had given way, and all the dwellings on it had been at once dragged down and thrown forward into the sea," p. 47.

The wooden groins, built to retain the drift of the sea, as a

²⁷ *Επι τα της ακροπολεως παλαιας
ουπια δοκει επφοκοδεδομημενον. ενθαδε
ο φαινεται τα ιχνη μεγαλη τειχος
εφρωγος, και τυρσεων ηλιβατων, και*

*χαρακωματος αδιαβατη, και δη επιτειχι-
ματων παμπολλων προεβλημενων.*

²⁸ *ως φασι περι το τα δημοσια ληστευειν
δεινοι.*

protection against such inroads, are then described with much praise; and Dr. Burton enjoys a delightful walk on the sands in the purple glow of a calm sunset, until he is warned by a messenger from the inn that supper is ready.

“Departing therefore to the inn, like the heroes of Homer after a battle, so did we perform our part most manfully, and then turned to bed, intending to sleep; but this sweet lulling of the senses was begrudged us by some sailors arriving all night long, and in the middle of their drink, singing out with their barbarous voices, clapping, and making all manner of noises. The women also disturbed us, quarrelling and fighting about their fish:

‘Nor lacked there in the house
Mud-footed Thetis with her briny friends.’”

Getting up early next morning, his route westward led Dr. Burton along the shore, where he observed “in some places the land made into sea, in others the sea become land,” till he came to “Shoreham (Σώραμην), a village despicable in appearance, but nevertheless with a market and shipyard and officers of the customs. Moreover the villagers have votes for two senators elected to the Great Council of Five Hundred. They are especially valued on this account, and it is said they get rich every seven years by pocketing gifts for their votes.²⁹ As the passage over the river did not look either convenient or free from danger, we turned to the right and, traversing the country obliquely rather upwards, sought the security of the bridge. We crossed the smooth and open part of the Downs to arrive at Findon, seemingly a prosperous village, and so at length at Chichester, the metropolis of all Sussex.”³⁰

The Greek Diary stops at Chichester. Dr. Burton’s Latin and later journey from Shermanbury leads him across the usual bad roads to the South Downs, and he rides again along them, enraptured with the beautiful views of sea and land, to Brighthelmstone, where, after a short walk on the beach, he says, “time and a longing for our dinner not fa-

²⁹ το των Πεντακοσιων μεγα βελευτη-
ριον πρεσβεις δυο εξαίρετας επιψηφίζουσιν
οι κωμηται. επι τουτῳ μαλιστα σεμνον-
ται, και δη, ὡς φασι, καθ’ ἑκαστην ἑπταε-

τιαν εκ ψηφων τοιωνδε δωροδοκειν
πλετιζονται.

³⁰ Χιχηστριαν, την των Σεσσηζιακῶν
απασων μητροπολιν.

ff warned us, however unwilling, to depart. We resume our journey therefore, often turning our eyes meanwhile back to the seacoast; and about the third hour we were received, as expected guests, in the happy mansion of Henry Campion, placed near the roots of the Downs (*Hen. Campioni beata Villa, montium radicibus subjecta*). Oh! how especially I congratulate myself and exult, whenever I have chanced to see any head of a family of ancient repute and of the best times, truly the gentleman in fortune, manners, and learning, such as this day brought before me, at once the glory and reproach of country squires. Never did any one more elegantly than him chequer the intervals of rustic operations with lettered ease, ever busily occupied as he was, to his own great praise and to the benefit of all belonging to him, between the studies of agriculture and literature and the duties of friendship," p. 65.

After his former ridicule of the Sussex squires, it is agreeable to find Dr. Burton finishing his journeys in the county with this warm eulogy on the owner of the venerable edifice and park of Danny; and, though we will not doubt this gentleman having then been the model of squires, yet at the present day we might perhaps not find it difficult to recognise similar characters in many other parishes in the county.

SUSSEX NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE Committee have much satisfaction in observing the numerous contributions to this department of their volume which was commenced experimentally last year, and hope to be enabled to continue it.

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1. *John Weekes*, 1695-6.

The following letter (the original of which is in my possession) was written by an ancestor of mine, who was the son of Richard Weekes of Ewhurst, this county. He was born about 1662 at Tenterden, where for some time his ancestors lived,—descended, it is believed, from Richard Weekes, proprietor of iron works in Mountfield, Sussex, in 1574 (vide *Sussex Arch. Collectio* vol. III). He seems, probably not very long after the date of the letter, to have quitted the fortunes and perils of military life, and settled on his paternal estate; for, in 1703, he married Jane, daughter of a Mr. Boureman, a considerable Kentish landowner, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. The letter is sealed with a coat of arms—three arrows—which were the arms of the ancient family of Hales of Tenterden, who dwelt there for several generations, and who, it may therefore be supposed, were related to the writer of the letter. I should be obliged by any information to that effect, and concerning the Captain Burgiss to whom it is addressed.

Hurstpierpoint.

GEORGE WEEKES.

“BENSFORD, February y^e 29th, 1695

“Dear Grandfather,

“I and two of my Sarjeants are here prisoners, taken upon suspicion. I have shew'd my commission, beating orders and warrant to take deserters, but it would not prevaile. Therefore I shall desire you to speak to Sir John Newton, or y^e Captain, to write y^e leaste word imaginable

Justice Lide, to satisfie him that I am such a person and Ensign to such a Regiment, for otherwise I shall be forced to stay here or sent to prison. Pray dispatch y^e messenger as soon as possible, for y^e Justices stay here for our turn.

“I am your distressed Grandson,

“JOHN WEEKES.

For Capt. John Burgiss,
att his house in
Kingswood, wth speede.”

2. *Bell Norton.*

Last winter, the late George Molineux, Esq., having occasion to make some alterations in an apartment at his residence in Saint Anne's, Lewes, reopened the windows which had long been concealed by lath and plaster. The glass remained perfect, and on one of the panes was the following inscription, evidently written, at the period to which the event belongs, with the diamond tip of some lounge:—

“13 Septemb^r 1720.

“Bell Norton tumbled over in Sr Wm. Gage's Coach.”

By the kindness of our Treasurer, the pane is now in my possession. The only Sir William Gage I can discover, as living in 1720, was not a member of the Firlie family, but a representative of the Gages of Hengrave, Suffolk, a collateral branch of Lord Viscount Gage's house. My query is: Who was Bell, Isabella, or Arabella Norton? How she became an occupant of the baronet's coach may possibly be explained by neighbourhood or family connection; why or how the lady “tumbled over,” it would, I fear, be useless to inquire.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

3. *Effigies in Ifield Church.*

These two monuments, the one a cross-legged knight and the other a lady, have been assigned to Sir John and Lady Ifield. They are engraved in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 384, and the former also in Stothard's *Monumental Effigies of Great Britain*, p. 53. “On the shield of the knight,” says Mr. Cartwright, “and on his surcoat, the late Mr. Stothard discovered the fragments of gilding and paint sufficient to show that his armorial bearing was a bend or, with a bordure gules.” The coat of Ifield in the heraldic dictionaries differs widely from this, as do the bearings of the Fields and Ifields, with which Ifield would seem to be synonymous. Sir John de Ifield, says Cartwright, died in 1317, married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry de Apulderfield of Westerham, in Kent, by whom he had three daughters, coheiresses—Margaret, married to Sir Stephen de Asheway; Catherine, married to Sir Thomas de Foxley; and Joan. In Nichols' *Topographer and Genealogist* (part xiii, pp. 8-10) is a long account of the titles and offices of Sir John de Ifield, or, as he was formerly called, John de Ifield, where it appears that both he and his wife Margaret were living in 1336. This was evidently the same person who was returned as one of the knights of Sussex, 1324, by the name of John de Felde; and it is

therefore probable that the individuals named "atte Field," and "De la Field," mentioned in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber* (p. 3), as venders or purchasers of land about that period, A.D. 1284, 1313, were related to him; for in one instance we find Sir John de Ifield and William atte Field parties to fines in the same parish, that of Tarring. Again (*Sussex Arch. Collections*, VI, 220) we find John de la Felde and Robert de la Felde jurors in the hundred of Typenoke 1274; and (p. 218) at the "inquest of the hundred of Toltinore," the land of Sir William de Ifield, at Ifield, is reported as worth £5 a year.

It does not, at present, seem possible to make out a connected pedigree of this family, and to deduce their origin; and there will be always a difficulty in so doing, as there was also a family of Ifield, of Ifield in Kent.

With respect to the arms on the effigy above mentioned, it is submitted whether, from probable partial obliteration of colours, they have not been imperfectly deciphered. At the time of the visitation in 1634, amongst other coats in Horsham Church, was one—quarterly of four; 1, barry of six or and vert, a bend gules (the well-known coat of Poynings); 2, barry of six argent and gules, a bend sable within a bordure (evidently a cadet of Poynings); 3 & 4, gone. Now, with the addition of the barry of six, the coat on the effigy in Ifield Church would resemble the arms of this presumed cadet of Poynings, except in tinctures. May not therefore one of the Ifield family (if the effigy be rightly assigned) have married a heiress of one of the Poynings family?—a query sanctioned by the fact of considerable property in the neighbouring parish of Crawley being owned by that wealthy race.

W. S. ELLIS.

4. *Bronze Celt, &c.*

By the kindness of the Rev. Henry Hoper I have been enabled to make drawings of the three bronze objects, which are here engraved, one half the original size.



A celt, one of two exactly similar, found by a flint-digger in a little valley on Hangleton Down, about a quarter of a mile S.E. of the Dyke trench, in the year 1848.

A spear-head, found in the same year, on land broken up for cultivation adjacent to the same valley on Hangleton Down.

An arrow-head, found near Piccombe during the construction of the Brighton Railway.

WILLIAM FIGG.

5. *Selsey Marl.*

In the third volume of the *Sussex Arch. Collections*, Mr. Blaauw published some letters interchanged between the Bishop of Chichester, Ralph de Nevill, and his steward, Simon de Senlis, early in the thirteenth century. At p. 63, 72, Simon de Senlis tells his patron that marl had been carted from Selsey, where it is found to be best, *marla optima*, to manure the soil at Cakeham. The question of the possibility of procuring marl at Selsey had been referred by Mr. Blaauw to Dr. Mantell, and the answer of the geologist was to the effect that "the mineral in question was not to be found at Selsey; that marl was only to be found on the north side of the Downs, and that it lay there, or cropped out below the chalk strata." Dr. Mantell was not acquainted with the *uppermost* stratum of the chalk, found on the south side of the Downs, which is used for manure all over the hundred of Manhood, and generally brought from the pits constantly now worked on that side of the Downs from Halnaker to Upmarden; and this is the marl in question. On a geological inspection lately made by me of the country south of Chichester, I have discovered, that although neither chalk nor marl is to be found at Selsey, yet that by a remarkable "fault" (technically so called), or an anticlinal inflection, the last-mentioned stratum is brought to the surface in the north part of Siddlesham, the parish next adjoining Selsey here, and in the adjoining parish of Hounston, both situated between Selsey and Chichester, are still extant old marl-pits; and it is from these, I am persuaded, the Bishop's people at Cakeham drew their marl. The Bishop's worthy seneschal, I doubt not, was better acquainted with his native Picardy than with the topography of the Manhood, and thought that the carts went to Selsey, when they stopped short at Siddlesham. I may add, that I believe that these, and similar old marl-pits at Donnington, have been abandoned in consequence of the difficulty of draining them, and because of the greater rarity of the marl to be had at the foot of the Downs. This communication, deemed worthy of publication, may form an appendix to the former curious contribution to the history of the practices of ancient farming in Sussex already referred to.

Pulborough, Dec. 22d, 1855.

P. J. MARTIN.

6. *Streat Place.*

The Latin inscriptions at Streat Place having been lately rearranged and stored, the complete sentence, which was left imperfect in the description, l. IV, p. 95, l. 8, now appears to be thus: *Qui non vetat peccare cum possit bet.*

7. *John Dunstal.*

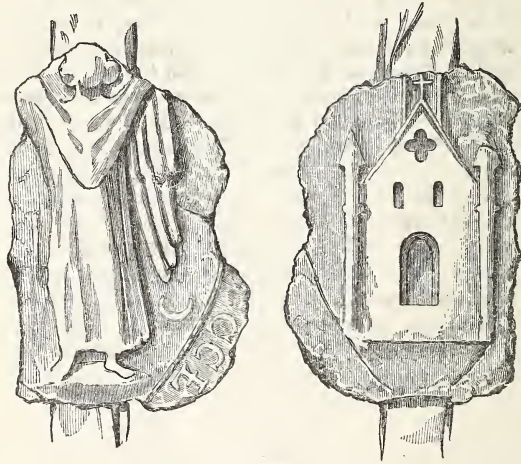
With reference to the family of the Sussex artist, John Dunstal (referred to in vol. V, p. 279, and vol. VII, p. 56), an early notice occurs in the *M* Chartulary of Dureford Priory, f. 77.

“Ralph de Futelworth and his wife Alicia gave to the Priory the land Magotelande, which William Dunstald formerly held, with running water near, and with common pasture.”

W. H. BLAAUW.

8. *Seal of South Mallyng College.*

The seal of this Saxon College, here given, is taken from an instrument in the Chapter House, Westminster, of the existence of which I was not aware.



at the time I prepared for vol. V, p. 127, of our *Collections*, an account of this early religious house. It is of white wax, and, as seen in the woodcut, very imperfect. All that remains of the inscription round it is a letter or two of the word *ecclesie*, although in a book of drawings of Sussex monastic seals made by Mr. Howlett so lately as 1824, and now in the possession of Mr. Bellingham of Brighton, a member of our Society, it appears much more entire, and with the inscription “*Sigill' commune ecclie de Mallyng*,” but little effaced. The only missing words are probably “*St. Michaelis*,” St. Michael being the saint to whom the college was dedicated, and whose figure, with uplifted hands, is doubtless intended to be represented on it. It is much to be regretted, that for want of proper care in the custody of our ancient records and documents, so great a mutilation of an interesting seal as is here exemplified, should have been suffered to take place in the short space of thirty years.

Maresfield.

EDWARD TURNER.

9. *Lineage of John Selden.*

Cartwright (*Rape of Bramber*, p. 5) gives the following account of this, perhaps the greatest of the "worthies" of Sussex, and of his family:—"This eminent man was born December 16, 1584. The register of Tarring thus records his baptism:—'1584, John, the sonne of John Selden, the minstrell, was baptised the xx day of December.' His father, as we learn from *Aubrey Letters*, vol. ii, p. 530), was a yeomanly man of about £40 a year, who played well on the violin, in which he took much delight, and by exercising of which, says Antony à Wood, he obtained his wife Margaret, who was a woman of good family, being the daughter of T. Baker of West Preston, in Rustington, of the knightly family of that name in Kent. John Selden the elder, and Margaret his wife, were both buried at Tarring, the former Feb. 1, 1616, and the latter Oct. 11, 1610. He died Nov. 30, 1654, possessed of property worth £40,000, which he bequeathed to his executors, leaving only £100 to each of his nephews and nieces, 'telling his intimate friends that he had nobody to make his heir but a milk mayd, and that such people did not know what to do with a great estate.' The name of Selden, though formerly of this [Tarring] and the neighbouring parishes, is presumed to be extinct. His representatives, if any, are the representatives of his only sister Mary, who married John Barnard of Goring, by whom she had two sons, John and Thomas, and four daughters—Mary, wife of Robert Douglas of Goring; Sarah, wife of J. Chapman of Ifield; Joan, wife of Edward Mansfield of Ham, near Lewes; and Susan, married to John Bode of Wiston. The arms which he adopted are on a fess between three swans' heads erased and gorged, three cinquefoils with the colours sable and or, altered from those of the Bakers of Sissinghurst in Kent, his mother's family."

No attempt is here made to trace the origin of the name and family of Selden. The occurrence of the name elsewhere than in Tarring and the neighbourhood, or at an early period, or as that of a locality in Sussex, is not required into. Had Mr. Cartwright however noticed in the Burrell MSS. the extracts from the register of Alciston in East Sussex, where the name of Selwyn is also spelt "Sellen" and "Selden," he would probably in his account have mentioned the circumstance, and perhaps have inspected the wills of persons so styled, and examined parish registers to ascertain if the ancestry of John Selden were not identical with that of the ancient family of Selwyn of Friston. But what he has left undone may be accomplished by some Sussex genealogist of the present day, and, it would seem, with considerable chances of a successful result. As a further guide to such an investigation, it may be here remarked, that in the register of Burwash the names of Sellyn and Selden occur, as also that of Baker, and in the neighbouring parish of Salehurst the name of Selwin. In *Berry's Kent Genealogies* the connection of the Bakers of Rustington with those of Sissinghurst is not noticed.

The family of Selwyn (the origin of which has hitherto been unknown) was a branch of the great Yorkshire family of Salvayne, whose first recorded ancestor was "Richard" de Cukenai, mentioned in Domesday as a tenant of considerable manors in Notts and Yorkshire, and who was son of Jocelyn the Fleming, who came in with the Conqueror. The arms of Selwyn are nearly the same as those of Dawnay, a Yorkshire family, and were probably assumed by the Selwyns on the marriage of a heiress of the Dawnays.

The celebrated wit George Selwyn, and the present Bishop of New Zealand, are descended from a branch of the Sussex stock which settled in Gloucestershire.

Hurstpierpoint.

W. S. ELLIS.

10. *Custom of Borough English.*

In the account of the customs of Borough English, vol. VI, p. 170, reference was made to the Amabyr, or *Mercheta mulierum*, having been established in the Honour of Clun, belonging to the Earls of Arundel, and regret was expressed that the charter supposed to prove this was not accessible. Having now obtained a copy of the charter by the kindness of Mr. Salt, who has discovered it among the muniments of the Earl of Powys, I can now state that the peculiar rights of the Lords of Clun, which were released by the Earl of Arundel in 1556-7, were only a money payment on the marriage of the tenant's daughter, or a fine or mulct imposed on those who should violate the chastity of the Lord's Nief, and in that respect only could it be called *pretium virginitatis*. It was similar to the Anglo-Saxon *Leir wite*, and respects the fine on marriage, confounded with the *Mercheta mulierum*. The Earl of Arundel's deed therefore affords no evidence of the custom having been anything other than a money payment; and I was anxious to see it, as it is cited in some of the law books as an authority for the definition of Amabyr. The word in this Arundel Charter, which has caused some discussion, I presume, "Chevage," which Blount or his editor Beckwith tells us was sort of poll money paid by the tenants to the lord in England, sometimes called, I believe, "Head silver."

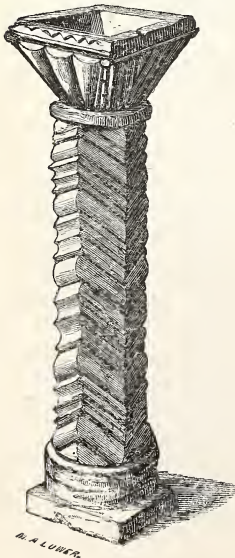
August 14, 1855.

GEORGE R. CORNER, F.S.A.

11. *Pillar Piscina at East Hothly Church.*

In October 1855, the workmen, in pulling down the chancel of East Hothly Church (then undergoing re-erection), discovered, in the thickness of the foundation wall, where it had been thrown in as mere material, the singular pillar-piscina, delineated in the accompanying cut. The three pieces of which it is composed—capital, shaft, and base—were discovered, though uninjured. It measures about 3 feet in height, and the basin is 10 inches across. The shaft is curiously moulded in the zig-zag fashion, and, as well as the capital, exhibits unquestionably Norman work. The capital, or more properly speaking the basin, resembles in general appearance the one discovered by me in 1852, at Pevensey Castle, as figured in vol. VI of *Sussex Arch. Collection*, page 280. The basin and base are square; the pillar hexagonal and perforated in its length; the side formerly attached to the wall being without ornament. The stonework of three diminutive Norman windows, similarly thrown in as rubbish, was also brought to light at the same time.

The church just now destroyed exhibited traces of early architecture. It was probably



uilt in the fifteenth century; but from the *indicia* now discovered, it must have occupied the site of a Norman edifice. The Rev. E. Langdale, the Rector, has done praiseworthy service in causing this object to be permanently fixed in the new chancel, where, although no longer useful for its original purpose, it will remain, a pleasing monument of other days, and a tangible proof of the early existence of a church, respecting which there is perhaps no other record.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

12. *Ancient Mouth of the Ouse.*

Can any member of the Society, or reader of the *Sussex Arch. Collections*, oblige by informing the undersigned, who has possession of an old MAP showing the *mouth* of the harbour at the cliff-end, and vessels lying in the Ouse in front of the town at Seaford, as it formerly existed? Such a map has been seen in the neighbourhood only a few years since.

Seaford.

HENRY SIMMONS.

13. *Chapel of St. Peter de Veteri Ponte.*

The situation of this extinct chapel I was unable to point out when I prepared for the Meeting of our Society at Hastings an account of the ancient bridge discovered at Bramber in the year 1839, with which it was connected, and from which it derived its designation of St. Peter's de Veteri Ponte, or Pipont. (See *Archæol. Collections*, vol. II, p. 75). An examination however of the deeds of the Priory of Sele, to which the church belonged, and which were among the records in the Tower of Magdalen College, made during a residence at Oxford, through the kind permission of its late venerable president, has since enabled me clearly to establish its locality in Annington, and to identify it with the ruins of a church which, if at this time no longer visible, were so within the memory of persons now living in its neighbourhood. The deed showing this is called "a demyse of the Rectorie of *St. Peter's de Veteri Ponte*," which is stated to be "in *Villa de Annington et Buttolphs juxta Bramber*," by the Prior of Sele to William Bishop, Capellarius, and Robert Allyng, Armiger, for a term of sixty years, "*pro grano piperis, si petatur*." Under one of the covenants of this demise, the parties to whom it was made were bound to keep the premises in repair, "*cum stramine et cemento*." It is dated August 1st, 9th Edward IV. (1469.)

On the south side of the present Bramber bridge is a house evidently of great antiquity, a lease of which I also found among the same Sele documents, granted to Francis Shirley of West Grinstead, in which it is called "the Nappell House," no doubt from its connection with the chapel of St. Mary, which stood on the ancient bridge.

Maresfield.

REV. EDWARD TURNER.

14. *Subsidy Roll of the Rape of Lewes*, A.D. 1296. (Vol. II, p. 292.)

"*Villata de Nytimbre Hokkyng*." This is doubtless an error; for *Bokkyng*, indeed it is so spelt in the next column, of which Botting is probably the modern form, being, as is well known, the name of a wide-spread race of

Sussex yeomanry, so much so that all the javelin-men of a modern sheri were Bottings. Presently, p. 295, occurs the "villata de Bokkyng," which is nowhere now to be found, not even, like many decayed villages and hamlets as a farm-house. The hundred of Buttinghill was no doubt named from place so called, which indeed was at Stonepound Gate, near the Hassock station of the railway, where the Hundred-pound still exists. Burgess Hill about two miles distant, which twenty years ago was without a house near it seems destined to rival the doubtless important Saxon vill of Bokkyng Hill. In the Hundred Rolls, though under its title it is spelt Buttyngghill, yet elsewhere in the same record it is incidentally spelt "Bockinghill."

Wylecumbe, p. 292. John Bolney of Bolney, temp. Edward III, married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Wylcomb, Esq.

Borstall, p. 292. This name is common in other counties besides Sussex. The Saxon Bore (a hill) has given name to families. In Kent, from the time of Henry III, a family named de Bore or atte Bore, of Bore Place, Chiddingstone, flourished for several generations. William atte Bore occurred at an early period as a witness in the register of Lewes Priory. Thomas atte Boure was M.P. for Horsham A.D. 1320. It eventually took the form of Bourer or Borer (just as at-Fenn became Fenner, and at-Grove, Groves) and is to be found under that orthography at an early period in West Sussex from whence came the family of the late William Borrer, High Sheriff of Sussex.

Villata de *Borghemare*, p. 292, is now Bormer, a farm near Falmer.

Hodschome, p. 296. hodie, Hodschrove.

Villata de Hurst, Rob. atte *Knolle*, p. 299. "Knowl's" tooth in Hurst pierpoint is on an eminence. There is also a farm called "Tot," that stands on the declivity of a hill. "Will de *Eddesley*" (p. 299), alias Edgerley, gave name to farms called Great and Little Edgerley, the property of C. Hannington, Esq.

Hundreda de Wynedehame, atte *Godstedele*, p. 300, the ancient form Costedell, a family which lived at Combe House in Bolney, and bore arms.

Villata de *Loxfeld*, p. 305. In an old taxation of the hundred of Strete which is said to contain "twelve burrowes" or parishes, Loxfeld pays "ex consuetudine." (Burr. MSS.) It was probably a place at an early period of some importance, as it seems to have given its name to the hundreds Loxfield-Dorset and Loxfield-Baker, but the name is not to be found in a map. The family of Luxford of Westmeston probably took its name from this now extinct locality.

Adam De *Dobel*, p. 305, in this district, was evidently a progenitor of the Dobells.

Villata de *Lyndefeld et Burle*, p. 306. There were once the hundreds Lyndfield-Arches and Burleigh-Arches. "Burle" is now a farm-house at Worth, near Crawley Down. Suggers is probably the modern form of *De Suggewerth*, p. 306.

It is remarkable that the names of Smith, Wood, Thorp, &c., do not occur in this roll.

Hurstpierpoint.

W. S. ELLIS.

15. *Family of Lintott.*

The ready kindness with which Mr. Lintott of Horsham granted the use of his warehouses for the dinner of the Sussex Archæological Society in July 1871, reminded several of the members that his family name was no unimportant one in connection with Horsham and the county of Sussex. Though not prepared to go into full genealogical details, I hope the following notes will be acceptable.

I am not aware of the antiquity of the family in England, but it has always appeared to me probable that it is of Norman origin. Lintot is at present a village of 309 inhabitants in the arrondissement of Dieppe, and a few miles S.W. of that town. There is also another village of Lintot in the arrondissement of Havre.

A branch of the Lintotts was connected with the parish of Bolney in the seventeenth century, when the daughter of Mr. Henry Lintott married successively Capt. Edw. Goring, and William Scrase, Esq. See page 10 of this volume. On Nov. 29, 1723, John Anstis, Garter, and Sir John Vanbrugh, Clarenceux, Kings of Arms, granted to Thomas Lintott the following *Arms*: Sable, a Gate argent; on a Chief of the second three Falcons proper, beaked, membered, and belled, or. *Crest*: a Falcon's head couped proper, beaked or; gorged with a collar erminois, between two wings displayed and elevated argent, gutté azure." At the date of the grant Mr. Lintott resided at Walkurst in Cowfold, from whence he removed to the seat of Ockendean in the same parish. John Lintott, Esq., his son, also of Cowfold, married the heiress of John Dennett, Esq., of Bolney Place, and so acquired that estate. He left an only son, John Henry Lintott, Esq., who dying in 1804 without issue or any collateral relations, left his property to the Leppard family, the kindred of his wife, who still possess the original grant of arms. This gentleman was pricked high sheriff of the county, but declined serving on account of ill health and nervous timidity.

Between these persons and the Lintotts of Horsham I cannot discover the connection which undoubtedly existed. The latter were for a long period identified with the literature of the country as eminent publishers in London.

Joshua Lintot was printer to the House of Commons 1708 to 1710. His relative (probably a nephew) was the celebrated Bernard Lintott, who, in conjunction with Tonson and Taylor, held the same office by appointment from the Hon. Spencer Compton, Speaker, in 1715. He was bound apprentice at Stationers' Hall to Thos. Lingard in 1690, as "*Barnaby*, son of John Lintott, late of Horsham, Yeoman." On arriving at eminence as a publisher he changed his Christian name to Bernard, and dropped a "t" from his surname. Having acquired a decent competency, and added to his patrimony in Sussex, he was desirous of gentilitical distinctions, and applied to Humphrey Wanley for assistance in tracing his pedigree. That cynical personage records the incident in his Diary thus:—"Young Mr. Lintot, the bookseller, came enquiring after *Arms*, who now, it seems, want to turn *gentlefolks*. I could find none of their names." Perhaps it was this aspiring disposition which induced Pope to introduce him, with the epithet "lofty Lintot," into the *unciad*.

Mr. Lintot relinquished the cares of his business to his son, and, retiring to his native county was nominated high sheriff of Sussex in November 1735, but died before taking office, Feb. 3, 1736, at the age of sixty-one. His son,

Henry Lintot of London, printer, and of Southwater in Horsham, who immediately upon his father's death was appointed to the shrievalty, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Aubrey, Bart., by whom he had an only daughter Catherine. This lady, who carried on a lucrative business as a law-printer having as her partner Richardson the novelist, married in 1768, Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. She died in 1816. Several junior branches of the male line still subsist.

On Budgen's map of Sussex, which is adorned with the arms of the Sussex gentry, are two coats of the Lintots; one being that given above, and the other, that of the Horsham family, which appears to be—"Argent, a Lion rampant, party per fesse, gules and sable;" but I will not vouch for the correctness of this blazon; and the dictionaries of arms do not give it.

MARK ANTONY LOWER, F.S.A.

16. *Bernard Lintot, of Horsham.*

Barnaby Bernard Lintot (for so he describes himself in his will, and so is called in at least one contemporary satire) was born in the year 1675, it is said at Horsham in Sussex.¹ We first hear of him as a bookseller in the year 1698, when his name is found on the imprints of Crowne's *Caligula* and Vanbrugh's *Relapse*, as "Bernard Lintott, at the Cross Keys in St. Martin's Lane, near Long Acre." How long he remained in St. Martin's Lane I am not aware, but I find that he had removed to Fleet Street at least as early as 1707, in which year I find him at the sign of "the Cross Keys and Crown next Nando's Coffee House, near Temple Bar." Nando's was the first house in Fleet Street east of Inner Temple Lane.

His early dealings were with dramatic authors, with Farquhar and Cibber. Fifteen guineas was for some years his usual price of a play. From this he advanced to fifty guineas, or rather fifty pounds—the sum he paid to Edmund Smith for his *Phædra and Hippolitus*, and to Rowe for his *Jane Shore*. He made other dramatic strides in point of price. For Rowe's *Jane Shore* he gave £75. 5s., and for Cibber's *Non-Juror* £105.

Seeing the success of Tonson with his volumes of Poetical Miscellanies known as Dryden's *Miscellanies*, he in 1712 published a volume of "*Miscellaneous Poems, and Translations, by several hands,*" in which appeared the first sketch of "*The Rape of the Lock,*" with other poems, by Pope. This was Pope's first connection with Lintot, with whom his dealings were afterwards to become so important. The *Miscellany* was afterwards enlarged to two volumes, was frequently reprinted, and was called by the publisher "Mr. Pope's *Miscellany.*"

At the end of his first *Miscellany* is a list of his publications, with the prices, and occasional remarks of his own. What he says of an *Answer to Trapp* affords a sample of his style: "N.B. It cost the nation near a million of money, besides the loss of a ministry, to silence Dr. Sacheverell for three years; Mr. Trapp in one controversy, which will cost my reader but eight pence, is silenced for ever."

Some of his best publications may be briefly mentioned. Edmund Smith's Poem on the death of John Philips; Gay's *Trivia*; Fenton's Poems; Broom's Poems; Christopher Pitt's Poems; Somerville's Poems; Harte's Poem on Dennis's *Remarks on Pope's Essay on Criticism*; Urry's Edition of Chaucer's

and his most famous publication, Pope's *Translations of the Iliad and Odyssey*.

Gay addressed a copy of verses to him, "*On a Miscellany of Poems*," and Pope has described a journey with him to Oxford in a printed letter to Lord Burlington replete with humour. Lintot, in a *MS.* letter to the poet Broome, describes it as "a merry letter." He is also mentioned by Swift in his *Hapsody on Poetry*, and in the verses on his own death. Young has introduced him into his *Fourth Satire*.

In his will, made 17th December 1730, he desires to be buried in the parish where he dies, unless he should die in London, and then in the Temple churchyard. His funeral expenses were not to exceed £30. He died 11 February 1735-6.² He was a large man, but no portrait of him exists.

Lintot left an only son, Henry, who cannot be said to have succeeded him in his business, though his name is found affixed to some of the reprints of his father's copyrights that were likely to be remunerative. He married in 1730, Elizabeth Aubrey, second daughter of Sir John Aubrey of Borstal, Bucks, Bart., by whom he had an only child, Catherine, married to Sir Henry Fletcher of Ashley Park, in the county of Surrey. I have not discovered when Henry Lintot died, but his sole heiress, Lady Fletcher, died in 1816, aged eighty-five years. She is buried in the church of Walton-on-Thames, where a monument to her and to her husband is to be seen.

PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A.

[These valuable notes on a character of so much literary celebrity, kindly written by Mr. P. Cunningham for the use of the Society, have been forwarded by Mr. W. Durrant Cooper, at whose request they were prepared.]

¹ In the hardly-fought election contest for Sussex in May, 1705, when Sir Henry Peachey, a Western man, and John Morley Trevor of Glynde in the East, both personal and political friends of Lord Halifax, stood opposed by the Hon. Henry Lumley, Western, and Sir George Parker, an Eastern man, the two Eastern candidates were elected. On this occasion John Lintott, whom I take to be the father of the book-eller, voted as a freeholder in Bolney for the successful candidates, Henry Lintott voted as freeholder in Twineham, and Thomas Lintott, gent., and another John Lintott, of Cowfold.—*MS. Poll Book*, penes W. D. C.

² Searches in the Horsham, Cowfold, and Bolney Registers, by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, the Venerable Archdeacon Otter, and the Rev. J. Dale, and by myself at the Temple Church, London, have failed to find an entry of the burial.—W. D. C.

17. Roman Coins at Storrington.

On the 23d of September 1855, a large number of Roman coins was found in the parish of Storrington. Having visited the spot a short time since, I forward the following note of them, more detailed particulars being reserved for a future occasion.

At the northern point of Buck or Bog Common, in the parish of Storrington, an aged widow named Shepherd has a small property, called Redford, consisting of a few acres of land with two cottages, in one of which she resides. At the back of this, towards the north-east, and within a very few yards of the building, is a small spring, or, as it is locally called, a "*dipping-hole*," and this spring, from the dryness of the season, required cleaning out and deepening, it

was during this operation that a portion of the earth on the south side, about three or four feet above the surface of the water, fell away, and a small, old and much decayed elm-tree was thrown down. In the earth thus loosened a large number of Roman coins were found. Mrs. Shepherd informed me that there were eighteen hundred: she has still a few. With the exception of a few, they are all small brass of the Lower Empire, and I understand there are about thirteen types. The bulk of these coins were forwarded for examination to the British Museum, but have been returned, and are now in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Beck, the curate of Pulborough, from which place Mrs. Shepherd's house is about two miles distant in a south-easterly direction, and consequently the same distance from the Roman road from Regnum (CHICHESTER) to Londinium (LONDON).

Lewes, January, 1856.

WILLIAM FIGG, F.S.A.

18. *Household Books.*

The Book of Orders and Rules of Anthony Viscount Montague in 1599, which was published in our seventh volume, edited by Sir Sibbald Scott, we doubt not, be in the recollection of most of our readers. Those who may be desirous of extending their acquaintance with the domestic arrangements of a nobleman at that period, may refer with advantage to another book of a similar kind compiled in 1605-6, which was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Sir Joseph Banks in 1800, and is published in the thirteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 315-383. It is entitled "*A Breviate touching the Order and Governmente of a Nobleman's house, with the Officers, the places and chardge, as particularly apearethe.*" On a comparison of the two books they will be found to explain each other in many particulars. The latter is less copious on the subject of the officers' duties, but it contains an ample list of gross provisions, fowl, and fish in season, with a dietary for dinner and supper every month throughout the year, and also directions for the culture and management of the demesnes.

W. S. WALFORD, F.S.A.

NOTE.—In consequence of the interest attached to the catalogue of the Museum temporarily collected at Chichester in 1853, the Committee have been anxious not to delay its publication, as promised to the Members of the Sussex Archaeological Society, and have included it in the present volume. For this purpose several communications have been necessarily postponed:—

An account of some Roman remains discovered on the Downs in 1828, by John Britton, Esq.

Episcopal Injunction to Boxgrove Priory in 1518, by Rev. J. Turner.

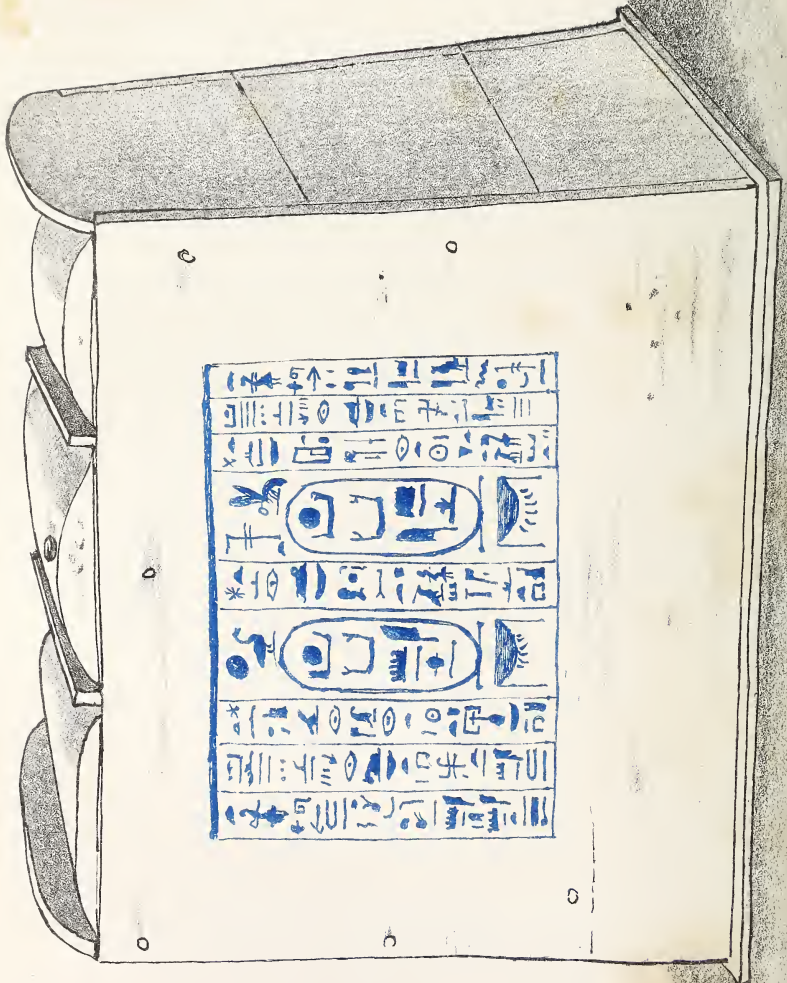
Episcopal Visitations of Easeborne Priory, by W. H. Haauw, Esq.

Notices of the family of Miller of Burghill and Winkingurst, by M. A. Lower, Esq.

The Free Chapel of Maresfield, and Dudeney Chapel (*referred to at p. 33 of this volume*), by Rev. E. Turner.







CATALOGUE OF ANTIQUITIES

EXHIBITED IN THE MUSEUM FORMED DURING THE ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
HELD AT CHICHESTER, IN JULY, 1853.

Antiquities brought from Foreign Countries, comprising Ancient Objects, Egyptian, Greek, and Roman, not connected with Britain.

Two Chests or Arks of sycamore wood, found in tombs at Thebes, Egypt. The more ancient of these objects appears, by the hieroglyphics painted on one side, to have been made in the reign of Amenophis I, who died B.C. 1550; it is consequently of a period nearly sixty years earlier than that to which the ark of the covenant made by Bezaleel (Exodus xxxvii) is assigned (B.C. 1491). It was used to contain images of the Egyptian deities and other sacred objects. The hieroglyphics, painted in a light-blue colour, relate that this ark was dedicated by a priestess of Ammon and . . . Amenophis, the judge of Thebes, to the goddess Nephtys, Isis, and Isis. The second ark is of inferior interest: it is of smaller dimensions, painted black, the hieroglyphics on one side being in yellow: they record a dedication to Osiris, lord of the region of the dead. The date of this ark is uncertain, as no royal name appears on it; it is however not less ancient than six hundred years before the Christian era, and it may be of as remote a period as B.C. 1300, being that to which most of the tombs near the place where it was found, are to be assigned. On a wall of the temple of Medinet Abu, at Thebes, there is a representation of a procession in which an ark of this kind is carried on two poles, in like manner as the ark of the covenant described in the book of Exodus.¹

Two tablets of the dark red granite of Mount Sinai, on which are inscribed the Ten Commandments, the first four on one of them,

See a more full account of these remarkable reliques, in the address delivered to the Hon. Robert Curzon at the Chi-

chester Meeting—*Report of the Proceedings*, p. 22. (*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. VII.)

and six on the other tablet. The writing is on both sides of the tablets, in accordance with the description given in Exodus xxxi 15, and is in the ancient Samaritan character. The tablets are ancient, but the writing is not considered to be of any great antiquity. They measure about twelve inches in height, and are rounded at the top like certain tablets found in Egypt.²

A rod or walking-staff, cut from the tree growing in the garden of the monastery of St. Catherine, at the foot of Mount Sinai, and which, according to the legend, grew from the rod with which Moses smote the Red Sea to prepare a passage for the children of Israel, and afterwards smote the rock in the desert of Zin. (Numbers xx, 11.) The tree is a large shrub resembling the lilac, with a golden coloured bark. The species to which it belongs has not been ascertained.

An alabaster vase for ointment, with a cover, found in a tomb in Egypt, and still containing the unguent deposited in it. This is an example of the small unguentary vases anciently made at Alabastron, in Upper Egypt, mostly of the material there found and which thence received the name of alabaster. It is interesting as an illustration of the passage in the Gospels regarding the "alabaster box of very precious ointment" with which Mary anointed the feet of our Lord. (Matt. xxvi, 7; Mark xiv, 3; John xii, 3) The date of this vase has been assigned to the first century B.C.³

A silver horn, worn by the females of note amongst the Druses on Mount Lebanon; it is the distinctive mark of the married state. The veil, or coverchief, is thrown over it. To this fashion it has been supposed that certain passages of the Prophets and Psalms refer, in which allusion is made to the horn being exalted.

Three early Christian reliques from the Catacombs at Rome, comprising a fragment of one of the large tiles with which the bodies are there closed up: it bears a circular impressed mark with the Christian monogram formed of the Greek letters X and P combined, around which is the name of the Empress CLAUDIANA, supposed to be the name of the lady there interred, about the second or third century of the Christian era. Similar impressed tiles are preserved in the Museum of Christian Antiquities in the Vatican.—A bronze lamp with the cross on the handle, and a terra-cotta lamp bearing the Christian symbol of a fish, in low relief on the upper



² Ibid., p. 27.

³ Ibid., p. 28.

side. (Compare a lamp given by Aringhi, lib. vi, c. 38; Mamachii *Orig. Christ.* lib. i, p. 54; lib. iii, p. 60.)

A Greek helmet of very graceful form, a flat belt with its original fastening by two hooks, a pair of greaves, and two spear-heads, the whole of bronze, from the Terra di Bari in Apulia, south of Naples.

A volume of fragments of early MSS., including a facsimile of a MS. found in a tomb at Alexandria, and brought to Venice A.D. 815. It was supposed to be the tomb of St. Mark, and the MS. to be the Gospel written by his own hand. This MS. no longer exists, the facsimile therefore possesses additional interest.

The Hon. Robert Curzon, Jun.; from his Collections at Parham Park, Sussex.

Roman fictile lamps, brought from Italy: one bears the potter's mark—CLARIVS; one, of red ware, found near Baiæ, is stamped c; also a very diminutive Etruscan vase; portions of mosaic pavement; a model, in *peperino*, of the Tomb of the Scipios; and a model of the city of Jerusalem.—*Mr. H. W. Freeland.*

Model of a sepulchral chamber discovered in Magna Græcia, showing the arrangement of the vases, lamps, and other funeral appliances around the corpse.—*Sir J. C. Clarke-Jervoise, Bart.*

A bronze Greek helmet, a bronze greave, and two spear-heads; brought from Greece. The helmet has the nasal, and the sides are formed so as to protect the cheeks; the margin is elaborately ornamented: it resembles one from Pompeii in the Goodrich Court Armory. (Skelton's *Illustr.* vol. i, pl. 44.) A bronze statuette, representing Mercury seated on a rock. It formed part of an important discovery of antique works of art at Paramythia in Epirus, of which great part came into Payne Knight's collection, now in the British Museum. Engraved by the Dilettanti Society, vol. ii, pl. 20. The rock which forms the base is a restoration by Flaxman.—*Mr. J. Heywood Hawkins, Bignor Park.*

A gold plate, found amongst the ruins of Canopus, between Alexandria and Rosetta, and bearing a Greek inscription which records the dedication of a temple to Osiris by Ptolemy Euergetes. (247-222 B.C.) The inscription has been thus explained:—King Ptolemy (son) of Ptolemy and Arsinoe, deified brethren, and Queen Berenice, the sister and wife of him, (dedicate) this temple to Osiris. This inscription was deposited between two plates of vitrified paste, of opaque blue and green colours; of these plates portions have been

preserved, and were sent for examination. They are about a quarter of an inch in thickness, but the surfaces are not quite uniform. This valuable memorial was sent by Mehemet Ali, Governor of Egypt, as a present to Sir Sidney Smith, and subsequently came into the possession of the late Earl of Guilford. It is now preserved at Sheffield Place, Sussex.—*The Earl of Sheffield.*

An inscribed tablet of white marble, a Christian memorial from an interment in the Catacombs of San Lorenzo, at Rome.—*Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith.*

Circular bronze brooch, said to have been found in France, and representing a figure enthroned, holding a Victory; the whole evidently copied from a medallion of the Lower Empire, such as that of Priscus Attalus, A.D. 409-416, engraved in Akerman's *Roman Coins*, vol. ii, pl. H. The inscription is blundered, but evidently intended to read—INVICTA ROMA VTERE FELIX. Coins and medallions were often mounted for use as ornaments, both during the later times of the Empire, and by the Anglo-Saxons. This brooch probably a relique of the fifth century, is now in the British Museum. Figured in *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv, page 493.—*Mr. A. V. Franks.*

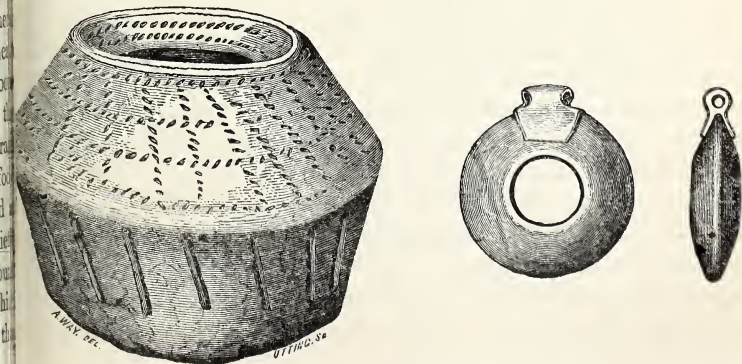
Early British Antiquities, Roman Antiquities discovered in Britain, Romano-British, and other Antiquities of the earlier Periods.

A celt of mottled flint, found in trenching ground near Horndean, Hants. Length, eight inches; greatest width, about two inches. From its dimensions it may have served as the head of a spear. A quantity of conglomerate of small stones and iron matter, which apparently had undergone the action of fire, was found near it.—A bronze palstave with the side-loop, found at Rotherfield Park, near Alton, Hants.—A Roman flanged roofing tile, found near Horndean in a field known by the name "Bosvil"; it had been used for flooring, as occasionally found in Roman buildings; the impress of the foot of a cat appeared in several places on this tile, and on a fragment of another found at the same time is the print of a dog's foot.—A small Roman *olla* of grey ware, found in garden-ground at Rowland's Castle, Hants; and nineteen brass Imperial coins, chiefly of Constans and Constantius, part of a considerable number found in ploughing near the same place; the coins were in an urn, which was broken.—Many Roman vestiges may be traced around the

village; and the curious intrenched mound known as "the Castle," now in great part destroyed in quarrying chalk, shows a stratum of black mould full of fragments of Roman pottery, Samian vessels, &c.—*Sir J. C. Clarke-Jervoise, Bart.*

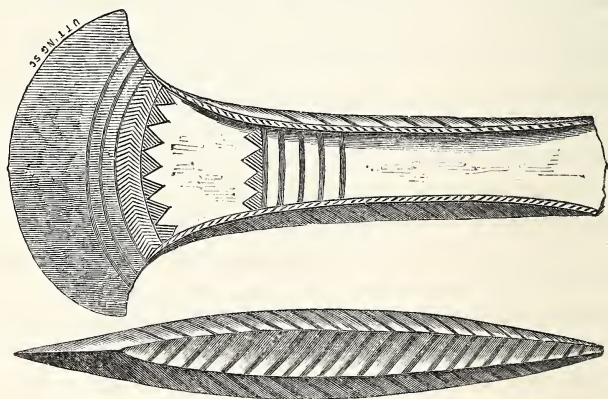
A large flint celt, found in dredging on the coast of Sussex, towards the western parts of the county. Length, nine inches; greatest width, three inches.—*The Rev. F. Leicester, Hayling.*

A flint celt, found on Pyecombe Hill, Sussex; another celt, described as of granite, from Westmeston; and a flint celt, one of eight found in 1803, deposited side by side, on Clayton Hill. Length nearly twelve inches. The largest of the eight measured thirteen inches. Another from the camp on Wolsonbury Hill. Also a bronze palstave from the Devil's Dyke, and another from Clayton; socketed celt from Ditchling, and a pair of bronze armlets found on Pyecombe Hill, of the peculiar looped form, resembling those found on Hollingbury Hill by Dr. Mantell, another pair found in Sussex by the late Mr. F. Dixon (*Sussex Arch. Coll.* Vol. II, p. 265), and a pair, in possession of Mr. Crawhall, Stagshaw Close House, Northumberland, found as supposed in the south of England, and exhibited in the Museum of the Institute at the Newcastle Meeting, 1852. A singular little urn of the class described by Sir R. Coltore as thuribles. The lower part is formed with diagonal slits all round, and the upper part and inner margin of the rim rudely ornamented with impressed lines. Height, two inches and a half; diameter, three inches and a quarter. In form it resembles the little vase found at Winterbourne (*Ancient Wilts*, pl. 13). It was found on Clayton Hill, and contained a pendant ornament of bright blue trifried paste, almost identical with the porcelain of which numer-



ous Egyptian antiquities are formed. (See woodcuts, original size.) Two similar objects were found with interments on the Downs near Brighton; one of them is amongst Dr. Mantell's collections, now in the British Museum, and is figured in Horsfield's *Lewes*, p. 44, pl. iii. A bronze disk of unknown use, in diameter nearly three inches. Found on Wolsonbury, or Wolstonbury, Hill, a commanding position about eight miles north of Brighton, with an intrenched work and a tumulus on its summit.⁴ A large perforated disk of stone (diameter, four inches and a half; thickness, nearly one inch and a half; diameter of perforation, one inch and three-eighths), its use unknown, from the same place. A flat bead of clay, or a spindle-whirl, found near Pulborough; and a bronze spear-head, from Lewes Brooks.—*Mrs. Weeks, Hurst Pierpoint.*

Two bronze celts, one of them socketed, the other of unusua



type, illustrating the transition to the palstave, and engraved with chevrony lines. The sides also are curiously wrought and engraved. Length six inches and a quarter. (See woodcuts.) Both found near Lewes.—*Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart.*

The moiety of an oval perforated object of stone, of unknown use found in digging flints near Alciston, Sussex, in 1822. When perfect it measured about three inches and a half by two inches and a quarter, and greatest thickness one inch and a quarter.—A gold armlet, with dilated ends, found on the beach near Eastbourne. It is of the same class as the gold armlets found there, under Beachy Head, in 1806, with bronze celts, part of a bronze sword, &c.

⁴ See a plan of the fortress, and notice of Roman coins, &c., found there, *Gen. Mag.* vol. 76, ii, p. 900.

engraved *Archæologia*, vol. xvi, p. 363. It closely resembles also those found near Patcham, Sussex, with urns and bones (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi, page 59, where one is figured).—*The Hon. Mrs. Thomas*.

The moieties of two moulds of bronze, found near Bangor, intended for casting palstaves (figured *Arch. Journ.* vol. vi, p. 386); a palstave found with them: they were in the Stowe collection. A bronze axe-head, found at Akeley, Bucks; socketed celts, found in Kent; bronze celts and palstaves from Swaffham and from a moor near Richmond.—*The Hon. Richard Neville*.

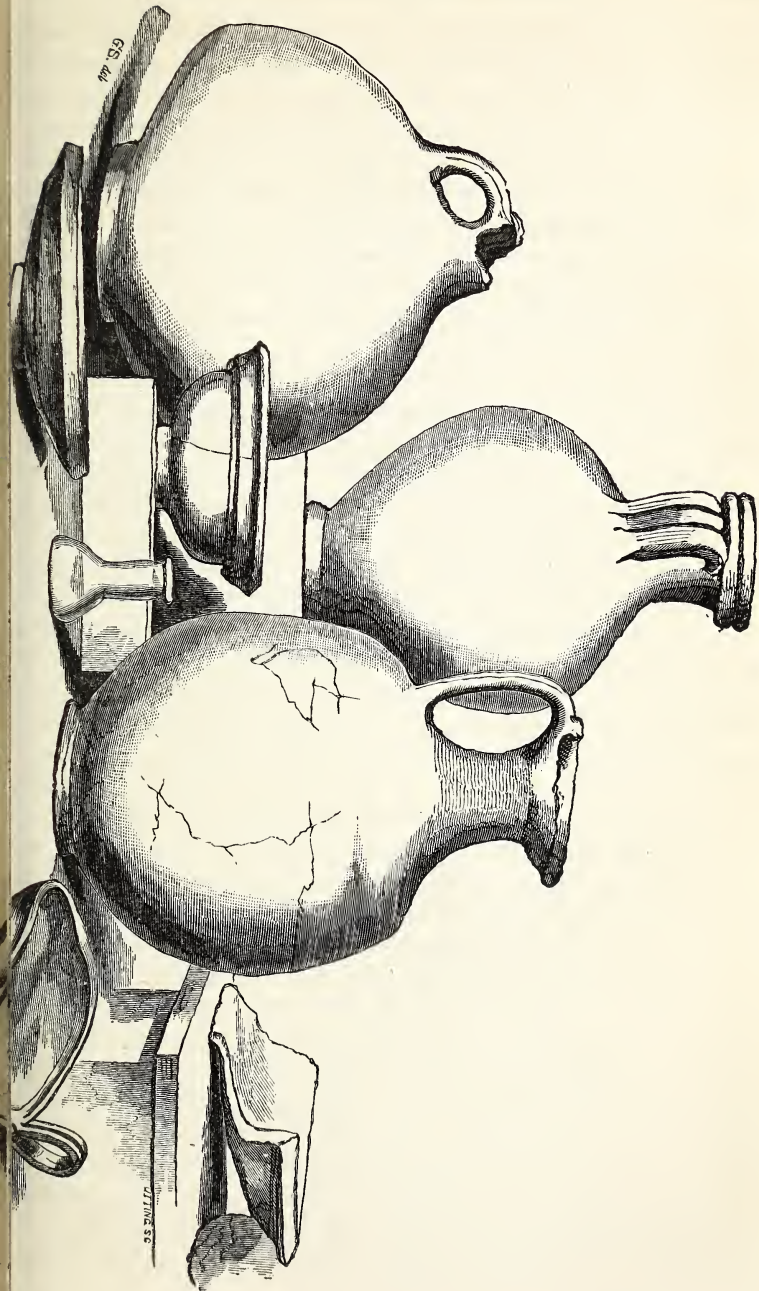
A flint celt, found in Sussex, and a celt of basalt, from Canada, interesting as an example for comparison with stone reliques of the earlier periods found in Europe.—*Dr. Tyacke, Chichester*.

Several early antiquities of stone and of bronze, found in Sussex, especially a stone pestle, supposed to have been used for pounding food; it might have served as a club, in close conflict. Length eleven inches and a half, diameter two inches. It was found in 1835, in digging gravel on Nutbourne Common, in the parish of Pulborough, Sussex, near certain tumuli and supposed sites of primitive habitations; and it lay in the mould, about eighteen inches deep, above and distinct from the gravel. Objects of this kind are exceedingly rare; one very similar to this was found on the west shore of Holyhead Island; another, of green-stone, found near Carlisle, length 16 inches, was in the possession of the late Mr. C. Hodgson, of that place. A spear-head and a knife, both of flint, found at Pulborough, and presented with the pestle by Mr. P. J. Martin, of that place. Portion of a large stone celt, a bronze socketed celt, &c. Several Roman urns and reliques found at various times at Chichester. The most remarkable of them is a bottle of brown ware, with white ornaments in "slip"; of the pottery made near Fordingbridge, in the New Forest. It is figured in *Journal Arch. Assoc.* vol. iv, page 158. Compare *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv, pl. 3, fig. 1. Also several bronze celts, an armlet, and a blade-weapon, from Ireland. A small one-handled bowl formed of a material like steatite; it was found upon the farm of Kinrara, Inverness-shire, in trenching at a spot where, according to tradition, a battle took place, and there are many irregular cairns around the place. Diameter three inches and a half, height two inches and a half. A corded ornament, rudely cut, runs thrice round the bowl. This curious object, found on the estates of the Duke of Richmond,

was presented, with the Irish antiquities, by his Grace to the Chichester Museum. A similar stone bowl has been found in the Isle of Man. (See other examples of these so-called "Druidical pateræ," found in Scotland, Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, p. 148; *Proceedings of the Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 115.)—*The Chichester Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute.*

A flat oval implement of stone, pierced to receive a handle; a broken bead of amber-coloured glass, spotted with opaque white; two broken bronze armlets (?) of the peculiar looped type, similar to those found by Dr. Mantell on Hollingbury Hill, near Brighton (*Arch. Journal*, vol. v, p. 325), and by Mr. Dixon, in the same part of Sussex (figured in *Sussex Arch. Coll.* Vol. II, p. 265). A similar pair of bronze objects, found on Pyecombe Hill, Sussex, was exhibited also in the Museum by Mrs. Weeks. (Noticed *supra.*) A massive bronze armlet, and two bronze fibulæ. The whole of these reliques were found in Surrey, and were in the possession of the late Mr. Ambrose Glover, of Reigate. The fibulæ were found at Woldingham, and are figured in Manning and Bray's *Surrey*, vol. ii, pl. iv.—*Mr. T. Hart, Reigate.*

A collection of Roman vessels and reliques found in a large sepulchral cist of stone at Westergate, near Chichester, in Feb. 1850. It was found on the lawn in front of the drawing-room windows of Mr. Shiffner's residence. The cist, as also the cavity within, is rectangular. The dimensions of the cist are thirty-seven inches by thirty inches and a half; height, twenty inches; depth within, sixteen inches; the thickness of the sides, three inches and a quarter. It is formed of a single block of sandstone, brought, as supposed, from the neighbourhood of Pulborough, Sussex. The lid measures nine inches in thickness. Within this cist were found burnt human bones in sepulchral vessels; numerous fragments of very transparent glass, possibly the remains of some large vase or *ossorium*; an unguentary of glass, height two inches and three quarters; an open lamp of white ware, similar to those found in a like cist at Avisford; fragments of leather, probably remains of the shoes deposited, as in other instances; a broken speculum, apparently of square form, of very hard and brittle compound metal; numerous pieces of iron much decayed, and a piece of bronze, possibly the remains of some small coffer; two remarkable bronze fibulæ, enriched with bright blue and yellow enamel; a bronze ring and an iron ring, each about one inch diameter; a bronze conical perforated object, which may



have served as a button; and five small flat drops of blue glass probably used as fictitious gems, to be mounted in metal settings. There was also a portion of dark human hair found attached to the speculum. Around the cist were placed, amidst some large flints, several jugs, cups, saucers, pateræ, &c., of whitish ware, partly tinged with red,—some of which were perfect, but the surfaces decayed; also a large quantity of fragments of pottery. Of the more perfect vessels, the lamp and glass bottle, representations are here given. These interesting antiquities were presented, at the close of the meeting at Chichester, to the British Museum.⁵—*Mr. Thomas Shiffner.*

Twelve Roman *aurei*, in fine preservation, found at Cakeham near Chichester. They comprise coins of Constantius (four), Magnentius, Julianus II, Valentinian (five), and Magnus Maximus, who was beheaded by order of Theodosius, A.D. 388.—*Mrs. Gorham.*

Roman vessels of pottery and glass, with other reliques found in a sepulchral stone cist of rectangular form, found, 1817, at Avisford Hill, near Arundel, Sussex. The cist measures three feet nine inches by two feet two inches; the height, one foot ten inches; thickness of the sides, three inches and a half; depth of the cavity twelve inches. In each corner at one end is a small rounded bracket, or projecting shelf, formed in hollowing out the block which is of the lower green-sand formation of the neighbourhood of Petworth, possibly from the Fittleworth quarries. The discovery occurred in fixing hurdles for sheep, the crow-bar meeting an obstacle at about six inches under the surface. This proved to be the lid of the cist, eight inches thick. Within was found a large square bottle of thick glass, twelve inches high, with one handle; it was filled with burnt bones, and stood in the middle of a remarkable group of funereal vessels, of coarse light-red ware. These comprised, three small one-handled jugs; two basins like large breakfast cups, placed in saucers; six round dishes of coarse ware, and nine of smaller size; nine cups, of various sizes; two candlesticks with nozzles; a round saucer with one handle, the margin engrailed all round whilst the clay was soft; in this was a smooth oval white pebble, like a pigeon's egg. In another saucer was a black round stone, of the size of a nutmeg; another contained an oyster-shell

⁵ See another form of the sepulchral Roman cist, containing funereal vessels, found at Binstead, Hants, *Arch. Journal*, vol. ix, p. 12. A similar deposit of urns,

a lamp, glass ampulla, &c., was found in mortuary chamber of brick, at Rougham, Suffolk (*Gent. Mag.* xx, 190, 524).

and near it, in one of the dishes, was a small two-handled globular glass *ampulla*, precisely similar to one found at Worthing by the late Mr. F. Dixon, with a Roman interment. In four of the smaller dishes were fragments of white calcined bone. On each of the brackets, in the angles, was placed an open lamp of earthenware, like a wide shallow cream-jug; and at the opposite end of the cist were the soles of a pair of shoes, of small size, studded all over with hexagonal-headed bronze nails.⁶ Several of the objects here described are now lost: the large urn and nineteen specimens of the pottery were exhibited. Also a second stone cist, found at Avisford, much broken, and a jug of grey ware with one handle, full of burnt bones; the surface slightly ornamented with scored lines; height, eleven inches and a half. The whole of these Roman reliques were presented, at the close of the meeting, to the Museum of the Chichester Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute.—*The Lady Elizabeth Reynell, Avisford House.*

Roman pottery, found in East Street, Chichester, in digging the foundations for Mr. Mason's house; fragments of "Samian" ware, embossed with figures, and plain; also portions of coarse Romano-British ware, some of which are rudely ornamented in an unusual manner with rows of round impressed markings between parallel bands. Roman tessellated pavement extends under great part of the adjacent churchyard and church of St. Andrew, and also in Mr. Mason's garden, at a depth of four or five feet.—*Mr. W. Hayley Mason.*

Roman pottery, portions of Samian and other wares, discovered in Chichester Cathedral, in forming a vault.—*Mr. Joseph Butler.*

Portion of a fine Samian bowl, with ornaments in low relief, found on the north side of Chichester; it was formerly in the possession of Mr. King, the Chichester antiquary. Samian cup and patera, jug of white ware, and other Roman pottery, found at Chichester.—*Mr. R. Elliot.*

⁶ An account of this discovery is given by Dallaway, *History of Sussex*, vol. ii, description of Arundel, additions, p. 367, with a plate by Mr. King, showing the arrangement of the numerous objects within the cist. Another sepulchral cist, with similar deposit, was found at Donington, Sussex (Dallaway, vol. i, additions to p. 54). A stone cist, found at Southfleet, Kent, in 1802, contained two urns, and two pair of highly ornamented sandals (*Archæologia*, vol. xii, p. 38, pl. 39). The remains

of shoes thickly set with nails were found at Worthing, by Mr. Dixon, with a Roman interment (*Geology of Sussex*, p. 45). The interesting plate by the late Mr. T. King may be obtained from Mr. Mason, at Chichester; and he supplied an etching from his original drawing, given in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i, p. 123. Mr. King there states that there was a bracket and lamp in each of the four angles within the cist, but this appears to be an error.

A remarkable gold ring, found near the Roman villa at Bignor, Sussex; it is exquisitely wrought with chased work, filagree, and globular ornaments. It is set with an intaglio, a figure of a warrior holding a buckler before him, and apparently ascending height. This is one of the finest examples of Roman art in the precious metals hitherto found in England. Figured in Lysons' *Britannia Romana*.—*Mr. J. Heywood Hawkins, Bignor Park.*

Vases of thin glass, and several small fictile vessels of the Roman period, found at Chilgrove, in the parish of Westdean, near Chichester, in 1845. The field where they were disinterred was arable land, long in cultivation, and the reliques lay at a depth of about two feet. Several human skeletons were found, in good preservation especially the skull of a young female, about fifteen years old. By her side lay a glass vessel, two finger-rings, and three bronze armlets. (Figured *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi, plate ix.) Several other armlets of metal were found. A portion of the upper part of a glass vessel, with its flat base, was found: the former has the surface reticulated with threads of glass attached to it; the form seems to have been a tall tumbler; diameter of the rim, two inches and five eighths; of the foot, one inch and three quarters. Also a bronze palstave, and a bead of vitreous paste, found in Sussex. A memoir on the discoveries at Chilgrove has been given by the Rev. I. Vernon Harcourt in the *Archæologia*, cited above.—*Mr. W. Leyland Woods, Chilgrove.*

Bronze spear-head, in unusually fine preservation, and a bronze blade weapon, found about 1847 in draining at Sheet, a hamlet of the river Rother, near Petersfield, Hants, and close to the boundaries of that county and Sussex. The blade (length fifteen inches) is of a type comparatively rare in this country, although often found in Ireland. Stone moulds for casting weapons of this form have however been found in Devonshire, and are figured in *Archæological Journal*, vol. ix, p. 185.—*Mr. Stoveld, Stedham Hall, Midhurst.*

Two bronze blades, found in 1849, in a barrow at Ablington, in the parish of Figheldean, Wilts, with boars' tusks, and small deer horns, which show traces of having been cut by some sharp tool. One of the blades measures seven inches and a half by two inches and three-eighths, greatest width; the other is only three inches in length. In the same barrow were found sepulchral cists containing burnt earth, a quantity of teeth of various animals, and other remains. Similar bronze blades found in Wiltshire, are given by

Mr. R. C. Hoare, *Anc. Wilts*, vol. i, plates xi, xxviii, xxxiv.—*Mr. Dyke Poore*.

A javelin-head of flint, found near Swaffham, Norfolk; bronze celts, a palstave of uncommon form without any stop-ridge, and a bronze spear, from Swaffham; also numerous small antiquities of bronze, buckles, brooches, pins, armlets, beads of glass, &c., found in the sandy tract near Wangford and Lakenheath, Suffolk. Roman coins and reliques are often found there. (See the account of that curious locality, *Arch. Journal*, vol. x, page 353.)—*The Rev. Greville Chester*.

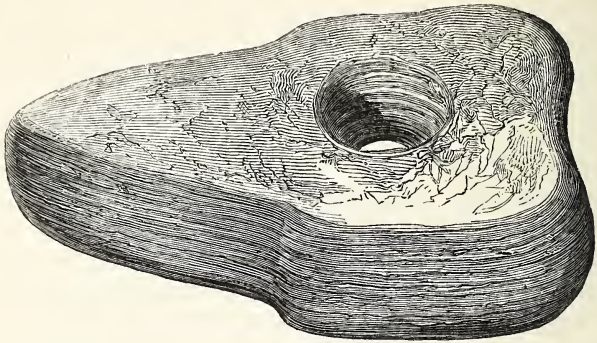
A collection of stone celts of various sizes and forms, javelin or lance heads of flint, and bronze palstaves, all found in Ireland.—*The Lord Talbot de Malahide*.

A bronze bit for a bridle, found in a bog in Ireland, and two of the singular bronze objects resembling a large spur, supposed to have been attached to the headstall of a bridle. They were discovered at Raheen, county of Roscommon. These remarkable reliques have been found only in Ireland. (See one figured in Pough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. iv, pl. xv.)—*The Hon. Mrs. Campbell*.

Two arrow-heads of flint, found in Glen Avon, Banffshire, and called "elf-bolts" by the Scottish peasantry, being regarded as charms against elfin sprites and witchcraft. They are formed with great skill and symmetry. One is an example of the simple primitive and leaf-shaped point; the other is barbed, and has a ring between the barbs for insertion in the cleft shaft. (Of popular superstitions relating to these objects in North Britain, see Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, page 124, and Dalryell's *arker Superstitions of Scotland*, pp. 354, 358.)—*The Duke of Richmond; who presented them to the Institute*.

Two stone weapons, found in Scotland, one of them a maul or mallet-head of unusual and massive dimensions. It is perforated for haft; the length is eight inches and a half; greatest breadth, five inches and a half; greatest thickness, two inches and three-eighths. (See woodcut.) This ponderous weapon, formed of a piece of stratified rock, was found in one of the three trenches which surround the top of the hill called "Cumming's Camp," at Barra, county of Aberdeen, and often termed a Pictish fortress. The other is a celt of more ordinary form: one end has a cutting edge, the other is sharply pointed. Length, nine inches. It was found in a

“Druidical circle” in the same part of Scotland.—*The Rev. S. W. King.*



Antiquities of various periods, chiefly from the extensive fortress on Hamden Hill, near Ilchester, Somerset (area, 210 acres), comprising an arrow-head of white quartz, found there about 1820 (see



woodcut)—the form is unusual in England; pointed implement of bone, supposed to have been used as an arrow-head (compare Worsaae Copenhagen Museum, figs. 55, 58); two bow-shaped bronze fibulæ, of Roman character; diminutive Roman bronze lamp; a bronze spear-head; three iron arrow or javelin heads; iron implements, found with supposed portions of chariot, as tires of wheels, &c., in 1840, and a bronze ornament, which had possibly been attached to the harness or to the chariot.⁷ They are precisely similar to two found on Hamden Hill, about 1823, with iron tires, fragments of chariots, &c., and figured in *Archæologia*, vol. xxii, pl. vi, p. 41; where an account of that discovery is given by Sir R. Colt Hoare, with a plan of the fortress.—A bronze palstave, with a loop at each side, similar to one found in Ireland, and in Lord Talbot's collection (figured in *Archæological Journal*, vol. ix, p. 194) it was found in 1842, in a field near South Petherton, Somerset; and three bronze celts, found at Wigborough near the same place, in 1830. A diminutive silver die, in the form of a man seated in a crouching attitude: the pips being marked on

⁷ Mr. Norris pointed out that in Sir G. Wilkinson's *Ancient Egyptians*, vol. i, first series, page 345, an object of similar

form appears, placed on the harness over the withers of the horses, and supporting a ball.

the head, back, and various other parts of the body. This curious little object is regarded as Roman, similar dice having been found in a Roman tomb at Marseilles. The place where it was found is not however known. A similar die is in Lord Londesborough's Museum. (See *Minutes of Soc. of Antiquaries*, vol. ii, p. 18.) Also a specimen of penannular ring-money, used at the present time as currency in the interior of Africa, and interesting for comparison with the objects of gold, of precisely similar form, often found in Ireland, and of which likewise examples have occurred in Sussex. It is a ring of iron, with dilated blunt ends, and of dimensions suited for an armlet. Iron specimens are rare; this was brought from Cape Palmas, in 1851, by a person who had it direct from a native merchant, who had recently arrived from the interior of Africa.⁸—*Mr. Henry Norris, Sen., South Petherton.*

Collection of reliques found in a "Picts' House," at Kettleburn, county of Caithness, a remarkable circular building, of which the site was explored in 1853. They consist of a bone comb, bronze weezers, spindle stones, balls, and other objects of bone, small urns, disks of stone, &c. A ground-plan, with representations of some of these ancient reliques, is given in the *Arch. Journ.* vol. x, p. 211.—*Mr. A. H. Rhind.*

A bronze socketed celt, with peculiar markings at the sides, found near Lewes.—*Mr. W. W. Attree.*

A bronze socketed celt, in remarkable preservation, found in 1849, at a depth of twenty feet, on St. Catherine's Hill, near Guildford, Surrey.—*Mr. Robert Fitch.*

A bronze socketed celt, found in the parish of Lymne, Kent—a good example—length, five inches; a "Samian" saucer and small cup, and a small globular urn (Saxon?), found at Mersham, near Ashford; a bottle of Roman grey ware, curiously scored, and a glass cup found with it, about 1830, at Lymne (both are engraved in *Mr. Roach Smith's Antiquities of Richborough and Lymne*, p. 263); also a bronze buckle and square ornament of a belt, found near the last, with Saxon interments (figured *ibid.*, p. 264); a bronze right fibula, found on the hill, on the road from Folkestone to Dover, with a human skeleton, remains of armour, and other objects; a

⁸ See an account of manillas, or ring-money, manufactured at Birmingham for the African market, *Arch. Journ.* vol. xii, p. 179. Sir W. Betham gives representa-

tions of an iron manilla, and of one of mixed metal, in his memoir on various types of Irish "Ring-money," *Trans. Royal Irish Acad.*, vol. xvii, p. 91.

small stone hexagonal mortar, with one handle, said to have been found in the Isle of Sheppey.—*Mr. W. Hills, Museum, Chichester.*

A diminutive barbed arrow-head, of white flint, found on a tumulus at Weeting, Norfolk. A gold pendant ornament, found at Palgrave, Suffolk, engraved in *Proceedings of Suffolk Inst. of Arch.* vol. ii, page 88; *Arch. Journal*, vol. ix, p. 107.—*The Rev. C. R. Manning.*

A large assemblage of Roman antiquities, found in excavations at Cirencester, comprising ornaments and implements of metal, drawings of "Samian" and other pottery, and various vestiges of ancient CORINIUM.—*Professor Buckman.*

Collection of antiquities of the Saxon period, found at Quarrington, Lincolnshire, consisting of small clasps, tweezers, a bronze relique of unknown use, resembling a T-shaped latch-key, perforated at one end for suspension. A similar object, of bronze, found at West Stow Heath, Suffolk, is figured in *Proceedings of the West Suffolk Arch. Inst.*, vol. i, p. 328, pl. v, where it is classed among so-called "girdle hangers." A relique of iron, of analogous form found at the same place, is also figured, pl. ii; another, found at Hartlip, Kent, with Roman remains, is given in *Mr. Roach Smith's Collections*, vol. ii, plate vii; and one from the Saxon cemetery at Little Wilbraham, is figured in *Mr. Neville's Saxon Obsequies*, pl. xxxix. *Mr. Roach Smith* describes that found at Hartlip as a key, a variety of the *clavis laconica*. (*Rich, Companion to the Latin Dictionary, v. Clavis.*) Also two urns, of the Saxon period, found in Lincolnshire.—*The Rev. E. Trollope; presented by him to the British Museum.*

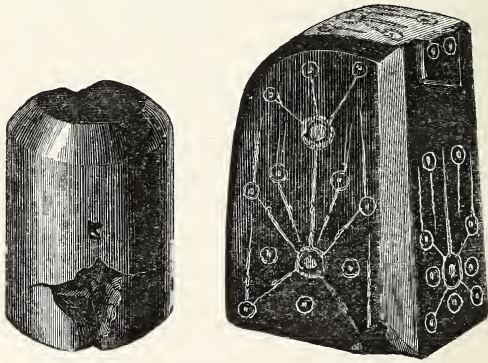
A brooch in form of a serpent, ingeniously embowed so as to form a kind of knot. It was found, as stated, at the Saxon cemetery at Fairford, Gloucestershire, where so extensive a collection of reliques of the Saxon period have been disinterred by *Mr. Wylie*. The body is formed of a slender tube of reticulated work, of brass or some mixed metal: the diminutive lozenge-shaped apertures represent the scales, and are fitted with black and white enamel. The antiquity of this remarkable little ornament has been questioned, nothing similar having been found with Saxon or other remains.—*Professor Buckman.*

Two earthen vessels, found in 1851, embedded in the wall of St. Olave's Church, Chichester, placed over the arch of the east window, on their sides, the mouths facing inwards towards the

church. One measures about ten inches and a half diameter; height, eight inches and a half; diameter of mouth, eight inches. The other, now much broken, was considerably larger, diameter possibly fourteen or fifteen inches; height, eleven inches. They are of coarse red ware, and were probably formed to serve as cooking pots, the bottom having considerable convexity, so as to bed well amongst the hot ashes. This curious discovery is described by the Rev. P. Freeman, *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, Vol. V, p. 223; he supposed them to be Roman, but the ware has no resemblance to that of Roman times. Large wall-tiles were found in the masonry, which gave probability to the supposition; and it was suggested that the ashes of martyrs might have been enclosed in these vases in early times, and the vessels preserved when the east wall was raised and a new window inserted. An earthen pot, of similar form and ware, was found during repairs at Stockbury Church, Kent, by Mr. Richard Hussey: it was placed immediately under the pavement. A similar pot was likewise found in 1838, with two stone coffins, near the old Cemetery Gate, to the east of St. Anselm's Chapel, Canterbury Cathedral. The vase was full of human bones, and was placed between the coffins; it measured eighteen inches greatest diameter; height, thirteen inches. It is possible that in medieval times the remains of persons dying in foreign parts were occasionally brought home in these *ossuaria*, to be deposited near their kindred.—*Mr. Inkson, Churchwarden of St. Olave's.*

A massive ring of baked clay, found in Hurst Pierpoint Churchyard. Diameter, four inches and a half; thickness, one inch and three-quarters; diameter of central aperture, one inch and three-quarters. The period to which objects of this kind belong has not been ascertained, and their use is not known. In the Hon. R. Neville's Museum, at Audley End, there are such rings, found near Offron Walden and Bourn Bridge. See one, found near Roman remains at Castor, *Artis' Durobrivæ*, pl. 29; it is of precisely the same size as that from Hurst Pierpoint, but it differs in being marked with three equidistant impressions round the rim. Mr. Nightingale, of Wilton, has one of exactly the same size, found in the churchyard here. They have been supposed to be weights, or possibly stands which funeral torches were placed when arranged around the bier. They may have served for some game, like quoits. Other examples, and with Roman remains near Abingdon, are noticed, *Journ. Arch. Assoc.* vol. iv, p. 404.—*The Rev. Carey Borrer, Hurst Pierpoint.*

Fragments of pottery, of various periods, comprising some considered to be Roman; a small penannular ring-brooch of bronze, possibly Anglo-Saxon; and two remarkable chessmen of jet, supposed to be a knight and a pawn (see woodcuts), date about the tenth century? All these objects were found in excavations at the tumulus known as the Mote Hill, Warrington, of which a detailed account is given in the *Proceedings of the Historic Society of Lancashire*, Session v, 1852-53, page 59. The brooch belongs to the Warrington Museum.—*James Kendrick, M.D., Warrington, by whose accompanying illustrations have been kindly presented.*



Medieval Antiquities, comprising Sacred Ornaments, Specimens of Goldsmiths' Work, Enamels and Works in Metal, Personal Ornaments, and Objects of Domestic Use.

A crucifix of *champlevé* enamel, probably of the work of Limoges, eleventh century, an example of the most ancient form of the crucifix, with the crown, long robe, and four nails, the feet as well as the hands being attached to the cross separately. This type bears much resemblance to the *Volto Santo* at Lucca, a crucifix supposed to have been brought from the Holy Land A.D. 780, and traditionally believed to have been the work of Nicodemus.—A processional crucifix of enamelled copper, eleventh or twelfth century: the crucifix has only a partial covering of drapery; the feet, as in the earlier type, are attached separately.—A crucifix of brass, originally given in the fifteenth century. The figure of our Lord has only a cloth round the loins; the feet are fastened to the cross by a single nail or nail-rod. Found at Wiggonholt, Sussex.—A fine reliquary or *chasse* of e

enamelled work, probably of Limoges, in fine preservation. It is believed to have been presented by St. Louis, King of France, to the Abbey Church of St. Denis. After the desecration and plunder of the church in the Revolution, it came into the possession of Mr. Beckford; and at the Fonthill sale it was purchased by Anne, Countess of Newburgh. It was presented by her to the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun.—A smaller *chasse* of enamelled work, twelfth century.—Four large oval enamels, by Pierre Courtois or Courteys, of Limoges, 1550-1568. The colours are transparent and very brilliant, the effects partly heightened by gold. Dimensions, fourteen inches by ten inches and a quarter. They bear the artist's initials, P. C. These fine *plaques* represent the four seasons:—Hunting, with the zodiacal sign Taurus; Harvest, with the sign Virgo; Picking grapes, Libra; and killing swine, Capricorn.

Specimens of plate:—A silver-gilt vase and cover, date about 1450; two silver-gilt *tazzas*, bearing date 1521; two large silver candlesticks, date about 1580; a large silver salver, date 1629, of very rich workmanship, designed by Ridinger. It belonged to Pope Leo XII. Also a pair of large silver sconces, from a Beguine convent in Flanders, seventeenth century.—*The Hon. Robert Curzon, Jun.*

A crimson velvet cope, richly embroidered with gold and silk. Amongst the figures on the orfrey are St. Bartholomew, St. Ursula, St. James the Less, St. Helena, and St. Andrew. On the hood are the Virgin and St. John the Evangelist. The velvet is embroidered with seraphim standing on wheels, and a scroll under each inscribed, "Da gloriam deo;" double-headed eagles, *fleurs de lys*, and large flowers, &c. Date about 1450. This fine old English vestment was formerly preserved at Canford, Dorset, the seat of the Webbs, an ancient Roman Catholic family. There was an old chapel attached to the house. The estate came into the possession of Lord de Mauley, who presented the cope to Lady Newburgh. It has since been preserved at Slindon House, Sussex.—*The Dowager Lady Newburgh.*

Ancient reliques, found June 3 and July 16, 1829, in stone coffins, between the piers of the north and south arches of the choir, Chichester Cathedral. These coffins, four in number, previously concealed by piers, contained the remains of some of the earlier bishops; each coffin was formed of a single block of Sussex marble, wider at the head than at the feet. On their lids, which were flat and polished, lying about six inches below the pavement, a crosier

was represented, placed diagonally, in the same direction as the were actually found deposited within the coffin, across the skeleton the volute of the crosier resting on the left shoulder. On or coffin-lid there had been an inscription, and the crosier placed erect. In the coffin under the first arch on the north side, lay skeleton amidst the remains of episcopal vestments, the orfreys which were well preserved; the right hand lay as if grasping the wooden crosier, of which the head and pommel were of jet. A silver chalice gilt within, and a paten, in the centre of which was engraved a hand in the gesture of benediction, between a crescent and a star, lay on the left shoulder; on the thumb-bone of the right hand was a gold ring, set with a gnostic gem; and at the feet was a high wooden heel of one of the shoes, enclosed in leather. This was supposed to be the tomb of Bishop Seffride, who died in 1151. In another coffin were the remains, as it has been conjectured of his successor Bishop Hilary, who died in 1169. The skeleton lay amidst decaying vestments; the crosier placed, as before described, across the body, the volute resting on the left shoulder; a portion of the upper part, to which the volute was attached, is of ivory, curiously sculptured. On the right shoulder lay a silver chalice, parcel-gilt, and a paten, in the centre of which is engraved the *Agnus Dei*. A plain gold ring, set with a sapphire, was found on the thumb-bone of the right hand. In a third coffin, namely that on which the crosier was represented erect, similar remains appeared; the crosier lay parallel to the right side; a gold ring, set with a sapphire and five small emeralds, was found on a finger-bone of the right hand, but there was no chalice nor paten. The rings, the chalices, and principal objects above noticed, have been carefully preserved, and were entrusted for exhibition in the Museum. Also a pewter chalice and paten, found in a coffin in the cathedral; and a leaden cruciform plate, found September 1830, in the burial-ground called the Paradise, within the cloisters. The plate measures seven inches and a half by five inches, and bears the following absolution (here given *in extenso*):—"Absolvimus Godefride episcopo vice Sancti Petri principis apostolorum cui dominus dedit ligandi atque solvendi potestatem, ut quantum tu expetit accusatio et ad nos pertineat remissio sit tibi deus redemptor omnium salus omnium peccatorum tuorum pius indultor. Amen. VII Kal. Octobris in Festivitate sancti Firmini episcopi et martiris obiit Godefridus episcopus Cicestrensis. Ipso die V. lunæ fuit.

Near the place where this plate lay had been found, about 1836, a stone coffin, which may have contained the remains of Bishop Godofridus. He died A.D. 1088. Two plates representing the interesting reliques above noticed, and the inscribed cross, were engraved by the late Mr. T. King, and may be obtained from Mr. Layley Mason, at Chichester. An account of the latter is given, *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii, page 419. Also a portion of an ancient memorial, probably of an ecclesiastic: two hands holding a heart, in which is the sacred monogram, *ih̄c*. It was found in the cathedral.—*The Dean and Chapter of Chichester*.

Pewter chalice and paten, found in the grave of an ecclesiastic of the Franciscan Priory, Chichester, in excavations, August 1835. The site is now known as the Priory Park.—*The Chichester Philological Society*.

A small Russo-Greek diptych, or folding tablet, of enamelled brass, found about the year 1830, at Merston, near Chichester. On the outer leaf is the Virgin with the infant Saviour, and two saints below in an attitude of veneration; on the other leaf, St. Nicholas between the Saviour and the Virgin. On the outside appear the emblems of the Passion. The field is enamelled dark and light blue alternately, on all the four sides of this diptych. Its size, when closed, is about one inch and a quarter square.—*Mr. George Dendy, Chichester*.

A small Russo-Greek triptych of enamelled brass. The central subject is the Crucifixion; on each of the folding leaves are three small compartments, with demi-figures of saints. On a small projecting tablet, affixed to the upper margin over the crucifix, is the head of Our Lord, either the *Verum Icon*, or the Vernicle. The size when closed is about two inches wide by two inches and a quarter high.—*Mr. Henry Norris, Sen.*

Facsimiles of the two sides of a silver reliquary, found attached by a chain to the neck of a skeleton, disinterred during the removal of Old St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, London, in 1831. The subjects are St. George, and St. Helena bearing the True Cross. This curious *encolpion*, of Greek or Russo-Greek workmanship, was in the museum of the late Dean of St. Patrick's, and is figured *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xix, n.s. p. 490. See also *Arch. Journ.* vol. v, p. 166.—*Dr. J. O. Westwood*.

Sculptured ivory tablet, early twelfth century. The subject is Our Lord with the Virgin Mary and St. John.—*The Rev. Walter Sneyd*.

A reliquary in the form of a pectoral cross, formed of two gold plates, enriched with enamel embedded, or *cloisonné*, in filagree, and set in silver gilt. On one side appears the Saviour on the cross barbarously defaced, and demi-figures of the Virgin and St. John. On the other side is seen the Virgin, full length, with St. John, Paul, St. Peter, and St. Andrew. Date, ninth or tenth century. (See a detailed account by Mr. Franks, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xiii, p. 5.) This precious example of "Byzantine" work was in the Debrun Collection.—The head of a crosier, of the enamelled work of Limoges, thirteenth century.—*Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope.*



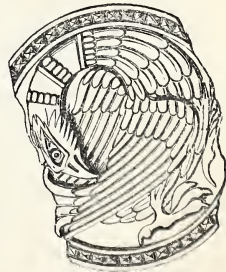
A pedestal resembling a priket candlestick, of enamelled metal, of Romano-Celtic work, of the same class of enamels as the variety found in one of the Bartlow tumuli (*Archæologia*, vol. xxvi, pl. 8.) and specimens in Mr. Neville's Museum. It was obtained from France, and is now in Mr. Magniac's Collection. Height, thirteen inches. Five priket candlesticks of enamelled copper, with heraldic decorations, stated to have been purchased in Italy. A rich baldric of silver, parcel-gilt, obtained in Belgium. It is probably an ornament worn by a lady, and appears to be Flemish work, sixteenth century.—*Mr. H. Farrer.*

Shrine figures of gilt bronze, Irish work, tenth or eleventh century; a bishop and an abbot. Facsimiles of the remarkable ornamental work of the Cross of Cong, a production of Irish art, A.D. 123, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Also electrotypes of ten small figures affixed to the shrine of St. Manchan, with casts of ornamental work on the ends of the shrine, Irish work, probably of the early part of the twelfth century. The originals are of bronze gilt.—*Mr. Alexander Nesbitt.*

A pair of tripod priket candlesticks of enamelled metal, twelfth century. An enamelled tablet of metal, of the work of Limoges, thirteenth century, an example of very brilliant colouring; also a crosier-head enamelled, fine specimens of the *champlevé* process.—A brass case, or pendant ornament, to contain one of the hallowed wax tablets known as the *Agnus Dei*, distributed to pilgrims at Rome; fourteenth century; and a pair of plates of gilt brass, chased in very low relief, probably the decorations of a service-book: on one appears the crucifix, with the Virgin and St. John; on the other St. Bartholomew: fourteenth century. Dimensions, eight inches and a half by five inches and a quarter.—*The Rev. Walter Sneyd.*

Fragments of a glass lamp of very elegant form, from the mosque of Sultan Hassan at Cairo, built in the year 1363, and where he was buried. His tomb bears date 1365. Mr. Curzon considers these lamps, supposed to be of Syrian manufacture, as probably some of the most ancient medieval examples of ornamental glass existing; they bear the Sultan's name. The decoration is applied to the surface in blue, red, and green enamel, with gilding.—*Mr. Nightingale.*

Sculptured piece for the game of tables or draughts, probably formed of walrus tooth. Found in the precinct of the Cistercian monastery of Ardchattan, Argyllshire. The device carved upon it is an eagle (?) pluming itself. (See woodcut, size of the original.) Date, thirteenth century. The disk is unfortunately imperfect: the thickness is a quarter of an inch.—*Mr. Cosmo Innes.*



Sculptured ivory crosier; the head is of the earlier part of the fourteenth century, but the crockets surrounding have been renewed. It has been traditionally regarded as a pastoral staff used by Cardinal Wolsey.—*Mr. A. Beresford Hope.*

Sculptured ivory mirror-case, on which are represented a young lady and gentleman playing at chess. Date, about 1320. (S. Woodcut.) Four grotesque animals are placed around the disk. (The reverse is a shallow cavity which received the mirror, probably of polished steel. Several beautiful mirror-cases of ivory, preserved in continental collections, have been moulded by Mr. Nesbitt, and form part of the series to be obtained from the Arundel Society. *The Hon. Robert Curzon, Jun.*



Sculptured ivory, one of the covers of a set of wax tablets (*pugillares*) used for writing with a pointel or *stylus*. The subject represented is the Nativity; the reverse is slightly hollowed out, receive the wax.—*Mr. G. Godwin.*

Sculptured ivory pax; date fifteenth century.—*Mr. H. Norris, Sen.*
 Medallion portraits, sculptured in ivory—Charles Lenox, second
 Duke of Richmond, born 1701, inscribed—ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΜΕΔΙΟΛΑΝΟΣ
 ΟΥΚΕΙ, and Louisa, his sister, married to James, third Earl of
 Berkeley. It bears the date 1711.—*The Duke of Richmond.*

Two small sculptured figures of ivory, *cinque cento* work, St.
 John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist.—*Mr. H. W. Freeland.*

Two sculptured tablets of alabaster, probably French, from the
 medieval alabaster works at Lagny near Paris, sixteenth century.
 The subjects are, Our Lord crowned with Thorns, and the Descent
 from the Cross.—*The Rev. F. Leicester.*

A small sculptured tablet of alabaster, partly gilded. It probably
 represents the Good Samaritan, portrayed as a courtly gentleman
 in medieval costume, quitting the inn and giving money to the
 host, who wears a turban and oriental dress. Below is a mark of
 the artist, or possessor of the tablet, and the initials I.T. Probably
 sculptured at Lagny, sixteenth century.—*Rev. M. Parrington.*

Two ring-brooches of gold, found in Sussex: on one of them is
 inscribed—*Johannes: est: nomen: eius;*
 on the other—**al. bor. dveste. al* (all
 the best, all). A gold ring found
 at Godshill, Poynings, engraved with the
 motto—*par bone foy*; and within the hoop
 the letters *le. di.* also an impression from a
 beautiful gold trefoil-shaped brooch, of the
 fifteenth century, found in 1811, near
 Brighton Place, Brighton. It is inscribed
 in French—*n. espoir. ma. bye. endure.*—*Mrs.*
Wicks, Hurst Pierpoint.



A gold ring-brooch, originally enamelled; diameter one inch and
 sixteenth. On one side is the initial *S* four times repeated, with
 trefoiled ornaments alternately. On the other side is the posy,
 motto: *envoye solars: et: iove.* Date, early fifteenth cen-
 tury. This brooch, one of the most beautiful examples of its class,
 is traditionally believed to have been worn by Cromwell at the
 battle of Dunbar; it was accompanied by a pair of small silver
 brooches, supposed to have been worn by the Protector, but they bear
 the head of Queen Anne.—A gold beaded ring, found at Red Dick,
 near Pevensy, in 1816.—A silver ring, parcel gilt, fifteenth cen-
 tury, with figures of St. Christopher and St. Barbara on the facets;

a gold ring, probably Russo-Greek, with an inscripton on the inn side, found near Chichester; and a gold betrothal ring, from the same locality, inscribed within—"If loue be true, my minds to you"—*The Hon. Mrs. Thomas.*

Stuart reliques, comprising four plain gold buckles, worn according to tradition, by Charles I, and a fine linen shirt, richly embroidered round the neck, wristbands, front, seams, &c., believed to have been worn by the king; a silver cup and saucer, chased in relief in oriental style, flowers, fruit, &c.; also a large silver spoon said to have been used by Charles II when a child; the gold watch worn by him, made by "Quare, London"; oval silver medallion by Simon, portraits of Charles I and Henrietta Maria; also a gold ring set with a miniature portrait of the old Pretender.—A signet ring of gold, set with an emerald surrounded by brilliants, and engraved with the initials—C. L. united as cipher, under a coronet. This ring belonged to the Duchess of Portsmouth, the initials being doubtless those of her name, Louisa, and the King's. This beautiful ring may be supposed to have been presented by Charles II. The king, as appears by the impression of a seal on a note addressed "For the Duchesse of Portsmouth," from Newmarket, now among the Royal Letters at Goodwood, had a signet of nearly the same size, with the initials C. L. under a royal crown, the letters united by a true-love knot.—A richly enamelled gold watch, by "Deschann London," supposed to have belonged to the Duchess of Portsmouth. A gold watch, by "Graham, London," and the royal cipher on the case, worn by George I. A gold heart-shaped Scottish brooch inscribed within—"I. G. Whyl. lyf. is. myn. my. heart. is. thine."—A betrothal ring, formed of three hoops, which intertwine and are joined together ingeniously so as to compose one ring. The inner side bears the following inscription:—✠ QVHIL. HART. IS. MYNE. IT. SALVE. THYNE. AND. EVIR. SALBE.—✠ HART. BE. KYND. HAVE. ME. IN. MYNE. AS. I. HAVE. THE. It was found about 1820, at Achindon Castle. "Given to me by Alexander, Duke of Gordon.—E. Gordon."—*Grace the Duke of Richmond.*

A small gold ring-brooch, fourteenth century, found in the gardens of Lavant House, Sussex. The diameter is about three quarters of an inch. Inscribed on one side—MVN QVER VDOING, and on the other—E PRES ELVING.—A brass ring, with a merchant's mark, ploughed up near West Lavant Church.—*Mr. C. Dorrien.*

A gold heart-shaped pendant ornament, enamelled, found

Dunston, Lincolnshire. On opening it, on one side is seen St. Peter, and on the other St. Barbara, engraved on small flat plates which lose the two divisions of the heart. The outside is beautifully ornamented with cinquefoils of red enamel enclosed by a band of white enamel and gold stars.—A plain gold betrothal ring, engraved with a posy inside.—*Mr. J. H. Hawkins, Bignor Park.*

Gold ring found in Rockingham Forest, inscribed with these supposed talismanic words—✠ GUTTV : GUTTA : MADROS ; ADROS., and on the inside—✠ YDROS : UDROS : THEBAL. A brass signet ring, and a silver ring, fifteenth century, with the initial I. under a crown.—*The Rev. E. Trollope.*

A brass ring-brooch, found near Corbridge, Glamorganshire. On the flat surfaces are engraved in large capitals—✠ IHESVS NAZARENVS, and ✠ AVE MARIA GRACIA. Diameter, one inch and three quarters ; date, fourteenth century.—A flat brooch of silver, of the same size and form, found near Abingdon, and inscribed—IESVS NAZARENVS, figured *Journal Arch. Assoc.* vol. ix, p. 74. These inscriptions were doubtless regarded as possessing a certain talismanic virtue.—*Mr. W. R. Deere Salmon.*

A small bronze hexagonal box or capsule formed apparently to be worn suspended or attached to the person ; it opened with a hinge, and in the cavity within was found a small round flint, such as occur commonly near the chalk strata in Sussex. It was found in the Vicarage garden, Walberton, near Arundel. This object had probably been used as a physical charm, like the *ætites* or angle-stone, anciently much esteemed in childbirth, and worn tied to the arm ; or the *lapis nephriticus*, bound on the wrist of the left hand, as a remedy for calculus.—*The Rev. G. S. Vogan.*

Two surfeaws of brass, or latten metal, formerly preserved at Alnaker House, Sussex, and now at Goodwood. Their date may be assigned to the reign of James I. One measures fourteen inches high, diameter nineteen inches ; the other, sixteen inches and a half by twenty-six inches. In form they precisely resemble that engraved in the *Antiqu. Repertory*, vol. i, p. 3, which belonged to the Rev. W. Gostling of Canterbury, and was subsequently in Horace Walpole's possession. It was purchased by Mr. William Knight, at the Strawberry Hill sale. Another, now in the Canterbury Museum, was in the ancient residence of the Dering family at New Shelve House, Kent. Another, obtained in London in 1842, is figured in *Journal Arch. Ass.*, vol. iv, p. 171, where a full

account of the curfew is given by Mr. Syer Cuming. See also Hutchinson's *Durham*, vol. i, p. 102. M. De Vigne, at Ghent, has a curfew of earthenware, ornamented with flowers, fruit, &c., in coloured *barbotine*; it bears the date 1606; there is also another of earthenware in the Museum at Boulogne.—*The Duke of Richmond*.

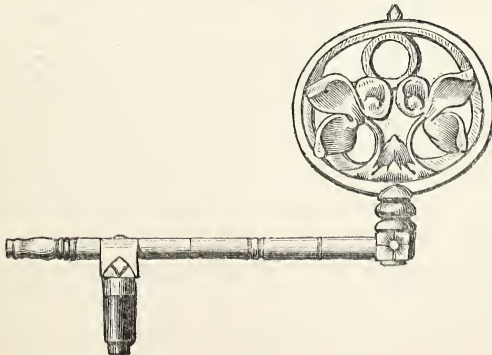
A covered salt of crystal, mounted in silver-gilt, and finely chased: date about 1550.—A set of painted fruit-trenchers, of thin wood, in the original box which bears the arms of Queen Elizabeth. On each is a flower or device with a "posie," or rhyming stanza, and scripture texts, relating to some subject of moral admonition. These quaint trenchers measure five inches and a quarter diameter, one side being plain, the other painted and varnished; and they were doubtless used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in the dessert of fruit, sweetmeats, &c., served after dinner. (See a notice of these "treen platters," *Arch. Journ.* vol. iii, p. 333.)—*Sir J. C. Clarke-Jervoise, Bart.*

A pair of silver-gilt snuffers, enamelled with the royal arms and those of Cardinal Bainbridge, Archbishop of York, poisoned at Rome, 1514. He was made a cardinal by Pope Julius II, in 1511, for his services in persuading Henry VIII to take part with the Pope against Louis XII. (See *Archæol. Journ.* vol. x, p. 172, where this beautiful specimen of ancient plate is figured.)—*Mr. Henderson*.

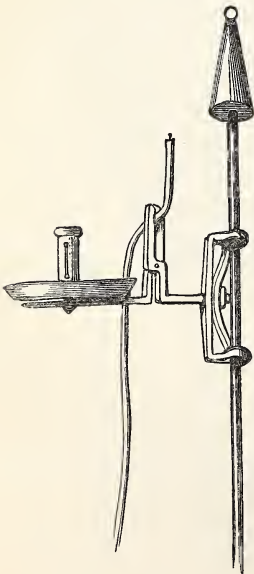
A folding hat, formed of thin slips of ivory curiously interwoven, and when open presenting the appearance of a small parasol, whilst it could be readily folded up like a fan. It had been traditionally handed down as having been worn by Queen Elizabeth, and preserved beyond memory in the family of the late Mr. Ambrose Glover, of Reigate. The probability that this singular relique of old costume might have belonged to Elizabeth, may derive some confirmation from the fact that she avoided the use of any head-covering which might throw a strong shadow on her prominently marked features, strictly enjoining that her portraits should be painted as in "an open garden light." This ingenious hat, from the semi-translucent quality of the ivory, would throw scarcely any shadow. It is recorded that she particularly disliked windy weather, and loved to walk in a mild calm rain, with an umbrella over her head.⁹ Hats of this fashion were worn in her reign, and appear in some contemporary representations of female costume.—*Mr. T. Hart*.

⁹ See De Foe's *Tour through Great Britain*, account of Windsor, vol. ii, p. 57.

The silver clock-watch given by Charles I to Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Herbert, as the king was going to the place of execution. The incident is related in Sir Thomas's *Memoirs*, p.



120. The movement has been somewhat modernised; the original mechanism was by "Edward East, London," whose name is engraved inside, and he is mentioned as the king's watchmaker. This interesting relique came, by intermarriage with the Herberts, into the possession of the family of its present possessor. (See a more full account, with representations of the elaborately engraved case, the key, &c., *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. III, page 103.) Also two silver-gilt bowls, which, as supposed, had been made for James I, whose initials and arms they bear, with the date 1610. They were purchased at the sale of the Duke of York's plate. It is possible that the design may have been taken from an original bowl of that period; these however, as shown by the assay letter, were made in 1824. Quaint devices and moral sentences appear upon them; the stag lodged, the ostrich with a horseshoe in its beak, porcupine wyvern, griffin, boar, &c., as they are found on certain wooden cups of the earlier part of the seventeenth century.—*Mr. W. Townley Mitford, Pitshill.*



A rush candlestick, such as were formerly used in Sussex, attached to an iron standard affixed to a block of wood. Also another contrivance of the same kind adapted for suspension to a chimney-piece and still used in rural districts in Sussex for burning dipped rushes as a homely substitute for candles. Rush candlesticks are still in general use in North Wales. They are mostly formed with nippers to hold the rush at an angle of 45° , and a small nozzle for a candle. Also a pair of Sussex tobacco-tongs, date 1725.—*The Hon. Robert Curzon, Jun.*

Pilgrim's staff, curiously engraved with subjects from the history of Our Lord, and the Passion.—*The Rev. H. Mitchell.*

Bronze key, with a quatrefoiled handle found at Barcombe, Sussex.—*The Rev. F. Spurrell.*

The ancient iron key of the "Chapter House," Chichester Cathedral.—*The Dean and Chapter.*

Seven iron keys, found at various times in the grounds of the

riory, Lewes. Also a small stirrup-iron with a swivel ring for attachment to the leather.—*Mr. W. Attree.*

An iron lock of curious construction, found near Cakeham, Sussex, and an iron lock from Bramber Castle.—*Mr. R. Elliot.*

Several medieval keys of brass and iron, of ornamental workmanship: four of them found at Haydor, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, under the roots of an aged oak; another found in the walls of Sleaford Church; an iron lock and key, and a globular padlock: all found in Lincolnshire.—*The Rev. E. Trollope.*

An iron thumb-screw, from Halnaker House, near Chichester. The representations of these implements of torture, said to have been first used in Russia, in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, page 690; Skelton's *Goodrich Court Armory*, plate 66.—*Mr. Humphreys,*

A leaden figure of a bird, probably a dove with wings expanded, found in Lewes river, Sussex, near the bridge. Objects of this kind have been associated with Roman remains, and Mr. Neville has one, found at Chesterford in the Boro' Field: other examples have been found in Cambridgeshire; two at Valle Crucis Abbey, and one by Mr. Inskip, of Shefford. (See Mr. Neville's *Antiqua Explorata*; also *Journal Arch. Ass.*, vol. iii, page 177.) They are usually pierced with two holes through the body, probably for a cord; they show traces of gilding or silvering and of paint. The form bears no resemblance to the Roman eagle. They may have been counterpoises for a lamp or other object suspended in a church or elsewhere.—*Mrs. Weeks.*

A silver pin, parcel gilt, with a globular head ornamented with filigree work. Found in taking down an old house at Kilcot, near Wootton Underedge, Gloucestershire.—*The Rev. B. R. Perkins.*

A chasing in silver, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds, date early sixteenth century; and a round ornament of gilt metal, cast and chased; the subject is the Circumcision.—*The Rev. J. Leicester.*

Hornbook for teaching children their letters, sometimes called a "Abece." It is mounted in silver, the back engraved, and displays, under a covering of horn, the black-letter alphabet, small letters, preceded by a cross, the vowels, the black-letter capitals, syllables of two letters, &c.; "In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, amen:" and The Lord's Prayer. Peacham, in his *Worth of a Penny*, written in the reign of Charles I, says—

“For a penny you may buy the hardest book in the world, and which, at some time or other, hath posed the greatest clerks in the land, viz., an hornbook; the making up of which employeth above thirty trades.” A hornbook, with a portrait of Charles I, is in Mr. Bateman’s Museum, Lomberdale House, Derbyshire, and is figured in his *Catalogue of Antiquities, &c.*, page 192.—*Sir Henry Shiffner, Bart.*

Two hornbooks, one of them with a figure of Charles I on horseback, the other of the time of Charles II, and an “Abece” of the same description and form, but varnished instead of being covered with horn.—A pair of embroidered gloves, described as worn by Queen Anne on the occasion of her visit to Christ Church, Oxford, August 26th, 1702.—*Mr. J. O. Westwood.*

Gold ring, said to have been found in one of the piers of Old London Bridge. On the facet is a figure of St. Catherine, originally enamelled; on the hoop is engraved—✠ i. trust. in. god; fifteenth century.—Gold betrothal rings, found at Bosham. Within the hoop are engraved the following posies:—“Tho far apart, yett near in heart.”—“In thee I find Content of mind.”—*Mr. C. T. Halsted.*

A pair of lady’s gloves, of fine Spanish leather, with embroidered cuffs. Date, eighteenth century.—*The Rev. Walter Sneyd.*

A double drinking-cup of silver, date about 1680, sometimes described as a “puzzle cup.” It is in the form of a female, in the costume of the reign of Charles II; her body forms the larger cup, and with her arms upraised she holds a smaller one over her head. The latter turns between her hands on pivots, so that, with some little difficulty, both the larger and the smaller receptacle might be filled simultaneously and drunk off without spilling. The Duke of Hamilton has a good example of this quaint kind of double cup, which was sometimes termed a “Moll Thompson.” Mr. Shaw has figured one in his *Dresses and Decorations*, vignette to pl. 92, vol. ii, —*Mrs. Gilbert.*

A richly wrought girdle of silver, parcel-gilt, from the Canton of Appenzell, Switzerland. These ornaments are preserved as heirlooms, to be obtained only on the extinction of a family in that locality.—*The Rev. F. Leicester.*

A large jar with two small handles, in form similar to the butter-pots used in the West of England. It was dug up in the churchyard at Chawton, near Alton, Hants, and belongs to Mr. J. Clements, of Alton. Hutchins mentions in the *History of Dorset*, that, in

larging the vault of the Drax family, at Charborough in that county, twenty-two pots of red ware, like butter-pots, measuring seven inches in height, were found two feet under the floor, and beneath them lay eleven skeletons. These were rather smaller than the jar found at Chawton; they were empty, and it was supposed that they had contained the hearts and the viscera of the eleven persons there interred, deposited singly in these separate receptacles.

—*Mr. R. G. P. Minty.*

A “puzzle-jug,” of old English manufacture, mottled brown stone ware; a painted Delft dish, and other specimens of porcelain and pottery, including two resembling the productions of the old manufacture by Hartley and Green, at Leeds; formed with open work, the edges gilt. Also a dish of Chinese porcelain, made in the “Ching-ha” period, or A.D. 1466 to 1488.—*Mrs. W. Hayley Mason, Chichester.*

A four-handled tyg, or wassailing cup, of red glazed ware, with ornaments laid on in relief in yellowish slip or *barbotine*. *Fleurs de lys* occur amongst the ornaments. Date, seventeenth century. From Lingfield, Surrey. The intention of these drinking vessels was, that four persons, drinking together, and each using a separate handle, brought their mouths to different parts of the rim.—*The Chichester Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute.*

A four-handled tyg, of dark glazed ware, ornamented with bosses, &c., in relief, in yellow *barbotine*. It bears the initials I. W.; the date 1659, a *fleur de lys*, &c. Height, five inches and a half; diameter of the mouth, five inches. See examples of this kind of ware, *Catalogue of British Pottery, &c., Museum of Economic Geology*, p. 17.—*Mr. H. W. Freeland.*

A small bottle for sack, of white enamelled pottery, English Delft, probably made at Lambeth, dated 1648. The Hon. Robert Curzon has a similar vessel for sack, dated 1659; and in the Norwich Museum there are three—SACK. 1650. WHIT. 1648. CLARET.

163.—A bowl of English earthenware, in imitation of the Dutch manufactures of Delft; the decorations in blue, consisting of hunting subjects. Within is a medallion portrait of William Duke of Cumberland, son of George II, commander-in-chief of the forces. He commanded at Fontenoy and Culloden, and died 1765. The portrait is surrounded by a trophy of flags and military insignia, and is accompanied by these lines:—

“ William the Princely Youth with Transport see,
 He chains th’ Oppressor, sets the Oppressed Free,
 Hail, Friend of Albion and of Liberty !”

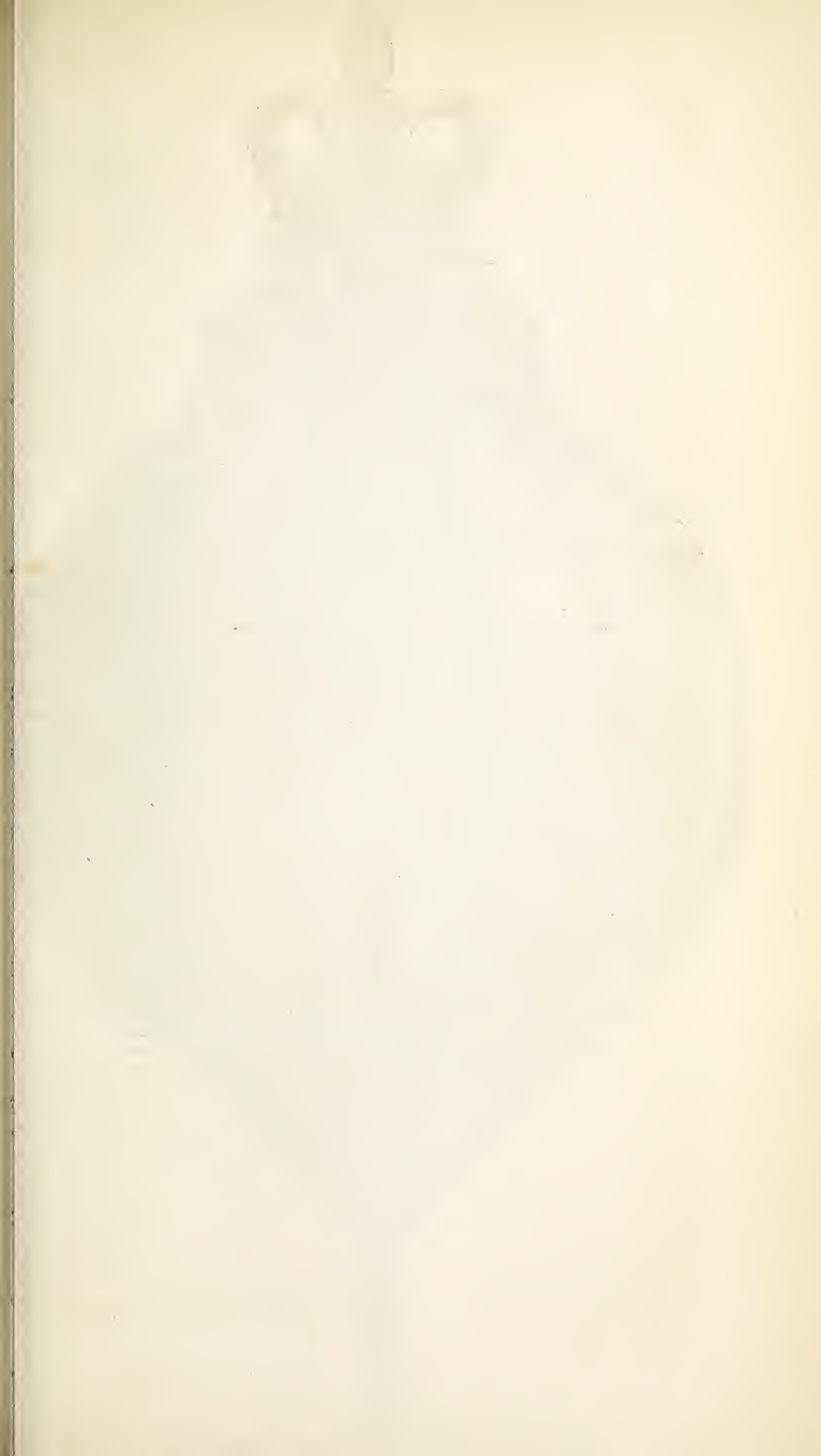
Mr. A. W. Franks.

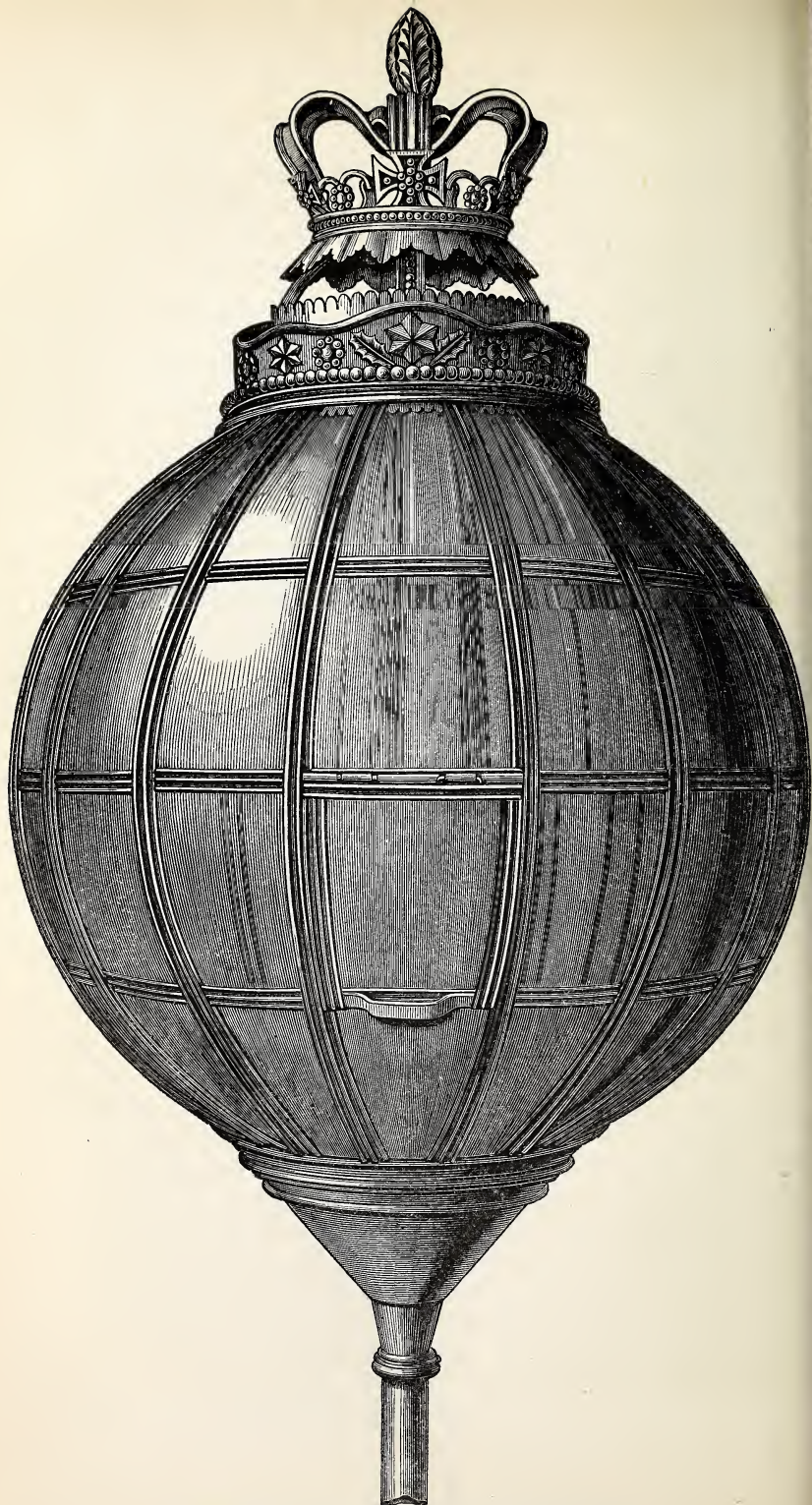
Municipal Insignia, Plate, &c., of the City of Chichester.

The silver-gilt mace of the city of Chichester; it measures four feet in length; weight, 120 ounces. On the head, which bears an arched crown, are the lion, thistle, harp, and *fleur de lys*, as also the royal arms in the reign of Charles II, the period to which the mace may be assigned.—The mayor’s official stick; it is mounted with gold, richly chased; amongst the ornaments are impersonations of the Four Seasons. On the top is a large crystal, as a pommel, surrounded by amethysts.—The bailiff’s official stick; it has a richly wrought silver mounting, and crystal head.—The mace and the whole of the corporation plate, amounting to 650 ounces, were sold by auction, 9th August, 1836, when the above-mentioned and some other objects were purchased by certain worthy and loyal citizens, who formed a local club or fraternity for their preservation, designated as “The Mace Society.” The municipal insignia are their property, and are annually committed to the charge of the civic authorities.—*The Mayor and Corporation.*

Two silver cups—“Of the gift of Ioane Barneham, Weeddowe, in Ianuarie, 1592.” The city arms are engraved upon them. The annual letter of the Assay-office (o) indicates that they were made in 1591. (See Mr. Morgan’s Tables, *Arch. Journal*, vol. x, p. 35.) Also a standing silver cup, “The gift of Mr. William Madgwick, 1654.” The assay mark shows that it was made in 1652. A covered tankard (year-letter B, and Britannia, date 1717); and six small octagonal salts (c and D, and Britannia, 1718, 1719).—*The Mace Society, Chichester.*

A silver mace, parcel-gilt, found in an old house in Chichester, where it had probably been secreted. It had been one of the smaller city maces. It terminates in a semi-globular head, around which is a crown, and within the crown the arms of James I within a garter. There were formerly four serjeants at mace amongst the municipal officials of Chichester. The mayor’s serjeant carried the great mace (still in use); and three small maces were carried by the bailiff’s serjeant, the portreeve’s, and the customer’s serjeants. This was one of them. Another, as it is believed, exists in private hands.—*Mr. Humphreys, Chichester.*





MUNICIPAL GLOBULAR LANTERN OF CHICHESTER.

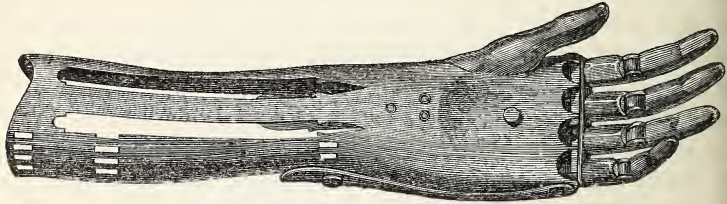
Ancient globular lantern, of horn set in a light frame of metal, ensigned with a royal crown, and carried on a pole; it is one of the state luminaries which accompanied the mayor at night through the streets of Chichester. This, which measures more than two feet in diameter, was the municipal moon, and followed in the procession; the sun was rather larger, and took the lead. In winter the sun and moon were in attendance at the gates of the choir, at the close of evening service, to escort the mayor through the nave on his accustomed visit to the bishop, at the palace adjoining the cathedral. Large horn lanterns of this fashion were carried in old times before the coaches of distinguished persons, when travelling at night, or returning from late festivities. Two "moons" are preserved at Knowle, which were thus used by the Earl of Dorset early in the seventeenth century, and other examples exist in old country houses.—*Mr. Mason, Chichester.*

Medieval Armour and Arms, &c.

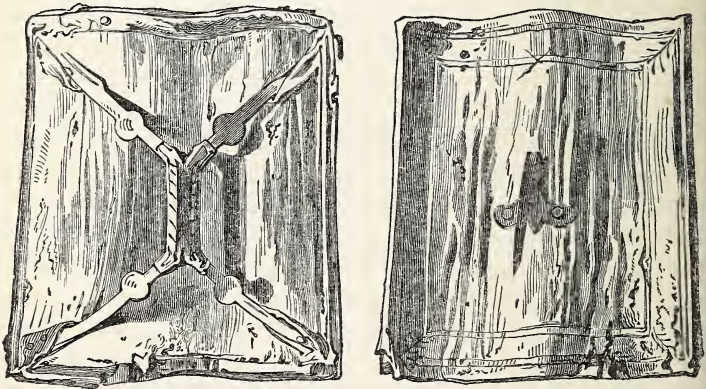
A spear-head of iron, found in the valley of St. Clair, where the victory of Crecy was won by the troops of Edward III over the army of Philip de Valois, August 26th, 1346. Given to Henry Cowen, Esq. 73d Regt. in 1815. Length, twelve inches; greatest breadth of blade, one inch and an eighth.—A miniature brass dag, sixteenth century, a toy for a child; length, three inches and three quarters.—An iron thumb-screw, said to be a relique of the Spanish Armada.—A small steel-rowelled spur, ingeniously contrived to be affixed to a shoe, by means of a small plate, fitting over the heel-leather, and a screw to make all tight.—Drawings of the ancient ordnance taken up by Messrs. Deane at Spithead in 1836;—a gun formed of iron bars, welded together, and secured by iron hoops; it was fixed in a solid bed of elm; length of the gun, nine feet six inches: it was loaded with a stone shot; also two brass guns from the wreck of the *Mary Rose*; one made in 1535, by Robert and John Owyn; and a 32-pounder from the wreck of the *Royal George*. These sketches were sent by Mr. James Powell, of Portsmouth, a few days after the discovery, and he stated that Government had ordered the immediate removal of the guns to London.—*Mr. F. W. Freeland.*

A long-skirted hauberk of chain-mail, found in the vaults of a castle near Inspruek, with several weapons, a *martel de fer*, &c. It has long sleeves, and the edges both of the sleeves and skirt are

finished with a row of brass rings. Every row of rings throughout is riveted and welded. At the neck is attached a flat brass ring, on which is stamped ✠ hans . . ., probably the name of the maker. It is wrought with remarkable skill, and is in perfect preservation. Date, fifteenth century.—An iron arm, of Italian workmanship,



date about 1420, and constructed with great ingenuity to supply the loss of the left hand. (See notices of other objects of this kind *Arch. Journal*, vol. x, p. 84.) An Italian fencer's target, of wood covered with red leather; it has a hook in front for suspension to



the guard of the sword. Date, sixteenth century. This is the *targa di pugno* of the Italian writers on the art of Defence. Dimensions, eleven inches by ten inches. A circular target, once the property of Edward Courtenay, created Earl of Devon by Mary in 1553. It has the original velvet lining, and bears the motto—*Ubi lapsus, quid feci*. An Italian saddle, sixteenth century, covered with red velvet, and a Mameluke saddle, with holsters, headstall, and breastplate of silver-gilt, red velvet housing, &c., and iron stirrups. Also a pair of pistols in the holsters, with the locks, barrels, and

rocks wholly covered with silver plate, the whole forming a splendid display of oriental equipment.—An ancient Turkish praying-carpet of velvet, richly embroidered with gold.—*The Hon. Robert Curzon, Esq., Parham Park.*

Iron arrow-heads, pheons, javelin-heads, and forked heads, probably for crossbow bolts; found in excavations at Cirencester.—*Professor Buckman.*

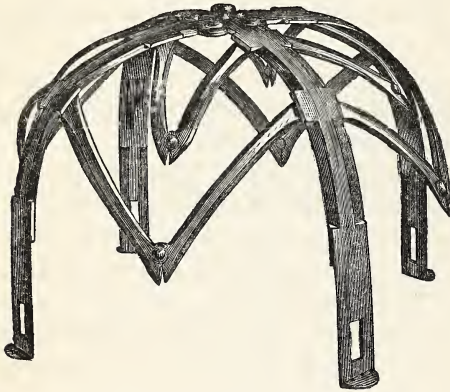
A *cap-à-pié* suit of armour of gigantic size, from the collection of the Graf Obiers von Barfus, in Rhenish Prussia. The breastplate globose, and has IHS MARIA engraved upon it; the gorget has a large chain engraved round it, and the tassets, which are each in the piece, are also engraved. The width round the shoulders of this suit is four feet two inches; the weight, 63 lb. Date about 1470.—A suit of knight's armour from Spain, with all the additional pieces for the tournament. The tilting helmet is screwed on to the breastplate, so as to render the head perfectly immoveable.—A circular steel shield, having a pistol in the centre, with a small opening over it. The pistol loads at the breech and fires with a matchlock. This was described as one of thirty-seven shields which were in the Tower of London in 1483, when Richard III caused an inventory of the stores to be taken. From the collection at Uplands, Hants.—*Mr. John Beardmore.*

Headpiece from the funeral achievement placed over the tomb of the first Lord Montague, in Cowdray Church, Sussex. He died in 1592. This helmet was thrown aside during the "restoration" of the church.—*Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart.*

Headpiece with triple-barred defence for the face; such as was worn by the hargobusiers in 1645. Compare Skelton's *Goodrich Court Armory*, pl. 42, figs. 4, 5.—A Spanish powder-flask, formed of the horn of an ox, on which is carved, with emblems of the Passion and other devices, the representation of a bull-fight. It is inscribed—ME ISO SEBASTIAN ROMERO. From the late Dr. Nott's collection.—A silver-mounted *couteau de chasse*, with handle of mother-o'-pearl.—*Mr. Charles Dorrien.*

Armour and arms of various periods, comprising two maces, *temp.* Henry VII, one embossed and engraved; a mace, sixteenth century, the head of open work, the handle spirally worked; and a *mazuelle*, *temp.* Edward VI. A ponderous headpiece from Florence, supposed to have been used for torture; and a curious *secretum*, or privy skullcap of steel, ingeniously hinged together, so as to fold up and

be carried about the person, ready for an emergency. (See woodcut.) Bridle-bits, spurs, several broad-swords, seventeenth century one of them with a flamboyant blade, from Old Woodstock House *temp.* Charles II; a hanger, or hunting-sword, *temp.* James I, the



blade etched, the hilt of oxidised steel fretted and studded with silver.—German hunting-hatche for brittling or cutting the stag. The blade etched on both sides, the subjects being the stag bay, speared by the hunter and a gentleman and lady conversing; with a German inscription, and the date 1675. (*Arch. Jour.* vol. viii, p. 93.) A powder

flask of hard wood, inlaid in circles and studs, with ivory and brass. A powder measure of oxidised steel, inlaid with silver. Purchased at Jaffa.—*Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith.*

Paintings, Works of Art, Topographical Drawings, Plans, &c.

Two early productions of Italian art, paintings in *tempera*, on panel—the Nativity, and the Presentation in the Temple. These are works of the Florentine school, early fifteenth century, and have been attributed to Luca Signorelli, who painted the Fall of the Angels, and other works, at Orvieto. Possibly they are modifications of the compositions of Gaddi.—*The Rev. H. Mitchell, Vicar of Bosham.*

Two ancient paintings from “the Queen’s Room,” Amberley Castle, Sussex, an ancient residence of the Bishops of Chichester, built by Bishop Rede about 1377. A large upper chamber or hall part of the buildings erected by Robert Sherborn, Bishop of Chichester 1508-36, displays some curious decorations of that time. On the upper panels of the wainscot were painted, in *tempera*, a series of female half-length figures in military costume, holding escutcheons. These paintings, supposed to represent the Sibyls, to be impersonations of certain foreign towns, &c., have been attributed to Theodore Bernardi, a painter of Amsterdam, who came

England, it is stated, in 1519, and painted two large pictures in Chichester Cathedral, as also the portraits of the bishops, &c. Ten of the figures at Amberley remain; the head-dresses, details of armour, &c., are very curious. One of these Amazons bears a bow and arrow. The escutchcons, of the form termed *à bouche*, are charged with the following bearings:—1. *Or*, a crowned lion rampant regardant, between three hearts. 2. *Arg.* a lion rampant *Sa. Gu.* three female heads. 4. *Gu.* three female heads, on a bordure *or*, twelve (?) hearts *gu.* 5. *Gu.* three female heads, impaling *or.* twelve billets *or.* 6. *Or*, a lion rampant parti *az.* and *gu.*, on an cutcheon over all, *gu.* three female heads. 7. *Az.* ten hawks' bills *or*, on a bordure *gu.*, eight (?) female heads. 8. *Gu.* three crowns *or.* On one of the panels are the initials R. S. in the spannels, probably for Robert Sherborn.—*The Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, by kind permission of the Bishop.*

An interesting portrait on panel, fifteenth century, representing a middle-aged lady, in picturesque costume, especially the head-dress, formed with numerous lappets over a coverchief; the barbers covers her chin; her gown is of crimson, her mantle of cloth of gold. Over the head is inscribed—**Elizabeth Roine De Bohesme.** This is probably Elizabeth, heiress of the Emperor Sigismond, King of Bohemia. She espoused, in 1422, the Emperor Albert, King of Bohemia in her right, and after his death she gave birth to Ladislaus, who succeeded as King of Bohemia. She died in 1447. The painting measures fourteen inches and a half by ten inches and a half.—*Mrs. Gilbert, The Palace, Chichester.*

Painting by Albert Durer. The Virgin and Infant Saviour; two angels on the wing above hold a rich crown over the head of the Virgin: a landscape fills the background. The subject thus stated was engraved by Durer; but the Virgin wears a coronal of flowers on her head, which does not occur in the painting. Purchased from the late Lord Mulgrave's Collection.—*Sir William Knighton, Bart.*

Portrait of a young lady, in remarkable costume, sixteenth century. She has a black silk *faille* with lace edging thrown over her head; a falling ruff, yellow-starched; her gown is white, with buds of black lace, and embroidered with pierced and flaming hearts, weeping eyes, coronets, &c. On panel, supposed to be by Sebastian Ricci, who resided some years in England. It was purchased at the entrance lodge to Halmaker Park, and probably had

belonged to the Countess of Derby, who resided there, and died in 1752.—*The Rev. Charles Alcock.*

Painting by an unknown artist, sixteenth century, representing the Court of Wards and Liveries, Lord Burghley presiding; he was master of the Court from the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth till his death, 1598. The Court was in Westminster Hall, behind the Court of Chancery; the precise position is well shown in Sandford's plan, given in the *Coronation of James II*, page 108. This curious memorial was engraved by Vertue in 1747, for the Society of Antiquaries, and given in *Vetusta Monum.*, vol. i, with a detailed description and account of the persons of note whose portraits occur in the picture. The costume and all the accessories are finished with much care: over Burghley's head appear the royal arms, with the dragon and greyhound as supporters. The painting is described as being executed on a large skin of parchment, nearly a yard square.—A small painting, said to represent Cromwell in his quarters the night before the battle of Naseby; he is in a buff coat and slouched hat, smoking and drinking. Supposed to have been painted by General Lambert, whose performances in art, especially in representing flowers, are mentioned by Walpole. He was a great encourager of art, and his son, John Lambert, painted portraits. It is possible that this little painting may be by his hand.—A remarkable miniature portrait of Charles II, in *gouache*, said to be by Cooper. Another portrait of the king, mounted on a tortoise shell snuff-box: it is executed in pencil (or pen and ink?) with extraordinary delicacy; and may be the work of Daenckarts, painter and engraver who produced several portraits of Charles I, especially one formerly at Strawberry Hill, in which the Court gardener appears presenting to the king the first pineapple grown in this country.—Portrait of Ninon de l'Enclos, probably after Mignard. Her name is written on the back, with the following note—“Donnée par elle même à Villarceaux son amant en 1664; âgée de 42 ans. Morte le 17 8bre, 1706, âgée de 90 ans 5 mois.”—Two engravings of the “Darnley Picture,” engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries: the original, found in the Castle of Aubigny in France, may still be seen at Goodwood, and a duplicate, not however identical in all particulars, is in the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle.¹⁰—*His Grace the Duke of Richmond.*

¹⁰ See Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, edit. Dallaway, vol. i, p. 305. The picture

is described in Mr. Hayley Mason's *Goodwood*, page 101.

Plan of the circular intrenchment on St. Roche's Hill, commonly called Rook's Hill, about a mile from Goodwood. This survey was made probably about 1700, and it shows the position of a ruined building of which the traces have nearly disappeared. The area of the camp is about five acres. See a representation of it by the late Mr. T. King, in Mason's *Goodwood*, p. 173.—*His Grace the Duke of Richmond*.

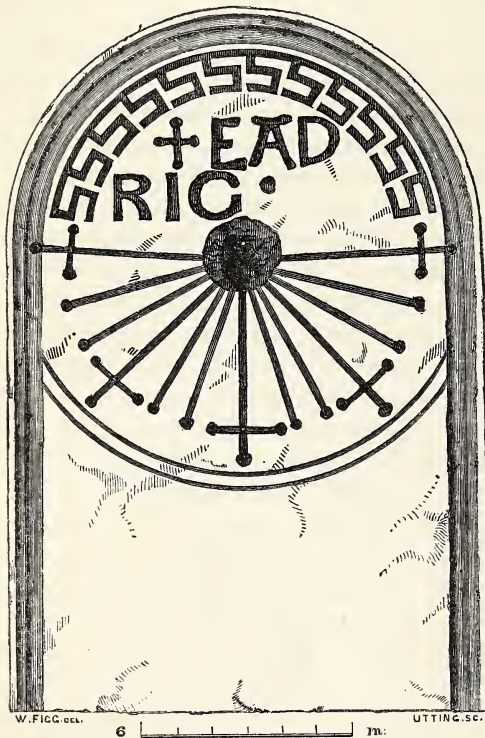
Plan of the circular intrenchment in Hayling Island, known as Amor-bury (area about seven acres and a half); from actual survey and measurement specially made on occasion of the meeting of the Institute. This fortress, which appears to have been noticed only in the *History of the Hundred of Bosmere*, privately printed, situated in a position very judiciously chosen, originally surrounded on three sides by tidal inlets, on the western side of the great estuary which forms Chichester Harbour. It is supposed to be a Saxon work.—*The Rev. C. Hardy, Vicar of Hayling*.

Coloured drawing, representing the tessellated pavement found in 1850 at Uplyme, Devon. The design comprises guilloches of blue, red, and white tesserae, lotus-leaves, and a central compartment of remarkable design, composed of four intersecting circles with a hexagon in the centre. See an account of the discovery, *Archæol. Journ.* vol. xi, p. 49.—*The Rev. G. Tucker, Rector of Lusbury*.

Unpublished engraving, representing the remains of one of the Roman gates of Chichester (REGNUM), from a sketch in the Burrell Collections, British Museum. A more finished drawing by Grimm exists in the Bodleian, amongst Gough's Collections,—“The east side of the west gate,” drawn 1782. Also an unpublished etching, three Roman inscriptions found at Chichester: one of them, found in a cellar in East Street, at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, is a tablet dedicated to Nero (figured in Camden, ed. Gough, vol. i, plate xv, p. 277); another, found in 1823 in North Street, is the lower portion of an altar dedicated by Lucullus, son of Amminus; the third is aotive tablet to Jupiter, dedicated by C. Sallustius Lucullus, propretor of Britain after the recall of Agricola, “pro salute Imp. Cæs. Imitiani Aug.”—*The Rev. B. R. Perkins*.

Eight coloured tracings of mural paintings discovered on the east wall of St. Olave's Church, Chichester, during repairs in 1851. The principal feature was a band of painting which comprised thirteen compartments, containing figures of saints, and in the centre the

Coronation of the Virgin. The figures measure about fifteen inches in height. These and other mural decorations found at the same time are represented in *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. V, page 213, with a detailed account of the discovery. The paintings may be assigned to the thirteenth century.—*Mr. Beatson.*



Drawing representing the vertical dial on the south side of Bishopstone Church, Sussex, placed over the so-called Saxon porch. It bears the name of EADRIC, possibly the maker. (See an account of the church *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. II, p. 272; and of the dial, *Arch. Journal*, vol. xi, p. 60.) Similar vertical dials of early date exist at Kirkdale, Yorkshire, and at the neighbouring church of Great Edstone. The latter is figured in Dr. Young's *Hist. of Whitby*, vol. i, p. 747, bears, like that at Bishopstone, the name of the maker.—*Mr. W. Figg, Lewes.*

Engraving by Basire from the painting of the Siege of Boulogne by Henry VIII, in 1544. Published by the Society of Antiquaries with four other engravings from historical paintings, all of which were at Cowdray, Sussex, and were destroyed by fire, 25 Sept. 1738.—Also a letter from Lord Montague, dated, Sept. 1784, giving the Society permission to copy the painting of the Procession of Edward VI, at Cowdray, but no other without leave.—*Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart.*

Two drawings showing the east and west ends of the choir of Chichester Cathedral, previously to the alterations made about 182

and before the painting was obliterated from the ceilings; also a view of the west end of the nave.—*Mr. Joseph Butler.*

Plan of the conventual church and buildings of Beaulieu Abbey, Hampshire, showing the results of recent excavations.—*The Rev. F. Baker.*

Drawing of a sculptured tablet found in 1844 under the pavement at Rustington Church, Sussex, by the Vicar, the Rev. J. C. Green. The design, much defaced, appears to have been a crucifix. To one limb of the cross is suspended a scourge, to the other a rod; on theexter side was a female figure kneeling at a desk, with three children behind her; on the other side, a man in armour and a tabard, with his sons behind him. Date, sixteenth century; dimensions, two feet eight inches by two feet four inches. It may be a memorial of one of the Dawtreay family (De Alta Ripa), who held the manor of Preston in the parish of Rustington.—*Miss Annalan G. Atkyns.*

View of Chichester Cross, a painting executed about 1790 by William Pether, the skilful mezzotinto engraver, who appears to have been in some manner connected with Chichester, or to have pursued his art there. In 1765 he painted and engraved the portraits of the three brothers Smith, painters of considerable note, natives of Chichester.—*Mr. H. W. Dudden, Chichester.*

Model of Chichester Cross.—*Mr. H. W. Freeland.*

Coloured drawing by the late Thomas King, a talented artist and antiquary of Chichester, representing the mural painting in the Bishop's Chapel at Chichester, discovered in 1829. The subject is the Virgin and infant Saviour, a work of the thirteenth century. An engraving was published by Mr. King.¹¹—*Mr. T. Wilmshurst, Chichester.*

Fifteen drawings, representing examples of domestic architecture in Sussex. They comprised views of Brambletye House, and of the vaults; Paxhill, in the parish of Lindfield, the ancient residence of the Board family (*Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. VI, p. 197); Wakehurst Place, built by Sir Edward Culpeper, 1590, and its picturesque wall; Gravetye House; Bolebroke, the residence of the Sackvilles, and originally the seat of the Dalyngrudges, it is one of the earliest brick buildings in the county; Laughton Place, built 1534, a remarkable example of brickwork (described, *Sussex Arch. Collections,*

¹¹ This and other valuable antiquarian plates by the late Thomas King were purchased by Mr. Hayley Mason, of Chi-

chester, from whom impressions may be obtained.

vol. VII, p. 64) ; Slaugham Place, the seat of the Covert family; and East Mascalls, in the parish of Lindfield.—*Mrs. Davies.*

Three water-colour drawings, representing Wakehurst Place and Slaugham Place, Sussex.—*Mrs. Blaauw.*

Portfolio of drawings, illustrative of Sussex topography and antiquities:—Roman towers and remains excavated at Pevensey Castle Roman villa discovered at Eastbourne; architectural subjects ancient houses, &c. at Hastings; great hall, refectory, crypt, & Battle Abbey; Battle Church, its mural paintings and architectural features; Steyning, Wiston Hall, Cowdray and its mural paintings Hurstmonceaux Castle, Shulbred Priory, and mural paintings; also numerous ancient remains found during the rebuilding of London Bridge.—*Mr. W. H. Brooke.*

Model of the ancient palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury Mayfield Place, Sussex. It represents a section of the buildings showing the “Queen’s Chamber,” and more modern portions of the residence, wherein Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Thomas Gresham. This model was cut with a knife from a solid slab of oak and was the work of several years. Although not to be regarded a minutely accurate, it is not without interest, having been executed on the spot some years since, and the progress of decay having advanced rapidly since that time. See *Arch. Journ.* vol. x, p. 76 and the account of Mayfield, *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. II, p. 221.—*Mr. H. Green, Knutsford.*

Illuminated MS. Horæ, fifteenth century, French art.—Woodcuts of the sixteenth century, representing achievements of the Emperor Maximilian.—Maps of the counties of England and Wales, by Christopher Saxton, dated 1575-79; the latter date occurs on the title with a curious portrait of Elizabeth, to whom the work seems to have been dedicated.—*Sir J. C. Clarke-Jervoise, Bart.*

Three illuminated service books, fourteenth century, from Gordon Castle. A MS. French poem, fourteenth century, “*Le Songe du Pelerinage de Vie Humaine*,” with numerous outline drawings executed with the pen, and of curious character. A fine copy of the ichnographies, “*Urbium precipuarum totius mundi*,” &c., by George Braun, presented by Henry Ranzovius in 1590 to James VI, King of Scots. The costumes introduced on the plates are interesting; amongst the views valuable to the English antiquary is that of Canterbury.—*The Duke of Richmond.*

Coloured tracing from a mural painting discovered in St. John’s

church, Winchester. It represents St. Francis. Figured, *Journal Arch. Assoc.*, vol. ix, p. 8.—Painted glass of Early English character from the same church, sent by permission of the incumbent and churchwardens.—*The Rev. W. H. Gunner.*

Drawing of a singular cruciform ornament, inlaid on the oak communion-table at Keston, Kent.—*The Rev. C. Hardy.*

Four small paintings relating to legends of the Virgin, and miraculous interpositions. Possibly executed in Spain, or in South America. Described as from Malling Abbey, Kent. Their date is later than the Reformation.—*The Rev. H. J. Rush, Jun.*

An oval miniature, sixteenth century; a gentleman about thirty years of age; he appears in a richly trimmed shirt open at the neck; with his left hand he holds a jewelled medallion suspended to a chain round his neck. The whole background appears in flames.

A miniature, the portrait, as supposed, of Ferdinand II, Emperor of Germany, 1619.—A crystal reliquary, worn about the neck; it contains two miniatures—the Virgin on one side, St. Mary Magdalene on the other. Small reliques are set round the enamelled frame. French art. These objects were formerly, as supposed, in the possession of the Courtenay family at Powderham Castle.—*Mr. J. Courtenay Morland.*

Series of drawings illustrative of the ancient hunting-seat of the Emperor Frederic II, "Castel del Monte," near Ardrìa, in Apulia. See *Arch. Journ.* vol. xi, p. 65.—*The Hon. W. Fox Strangways.*

Matrices and Impressions of Medieval Seals.

Collection of Sussex seals:—Casts of the seals of the Sussex Cinque Ports, which have been fully described by Mr. M. A. Lower, *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. I, page 14. (See the accompanying plates.)

No. 1. Common seal of the Port of Hastings. Obv. a ship, bearing banners of the royal arms and those of the ports, apparently running down an enemy's vessel, which is about to founder; a mailed head amidst the waves seems to be the representative of the discomfited crew. Rev., St. Michael overcoming the dragon.—No. 2. Rye. Obv. a ship with banners of the cross of St. George. Rev. a church within an embattled wall, probably St. Mary's, Rye: in the centre in a tower and spire, under which, as in a niche, appear the Virgin and infant Saviour. The legend is the angelical salutation.—No. 3. Safford. An eagle rising on the wing, with its head turned back. With this is used as a counterseal a matrix of much later date,

probably made in 1544, when a charter was granted by Henry VIII. It displays a three-masted ship, and the legend, WITH SVTTONII. ET. CHYNGTON. Sutton and Chinting were townships within the jurisdiction of Seaford.—No. 4. Pevensey. Obv. a ship, a most curious example, nearly identical in its details with the seal of Winchelsea, but of rude execution. Rev. two ships, in one of them an episcopal figure, probably St. Nicholas, patron saint of mariners and of the church of Pevensey.—No. 5. Winchelsea. Obv. a ship. The counterseal is a very rich design, apparently representing a church; it is an arcade in which appear St. Giles (twice repeated) and the Martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury: the two chief churches in Winchelsea being dedicated to those saints. The counterseal now used is a modern imitation of the original, said to have been stolen during an electioneering squabble, and to be still retained by an inhabitant of Winchelsea. The figure here given has been engraved from an impression of the original. The legend is a Leonine distich—✠ EGIDIO: THOME: LAVDVM: PLEBS: CANTICA: P(RO)ME: NE: SIT: IN: ANGARIA GREX: SVVS: AMNE: VIA. The interpretation of these lines has been much discussed; see Mr. Lower's translation, *Sussex Coll.*, vol. I, p. 24. Also the seals of the chief officers of the five Sussex ports. (See plate.)—No. 6. The Mayor of Hastings, a seal of the times of Elizabeth, by whom the bailiff of that town was elevated to the mayoralty: it deserves notice that on this seal the arms of the ports are given incorrectly, the middle lion not being dimidiated; and the same error appears on the small modern seal actually used as the town seal.—No. 7. Rye. No. 8. The bailiff of Seaford; the eagle here again appears, but in more usual heraldic form.—No. 9. The Portreeve of Pevensey; the matrix is now in the possession of Inigo Thomas, Esq. The design is curious: upon a diapered ground are two ostrich feathers under a coronet, described by Mr. Lower as the badge of the duchy of Lancaster, Pevensey having been granted to John of Gaunt by Edward III in 1370. The seal is however of a later period. The legend deserves notice,—S: the custum. selle of. the. porte. of. Pevense. The letter S. here found in the place of an initial cross is probably to be referred to the livery of the Duke of Lancaster, the collar of SS.—No. 10. The Mayor of Winchelsea.—These seals had been imperfectly described, and a few of them engraved, by Boys, in his *History of Sandwich*.¹²—Seals of Lewes Priory (see

¹² Casts from any of these seals, as also those of the Kentish Cinque Ports, may be obtained from Mr. Ready, No. 2, St. Botolph's Lane, Cambridge.





Seal of Lewes Priory
A
B



Seal of Lewes Priory
A
B

J.H. Hurdis. Newick, Sussex. Oct. 1878

the accompanying plates), of which a full description is given by Mr. Blaauw in *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. II, p. 20:—No. 1. Common seal of the priory and convent. It had been imagined that the obverse, A., had been made fifty or sixty years later than the reverse, and that the design portrayed the grant by Richard II of the lordship of Lewes and patronage of the priory to Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, in 1397. This supposition however, to which an erroneous reading of the legend across the seal had given some countenance, namely, *Warionale* instead of *Martiriale decus*, seems to be incorrect.¹³ The two portions of the seal seem to be of the same date, the obverse representing the Martyrdom of St. Pancras, and in the tabernacle work above, Diocletian, who ordered him to be slain; the reverse displaying the patron saints of the priory, the Virgin, St. Peter, St. Pancras, and St. Paul. As a valuable supplement to these Sussex seals, a plate is here given, engraved from drawings by Howlett, in the collection of the late Mr. Caley; representing, No. 2, the seal of John (Gain or de Janitura?) prior of Lewes in 1343; No. 3, the seal and counterseal of Stephen, prior in 1218;¹⁴ and No. 4, the more ancient conventual seal, representing the Martyrdom of St. Pancras.—*Mr. R. Ready.*

The upper moiety of a brass seal of Boxgrave Priory, Sussex, preserved amongst the muniments at Goodwood, as part of the evidences relating to the lands once belonging to that monastery, and now in the possession of the Duke of Richmond. The seal, of pointed oval form, represented the Virgin seated with the infant Saviour; a star of six points appears on each side of the figure, of which the upper part remains. There is no canopy, nor any other ornament in the field of the seal. The following letters of the legend remain: ✠ SIGILL' : SA,—and the termination of the name of the Priory—GRAVA: The matrix is neatly bisected, and the edge carefully polished off. It might be supposed that some division of the possessions of the religious house took place after the Dissolution, and that a moiety of the seal accompanied either series of title-deeds. The seal is of larger dimensions, and wholly different to that of which an impression is preserved at Carlton Ride, attached to a conventual lease, 24 Henry VIII.¹⁵—Matrix of pewter or

¹³ *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. III, p. 202. Compare the criticisms in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xxxii, n. s. p. 503.

¹⁴ In *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. II, p. 19, it was proposed to read on the counter-

seal, *Stephani de lizi*, and the *fleur de lys* was considered allusive to his name, *de Lis*. The name may, however be read—*Hzzi*, for *Herzi* or *Hercy*.

¹⁵ *Monast. Angl.* edit. *Caley*, vol. v,

mixed white metal, the seal of Alexander Gordon, third Earl of Huntley, 1501; he commanded the left wing at Flodden, and died in 1523. The seal, of rude design, bears the following arms:—Quarterly, 1, Gordon; 2, Badenoch; 3, Seton; 4, Fraser. Crest



a stag's head; supporters, two greyhounds. (See woodcut.) It is said that this seal had been found in a moor in the south of Scotland, where one of the Gordons was slain. (See a more full account, and notices of other seals of this earl, *Arch. Journal*, vol. x, p.336.)—Brass seal of the burgh of Aberdeen, the armorial bearings of the burgh, three towers within a double tressure

flory and counter-flory. On a scroll above the shield is the motto, —BON. ACCORD. Supporters, two tigers (?) couè. The execution indicates a late date. Diameter, nearly one inch and a half. The ancient seals of the burgh, bearing the date when they were made, A.D. 1430, are engraved in Laing's *Catalogue of Scottish Seals*, plate xxix, p. 208.—Seven seals of the Gordon family, good examples of the art of the last century.—*His Grace the Duke of Richmond*.

Impression from the seal of the sub-dean of Chichester. The matrix, which is of brass, was found, about the year 1840, in a field between the two parishes of Cholderton and Newton Toney, Wilts, on the borders of Hampshire, forty or fifty miles from Chichester. The adjoining parish of Ampport, Hants, is a living belonging to the chapter of Chichester. The most populous parish in Chichester, in which also the Close is situated, is that of St. Peter the Great, or the Sub-deanery, and until a recent time the north transept of the cathedral was used as the parish church. The living is a vicarage, the vicar being designated the sub-dean. In the cathedrals of Lincoln, Exeter, and Salisbury, the sub-deans have estates held of

p. 643. The fine matrices of the seal of Boxgrave, figured *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii, p. 375, are now in the British Museum.

It is stated that they were found in an earthen vessel in Bonner's Fields, Hackney. *Minutes Soc. Antiqu.*, vol i, p. 101.

them, as of other dignitaries, and a similar privilege appears originally to have belonged to the sub-deanery of Chichester. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Henry VIII, vol. i, p. 296*, the “Firma parochie sub-diaconatus Cicestr.” may be found, giving a description of the lands and the amount of rental. The seal, of pointed oval form, measures one inch and a quarter by four-fifths of an inch; it bears the legend, *s’ SVBDECANI CICESTRIE. In the upper part appears a demi-figure of St. Peter, the patron saint of the cathedral; and below is a demi-figure of an ecclesiastic, whose hands are raised in supplication. The matrix is in the possession of the Rev. Thomas Mozley, who was rector of Cholderton at the time of its discovery.



Impression from the seal of James I, for writs of the Court of Common Pleas (pro Brevibus coram Justiciariis). Dark brown wax.—Impression from the seal of Richard Montague, Bishop of Chichester 1628, translated to Norwich in 1638; pointed oval; it displays a figure in armour of pseudo-classical character, bearing an oval shield charged with a lion rampant, not his heraldic bearing. ✠ SIGILLVM. RICARDI. MOVNTAGV. EPISCOPI. CICESTRIN. The matrix was found amongst old metal.—*The Chichester Philological Society.*

Silver matrix of the town seal of Chichester: it is of pointed oval form; the device is an eagle with wings raised and holding a *fleur-de-lis* in its beak. In the field is a flaming star of eight rays.—SIGILLVM. CIVIVM. CICESTRIE. Fourteenth century.¹⁶—Oval silver seal of St. Mary’s Hospital, Chichester; an escutcheon of the arms of the city (*Arg. guttée de poix, on a chief indented gules a lion passant guardant or.*) *THE SEALE. OF. THE. WARDENS. OF. THE. HOSPITAL. OF. ST. MARIES. IN. CHICHESTRE. On the reverse there is a handle, and the arms of Chichester, as before, engraved with the name—Gulielmus Stamper Maior, Anno Domini 1657. Dimensions, three inches by two inches and a quarter.—There is also a more modern seal of the city, of which an impression was exhibited: the matrix is circular; diameter three inches and quarter; the device is an embattled gateway, with three turrets; the portcullis appears in the gate, and over it an escutcheon of the city arms, as before:

Of this and other seals of Chichester, King, of which impressions may be purchased from Mr. W. Hayley Mason.

—SIGILLVM : COMMVNE : CIVITATIS : CICESTRIE :—*The Town Clerk Chichester.*



The silver matrix of the seal of St Mary's Hospital, Chichester, established by Pat. 13 Hen. III, 1229. Originally there had been a convent of nuns there founded in 1158. See notices of the hospital and the buildings now existing, *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. II, p. 1. The seal represents the Virgin enthroned, holding the infant Saviour. ✠ SIGILL. HOSPITALIS S'CE MARIE CICESTRIE. Date thirteenth century. It is preserved in a small round silver clamped pyx, to which a chain is attached. This box seems to be of considerable antiquity, and of some unknown medieval manufacture, bearing resemblance to some kinds of Japanese oriental work.—*The Rev. J. Hutchinson Master of St. Mary's Hospital.*

Impression from the seal of Laurence Pay, Archdeacon of Chichester 1635. A pointed oval seal. In the upper part is an arm issuing from clouds and grasping a cross *fleur de lys*; underneath is a scroll, inscribed—TENEQ. NON. DIMITTAM., and a shield of arms. Legend round the margin,—SIGILLVM. LAVRENCII. PAY ARCHIDIACONI. CICESTREN.—*Mr. Robert Elliot, Chichester.*

Impression from the seal of a hospital at New Shoreham, Sussex pointed oval, the device is the Crucifix, rudely designed, beneath is a Catherine wheel. Engraved *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1736. ✠ THE SEAL. OF. O^R. SAVIOVR. IESVS. CHRIST. OF. THE. OSPITAL. OF. SHORAM IN SVSSEX. No other trace of this foundation has been noticed there was a hospital of St. James at Shoreham.—*Mr. A. W. Franks.*

Brass matrix, fifteenth century, used as the seal of the Peculia of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Chichester, for probates, marriage licenses, &c. It is of pointed oval form, measuring three inches by two inches. It is remarkable that the seal appropriate from time immemorial to this purpose should prove to be that of some bishop, unknown, possibly a suffragan. In the centre appear The Virgin enthroned, with St. Peter and St. Paul: in the shrine

work over her head is a demi-figure with mitre and crosier, the hand raised in benediction; and below is a like demi-figure, the hands joined in supplication. On the dexter side of this last is an escutcheon charged with two keys in saltire; and on the sinister side an escutcheon with three hands:—*Sigillum Roberti ep'i. astensis.* (?) The name of the see has not been deciphered: it may be read, *Valtencis* or *Pascensis*. It has been suggested that the seal may have been used by Robert *Episcopus Gradensis*, who occurs amongst the *horepiscopi*, suffragans of Norwich, 1426-46, in Wharton's list.—*Mr. E. W. Johnson, Chapter Clerk.*

Impression from the official seal of the Peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lewes. Pointed oval, sixteenth century. The device is an angel, seen full face, wings upraised; under the feet are the words—FIAT IVSTITIA, and over the head—RVAT CÆLVM. Round the margin—SIGIL. FRAN. RINGSTED. LL. BACC. PECV. IVR. ANT. IN. COMIT. SVSSEX. COMISS.—*Mr. W. Figg, F.S.A., Lewes.*

The original matrix of the conventual seal of Southwick Priory, Wiltshire, the most complicated and remarkable example of its class in this country. Its curious construction and the mode of adapting the various parts of the matrix have been explained by Sir F. Madden, with representations of every part, *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii, p. 374. It has been preserved with the title-deeds relating to the lands formerly possessed by the monastery.—*Mr. J. Bonham Carter.*

Sulphur casts, chiefly from personal seals, part of the large collections formed by the late Mr. Caley. Amongst them are the privy seal of Philippa, Queen of England, described as from the matrix; seals of Richard, Earl of Arundel, 45 Edw. III; Humphrey, Earl of Hereford, 45 Edw. III; Henry Percy, 45 Edw. III; Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, 9 Henry V; Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Admiral of England, from a matrix in possession of Rev. James Parkyn, Bampton, Devon; and the first great seal of Henry VIII, being the same which had been used *t.* Henry VII, with a distinctive addition. Also original impressions of the great seals of Henry III and Henry IV.—*Mr. R. A. C. Austen.*

Brass matrix of the seal of Richard Clitherowe, admiral for the west coasts, appointed 7 Henry IV, 1406. Purchased from the Strawberry Hill collection. Walpole's *Description of Strawberry Hill*, page 65.—*The Rev. Dr. Bliss.*

A small steel seal, engraved by Simon. The impress is the severed head of Sir Harry Vane, beheaded June 14, 1662.—*Mr. J. Anderson.*

Impression from an hexagonal seal, taken from one in the Museum at Hastings; it is not known where the matrix exists. (See wood cut.) It is supposed to have been the seal of Lady Jane Grey hastily made during the short period from her succession being proclaimed, July 10, 1553, until she abandoned the title of Queen, July 20. Under an archaic crown between G.D., the initials of her husband Lord Guildford Dudley, are two escutcheons—one of the royal arms, the other charged with two animals grappling a ragged staff, possibly the cognizance of the Dudleys. Compare the device of John Dudley, carved in the Tower of



London, where he was imprisoned; *Archæologia*, vol. xiii, pl. ii, p. 69. See Mr. Lower's observations on this seal, *Sussex Arch. Col.* vol. IV, p. 313.—*Mr. Albert Way.*



A silver ring found on the coast of Dorset, near Abbotsbury. The hoop is wreathed; the impression is a merchant's mark terminating in a cross. Below is a leopard's (?) face, on one side, and on the other the letter *i*. Date about 1450.—*The Hon. W. Fo*

Strangways.

Silver matrix, thirteenth century, found in the parish of Washingboro', near Lincoln. It bears an escutcheon of these arms,—a fess between two chevrons. SIGILLVM SECRETI. Brass matrix, the seal of Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby 1337, grandson of Edmund Crouchback, brother of Edward I. He was created Duke of Lancaster in 1351, and died in 1361. It was found on Lincoln Heath



(see woodcut); described *Arch. Jour* vol. x, p. 329. Small privy seal of brass, in form of an escutcheon, found at Quarrington, Lincolnshire. The impression is a lion leaping against a tree, behind which is a bird. On the chief are the words—FORT SV. Date fourteenth century. Brass seal found at Spalding, the intention of which has not been ascertained. In the center is a crowned head between two *fleur*

de lys, in base a lion passant. * S' : R : E : G : I : S : O : N : D : O :
Date, fourteenth century.—*The Rev. Edward Trollope.*

Impressions from seven matrices preserved in the Museum

Wisby, in the island of Gottland, in the Baltic. They comprise six large brass seals of guilds anciently existing in that town, which was a place of extensive commerce in medieval times. The seventh, a small personal seal of silver, being that of Brother Gerard of Gottland, of the Dominican order, was accidentally obtained in India by a Wisby trader, who received it in part payment for a weight of copper. These seals are described and figured, *Arch. Journ.* vol. xii, p. 256.—*The Rev. F. Spurrell.*

Four small brass matrices of seals, fourteenth century. A bird flying, * PRIVE SV. A ship, the mainsail furled, s': WILLELMI : ROWE. A *fleur de lys*, ✠ CREDE FERENTI. A bird with a branch in the beak, * SVM SINE DOLO. Also a seal of the fifteenth century, two birds on a foliated stem.—Impressions from the great seals of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, George II, and George III; seal of the Court of Augmentations, *temp.* Henry VIII, and Exchequer seal, *temp.* Elizabeth. Impression of the seal of the Nabob of Arcot, appended to a letter addressed to George III; it is on red wax, diameter five inches; there is no device, only an inscription in oriental character.—*Mr. H. W. Freeland.*

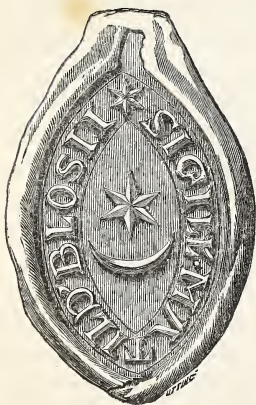
A small hexagonal brass seal, fourteenth century; the device a ship, with sail furled,—✠ s' GVILL' COITEREL. Obtained at Gillingham, Kent.—Brass signet rings, fifteenth century: one of them with a merchant's mark; on another are the initials R.M. united by a true-love knot. Impressions of the seal of Henry IV for writs of the Court of Common Pleas, "pro brevibus coram justiciariis;" on green wax; of the official seal of the bailiffs of Romney Marsh; the device is a church, and beneath is a blank escutcheon. Legend ROMNY. MARSH. Engraved in Boys' *Hist. of Sandwich*, plate of seals at p. 806, fig. 7. The matrix, described as of ivory, is stated to be lost.—Also an impression from a round matrix, found in 1806 at Gillingham, three feet deep, in forming the Military Canal. It bears an escutcheon charged with four fusils in fesse, and between their points, both in chief and in base, are three bezants.—* s. DES. CONTRAZ: M: G: DECHEVEIGNE. Fourteenth century. This is the bearing of a family in Brittany, thus given by Palliot—"Cheveigné de Bretagne, de sable à quatre fusées mise en fasce d'or, accompagnées de six besans de mesme." *Science des Armoiries*, p. 677.—*Mr. William Hills, Museum, Chichester.*

Iron matrix, a seal of one of the Dukes of Richmond and Lennox. The shield is surrounded by a garter. It has not been ascertained

whether it were the seal of Lodovick Stuart, created Duke of Richmond in 1623; James Stuart, created duke in 1641, or Charles Stuart, who died in 1672. All of these were knights of the Garter. The seal is oval; quarterly, 1 and 4, Aubigny; 2 and 3, Stuart of Darnley; on a surtout Lennox. Without crest or supporters; a ducal coronet is placed above the garter.—*Mr. A. W. Franks.*



Leaden matrix, found during repairs of Stockbury Church, Kent: date thirteenth century. The device is a flower or star. (See woodcut.) * s'ELIE FILII WILLELMI PARWIKINI. (Noticed more fully in *Arch. Journal*, vol. x, p. 327.—*Mr. R. Hussey.*



Impression from a leaden seal, of pointed oval form, found in 1851 near the northern entrance of the Roman enclosure at Pevensey Castle. The device is a crescent and star; the legend * SIGILLI MATILDE BLOSI. It has not been ascertained whether she was of the same family as Stephen de Blos, who occurs early in the thirteenth century as a trader to Pevensey *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. V, p. 205.—*Mr. Mark Antony Lower, F.S.A.*

Impression from a seal found on the site of the Cistercian monastery of Pipewell Northamptonshire. It is of pointed oval form; the device is a fleur de lys.—† s' WILL'I. CVITEVOL' DE PIST. The last word uncertain.—*Mr. Edward Richardson.*

Impression from a brass matrix found in the parish of Amberley Sussex, and now in the possession of Mr. W. Duke, at Chichester. It bears an escutcheon of these arms,—on a bend a mullet pierced over the shield a helm with a plume of five feathers as a crest. Supporters, two wodewoses or wild men.—*S. iohan garnon.* Date, fifteenth century.—*The Rev. G. A. Clarkson, Vicar of Amberley.*

Autograph Letters, Original Documents, &c.

Collection of royal autographs, comprising letters of Mary Queen of Scots, James, I, Charles I, Charles II, James II and his Queen,

Queen Anne, and correspondence on affairs of state, chiefly in the earlier part of the last century; a contemporary narrative of the riotous riots in Edinburgh, and miscellaneous historical papers from Gordon Castle. A curious letter from Voltaire to the Duke of Richmond, in English, alluding to his having sent a presentation copy of his *History of Sweden*, and introducing his old friend M. Tiriot to the Duke. An autograph bill and receipt, by Angelica Kauffman, for pictures painted for the Duke of Gordon—Ulysses and Calypso, 84; Venus, £26. 5s.; a portrait of the Duke, &c.—*His Grace the Duke of Richmond*.

Collection of royal autographs, comprising autograph letters of Henry VIII, King of England; Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Charles I, the Emperor Charles V; John, King of France, written during his captivity in England (1356-1360; this letter is only signed by the king); Francis I, Henry III, Henry IV, and Louis XIV, kings of France, and Catherine de Medicis. The letter of Henry VIII, addressed to Anne Boleyn, was formerly, it is believed, in the collection at the Vatican; it was published, but imperfectly, in the *Carleian Miscellany*, vol. iii, p. 60. The letter of John King of France is an autograph of the greatest rarity, none being preserved in the National Collections, either in France or England. It is addressed to his son Charles, Duke of Normandy, who succeeded as Charles VI, and relates to "nostre amé et feal chevalier secretaire maistre Pierre de Labatut.—Donné á Windesores le xxvj. jour de Novembre." Froissart relates, that about July 1357, the captive king and his suite were established at Windsor, and had liberty to hunt and take his pleasure there. The period of his residence at Windsor is not known. In 1395 the King was imprisoned in Hertford Castle, and removed thence to Somerton, Lincolnshire. See the observations by M. Douët-d'Arcq, in his notes on the Roll of Expenses of King John, *Comptes de l'Argenterie des Rois de France*, 279.—*Mr. P. O'Callaghan*.

Three documents:—The duplicate copy of a grant by Henry VIII, of the manors of Kingston and Wyke, Sussex, late part of the possession of Tewksbury Abbey, to Robert Palmer, merchant of London. Dated 20 Oct. 32 Henry VIII (1540).—Probate of the will of Allan Wyatt, of Houghton, Sussex, yeoman, Jan. 6, 1593.—The Earl of Arundel and Surrey to Richard Evelyn, Esq.:—"Defeazance of a bargain and sale inrolled in Canc. of the moiety of the manors of Beeching and Brightelmstone in Sussex." 15 Dec. 24 Car. I,

1648. Signed by the Earl, Sir Richard Onslow, and Sir William Playters.—*Mr. H. W. Freeland.*

The will of Sir David Owen, natural son of Owen Tudor, who married Queen Catherine, the widow of Henry V. A parchment roll of four sheets and a half, signed on each sheet by the testator and dated 20 Feb. 1529. There are numerous interlineations and erasures, and it appears to have been superseded by a will of later date (proved 13 May, 1542), of which a copy exists at Doctors Commons. Sir David married the heiress of Cowdray, Mary daughter and coheiress of Sir John Bohun, of Midhurst, and dwelt long in Sussex. His tomb and effigy exist in Easeborne Church *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. VII, p. 22, where this will is published at length.—Book of Orders and Rules established by Anthony, second Viscount Montague of Cowdray, for the better direction and governance of his household, with the duties of his officers and servants. Dated 1595. This remarkable illustration of domestic manners in old times has been edited by Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart., for the *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. VII, p. 272. These valuable documents were probably saved from the fire at Cowdray, 25 Sept. 1793.—*Mr. Alexander Brown, Easeborne Priory.*

Two parish registers, being those of Hayling Northwood, in the Island of Hayling, Hants; one of the volumes comprises the period from 1571 to 1649, the other from 1653 to 1723.—*The Rev. Charles Hardy, Vicar of Hayling.*

Original application, signed by Charles I, addressed to William Knight, of Streete, Hampshire, demanding subsidy money to the amount of £20 by way of loan, "or the value thereof in plate toucht plate at five shillings, untoucht plate at foure shillings foure pence, *per ounce.*" Given at the Court at Oxford, 14 Feb. 1643, by the advice of the members of both Houses assembled at Oxford.—*The Hampshire Museum, Winchester.*

Blank commission from Prince Charles, as Captain-General of the Forces, to levy a regiment of foot in Sussex, nominating the bearer Colonel of the same; dated 24th Charles I, the last of his reign. It bears the autograph of the Prince.—*The Earl of Sheffield.*

County Roll or Register of the Gentry and Magistrates of Sussex who took the oath of allegiance to the House of Hanover on the accession of George II, in 1427. It is remarkable that some persons of note in the county make their cross marks, at the side of which the names are recorded.—*Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart.*

Arabic MS. the Life of Mahomet, a MS. written at Medina, and "Makamat el Hariri;" the Koran, a fine specimen of Russian typography; the Confession of Augsburgh, 1549, with notes in the handwriting of Melancthon, and a woodcut portrait of Frederic of Saxony; Luther's Translation of the New Testament, printed in his lifetime by Hans Lufft at Wittenberg; also a volume of fac-similes of autographs of the Reformers.—*Mr. H. W. Freeland.*

Sepulchral Brasses, Pavement Tiles, Architectural Ornaments.

Collection of rubbings from sepulchral brasses (effigies) existing in Hampshire. The memorials of this kind in that county are comparatively little known, and have been carefully collected by Mr. R. Ubsdell, of Portsmouth, who has also met with many inscriptions on metal, without effigies. Raubin Brocas, and his sister Margaret, date about 1325, Sherbourn.—Two male effigies, date about 1325, King's Sombourne.—John de Campeden, 1382, St. Cross, Winchester; also a priest, unknown, and Thomas Lawne, 1418.—Thomas Ailward, 1413, Havant.—Robert Warham and Elizabeth his wife, 1487, Church Oakley; the parents of Archbishop Warham.—Bernard Brocas, 1483; Sir John Brocas, 1492, Sherbourn.—A gentleman and his wife, date about 1470; an effigy in armour, with six children, 1500; a female figure with eight children; an effigy in civil costume, *t.* Hen. VIII; and Margareta Pe, 1636, a corpse shrouded, Odiham.—Richard Carter and his wife Alys, 1529, Bramley.—John White, Esq., in armour, 1548, and Keryne his wife, 1567, Southwick.—A female effigy, with three children, Alton.—Raffe Smalpage, 1558, Warblington.—*Mr. R. H. Ubsdell.*

Rubbing from a sepulchral slab in Playden Church, near Rye, Sussex. The casks, with the crossed mash-stick and fork which appear upon it, indicate that it is the memorial of a brewer; and the inscription in Flemish has been read thus,—*Hier is begravē Cornelis Zoetmanns bidt voer de ziele; i.e., "Here is interred Cornelius Zoetmann, pray for the soul."* The same formula requesting prayers for the dead occurs on tombs at Bruges and other Belgian towns. Date, fifteenth century. Mr. Nesbitt brought before the Archaeological Institute, in 1850, this and another Flemish slab in All Saints' Church, Hastings, and observed that the material is a hard blue-grey marble, not the common Sussex marble, but the coniferous limestone of the hills near Liège, and of the banks of

the Meuse. This evidence of importation of sepulchral slabs from Flanders deserves notice. (*Arch. Journal*, vol. vii, p. 189.)—*Mr. Mark Antony Lower, F.S.A.*

Rubbing in colours from the brass of Richard Wantele, near the east end of the south aisle in Amberley Church, Sussex. He died in 1424. The arms on the tabard—*Vert*, three lions faces *Arg.*, have been described as enamelled, but the colour appears to be some hard paste, not vitrified. Engraved by Stothard, *Monum. Effigies*, p. 88.—*The Rev. G. A. Clarkson.*

Three decorative pavement tiles, examples of French manufacture early in the sixteenth century, and supposed to have been made at Neufchâtel, in Normandy. They occur frequently at Rouen and other parts of that province, but are very rare in England. The designs are impressed on the clay, which is very compact and well burnt; a bright transparent coloured glaze, of which numerous varieties occur in France, was laid over the work, and, the colour appearing more full and dark in the hollows, shows the design very effectively. These tiles are of *Renaissance* character; they were found on the site of an old mansion at Keymer, in the parish of Maresfield, Sussex. (Presented to the British Museum.)—*The Rev. E. Turner.*

Decorative pavement tile, of the same French manufacture. It had formed part of the pavement near the altar in Hurst Pierpoint Church.—*The Rev. Carey Borrer.*

Inscribed pavement tile, the design in slight relief, found in the Church of Beachamwell, Norfolk. Probably manufactured at Bawsey, near Lynn. It bears the inscription, + Orate pro anima Nich'i de Stowe, vicarii. Nicholas de Stowe was vicar of Snettisham, Norfolk, in 1350, and it is probable that the tiles were originally

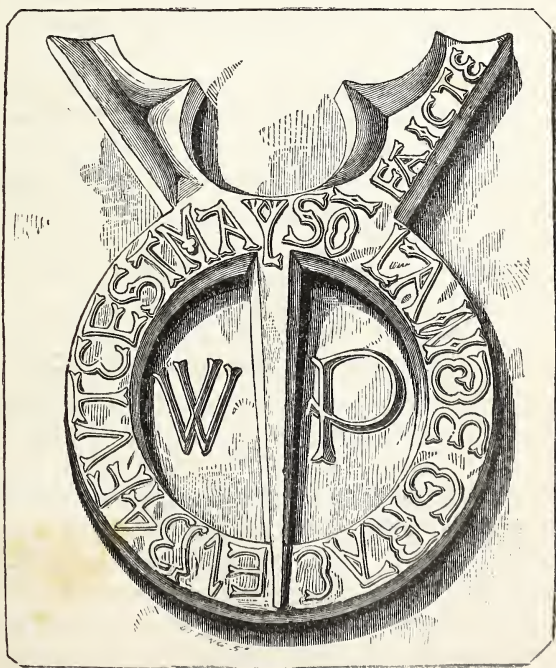


fabricated to form a memorial in the pavement of the church where he was interred. Similar tiles have been found at North Creake, Stanhoe, and Castle Acre. See a notice by the Rev. J. Lee Warner, *Norfolk Arch.* vol. i, page 373.—*Mr. A. W. Franks.*

Ten decorative pavement tiles, from Salcey Church, Sussex. Date, fourteenth century. Amongst the designs are a *fleur de lys*, the Christian emblem of a fish, the foot and goose, also some heraldic bearings, a checky coat (Warren?), and a tile of elaborate work charged with four escutcheons—1, Checky

, Fretty, probably the coat of Etchingham; 3, three bars, in chief three escallops (Bayous ?), a coat which occurs with those of Etchingham and Colepeper on the west porch of Salehurst Church, and amongst the remains of Robertsbridge Abbey, in that parish; three chevrons, Lewknor.—*The Rev. J. G. Wrench, LL.D., Vicar of Salehurst.*

A decorative brick, probably of Flemish manufacture, with the head of the Emperor Charles V in profile, moulded in high relief; was found in 1809, with several others, in pulling down the party wall of some old houses in Tower Street, London. See a notice of another piece of moulded terra-cotta, with the head of Charles V, found in London, *Arch. Journ.* vol. xi, p. 286.—*Mr. T. Hart, Reigate.* Casts from decorative brickwork at Laughton Place, Sussex, rebuilt by Sir William Pelham in 1534. An account of this curious mansion is given, *Sussex Arch. Coll.* vol. VII, p. 228. A complete model of one of the windows was exhibited, and a cast from a block of glazed brick, bearing the Pelham badge of the buckle and the date of the building.—*Mr. Blaauw.*



The collections which have been described were, by the kind permission of the Council of the Chichester Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute, arranged in their great Meeting Room, at the Museum in South Street. An extensive collection of rubbings from sepulchral brasses and incised slabs existing in Germany, Poland, France, and Belgium, the result of the indefatigable research of Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, having been kindly brought for exhibition, for which, owing to their large dimensions, space was inadequate, a supplementary Museum was formed, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation, at the Guildhall in the Priory Park, the ancient Chapel of the Grey Friars, founded in the reign of Hen. III, near the North Gate. In this building these interesting foreign brasses, of which the entire series had never before been exhibited, were arranged by Mr. Nesbitt, according to the following chronological list.

Sepulchral Brasses and Incised Slabs existing on the Continent.

- Bamberg*, in Bavaria; Cathedral.—Otho, Bishop of Bamberg, *ob.* 1192. Incised slab with an effigy, described *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 190.
- Laon*, in France; Temple Church.—A chaplain of the order of the Temple, *ob.* 1268. Incised slab, a cross flory without an effigy. Described *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 383.
- St. Quentin*, in France; Collegiate Church.—Dame Mehuis Patriote, *ob.* 1272. Incised slab with effigy. Described *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 383.
- Lübeck*, North Germany; Cathedral.—Burkhard, Bishop of Lübeck, *ob.* 1317. Brass plate, on which is represented also Bishop Johannes de Müll, *ob.* 1350. Described *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 294. A representation of this rich memorial of two prelates of the see of Lübeck is given by Dr. Deecke in his *Denkmalen der bildende Künste in Lübeck*, with engravings also of portions, full size.
- Meaux*, in France; Cathedral.—Jehan Rose, citizen of Meaux, *ob.* 1328, and his wife, *ob.* 1367. Described and figured *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 384. Incised slab, the effigies of white stone or alabaster inlaid on a dark-coloured stone.
- Schwerin*, in North Germany; Cathedral.—Ludolph von Bulow, Bishop of Schwerin, *ob.* 1339. Brass.

- Paderborn*, in Prussian Westphalia; Cathedral.—Bernhard von Lippe, Bishop of Paderborn, *ob.* 1340. Described *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 201. Brass.
- Schwerin*; Cathedral.—Heinrich von Bulow, Bishop of Schwerin, *ob.* 1347. Brass.
- Lübeck*; Cathedral.—Henry Bockholt, Bishop of Lübeck, *ob.* 1347. *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 202. Brass.
- Lübeck*; Cathedral. Johannes de Müll, Bishop of Lübeck, *ob.* 1350. (See the account of the brass of Bishop Burkhard, *ob.* 1317, *supra.*)
- Lübeck*; St. Mary's.—A burgher of Lübeck, *ob. circa* 1350. No inscription. Brass. *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 296.
- Paderborn*; Cathedral.—Henry Spiegel v. Dessenberg, Bishop of Paderborn, *ob.* 1380. *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 202. Brass.
- Paderborn*; Cathedral.—Robert or Rupert, son of Robert William, Duke of Jülich and Berg, Bishop of Paderborn, *ob.* 1394. *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 202. Brass.
- Bamberg*; Cathedral.—Lambert von Brunn, Bishop of Bamberg, *ob.* 1399. Figured *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 204. Brass, half-length effigy.
- Mecklenburg*.—Helena of Brunswick, second wife (in 1396) of Albert, Duke of Mecklenburg and King of Sweden, *ob. circa* 1400. *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 204. Brass.
- Posen*, Prussian Poland; Cathedral.—A canon of Posen, date earlier half of the fifteenth century. *Arch. Journ.* vol. x, p. 252. Brass.
- Bruges*, Belgium; Cathedral.—Maertin heere van der Kapelle, *ob.* 1442. *Arch. Journ.* vol. vii, p. 189. Brass, effigy in armour.
- Breslau*, Prussia; Cathedral.—Peter of Nowagh, Bishop of Breslau, *ob.* 1456. *Arch. Journ.* vol. xi, p. 170. Brass, partly in very low relief.
- Lübeck*, St. Katharine's Church.—John Luneborch, burgomaster, *ob.* 1461, commemorating also another person of the same name, who died in 1474. One effigy only. *Arch. Journ.* vol. x, p. 169. Brass.
- Bamberg*, Cathedral.—George, Count of Löwenstein, canon of Bamberg, *ob.* 1464. *Arch. Journ.* vol. x, p. 168. Brass.
- Meissen*, Saxony; Cathedral.—Frederick the Quiet, Duke of Saxony, *ob.* 1464. *Arch. Journ.* vol. x, p. 168. Brass.
- Naumburg*, Saxony; Cathedral.—Theoderic von Buckensfort, Bishop of Naumburg, *ob.* 1466. *Arch. Journ.* vol. x, p. 169. Brass.

- Bamberg*; Cathedral.—A person probably of the family of Schenk von Limburg, and canon of Bamberg, *ob. circa* 1470. Figured *Arch. Journ.* vol. x, p. 168. Brass.
- Cracow*; Poland; Dominicans' Church.—John Kovilensky, *dapifer* of the Palatinate of Cracow, *ob.* 1471. Figured *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 113. Incised slab.
- Posen*; Cathedral.—Lucas de Gorta, Palatine of Posen, *ob.* 1475. *Arch. Journ.* vol. x, p. 249. Figured in Count Raczynski's *Wspomnienia Wielkopolski*. Brass, effigy in armour.
- Posen*; Cathedral.—Andrew Bninski, Bishop of Posen, *ob.* 1479. *Arch. Journ.* vol. x, p. 250. Brass.
- Gnesen*, Prussian Poland; Cathedral.—James Sienienski, Archbishop of Gnesen, Primate of Poland, *ob.* 1480. *Arch. Journal*, vol. x, p. 251. Brass.
- Breslau*; Cathedral.—Rudolph, Bishop of Breslau, *ob.* 1482. *Arch. Journ.* vol. xi, p. 173. Brass, in very low relief.
- Posen*; Cathedral.—Vrielis de Gorka, Bishop of Posen, *ob.* 1498. *Arch. Journ.* vol. x, p. 252. Brass.
- Corteville*, Belgium (actually in the Museum of Economic Geology in London).—Lodewyc Corteville, *ob.* 1504, and his wife. Brass.
- Cracow*; Cathedral.—Frederick, sixth son of Casimir IV, King of Poland, Cardinal Archbishop of Gnesen and Bishop of Cracow, *ob.* 1503. Memorial placed in 1510 by his brother Sigismund, King of Poland. *Arch. Journ.* vol. xi, p. 174. Brass.
- Erfurt*; Cathedral.—Johan von Heringen, canon of Erfurt, *ob.* 1505. *Arch. Journ.* vol. xi, p. 170. Brass.
- Meissen*; Cathedral.—Zdena (Sidonia), daughter of George of Podiebrad, King of Bohemia, and wife of Albert, Duke of Saxony, *ob.* 1510. *Arch. Journ.* vol. xi, p. 290. Brass.
- Bruges*, Belgium.—J. de Lierkerke, *ob.* 1518, and his wife. Brass.
- Laon*, France; Cathedral.—Philippe Infauns, canon of Laon, *ob.* 1522. *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 384. Brass.
- Laon*; Temple Church.—Pierre Spifame, Knight of the order of St. John. One of the knights present at Rhodes in 1522 is so named. Figured *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 114. Incised slab; a cross, hands issuing from clouds are crossed over it.
- Meissen*; Cathedral.—Frederick, Duke of Saxony, *ob.* 1539. Brass.
- Lübeck*; Cathedral.—John Tydeman, Bishop of Lübeck, *ob.* 1561. *Arch. Journ.* vol. xi, p. 291. Brass.
- Lübeck*; Marien-kirche.—Gotthard v. Hovelu, *ob.* 1571. Brass.

Mr. Nesbitt exhibited with these foreign memorials a rubbing from the sepulchral effigy incised or impressed on three large glazed tiles, in Lingfield Church, Surrey. *Arch. Journ.* vol. vi, p. 177.



Sepulchral Effigy, formed of glazed tiles, in Lingfield Church, Surrey.
Date, about 1520. Dimensions, 45 inches by 15 inches.

Date, early sixteenth century. Each tile measures fifteen inches square. The accompanying woodcut represents this curious sepulchral memorial, which is of rude design; nothing of the same description appears hitherto to have been found in England.

A rubbing from a sepulchral slab of cast iron at Crowhurst, Surrey, a shrouded figure of Anne Forster (in orig. L for F), and small figures of her two sons and two daughters. The inscription records that she was daughter and heiress of Thomas Gaynesford, and died in 1591. A casting from the same mould (figures, inscription, &c.) occurs on an iron chimney-back at Baynards, Ewhurst, with the royal arms, and date 1593; and it is stated that others existed in the neighbourhood. Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii, p. 369. Crowhurst adjoins the boundaries of Sussex. See Mr. M. A. Lower's notices of Sussex iron-works, and of sepulchral slabs of cast iron, *Sussex Archaeol. Coll.* vol. II, p. 199.

Mr. Nesbitt exhibited also three rubbings from the embroidered altar-cloth in St. Mary's zur Wiese, at Soest in Westphalia. Date circa 1350. *Arch. Journ.* vol. ix, p. 188.

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